





THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

20.6.3







*March*  
PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

---

THIRD SERIES.

VOL. VII.

(JANUARY, 1915, TO DECEMBER, 1916)

EDITED BY ROBERT BLAIR.



PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.

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ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.

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- Page 1, line 27, for 'Jeseph' read 'Joseph.'  
 Page 9, line 23, for 'Svenige' read 'Sverige.'  
 Page 24, at foot insert 'see p. 123.'  
 Page 28, line 10, *delete* full stop after 'ET.'  
 Page 32, line 1, for 'are abstracts of deeds' read 'is an abstract  
     of a deed.'

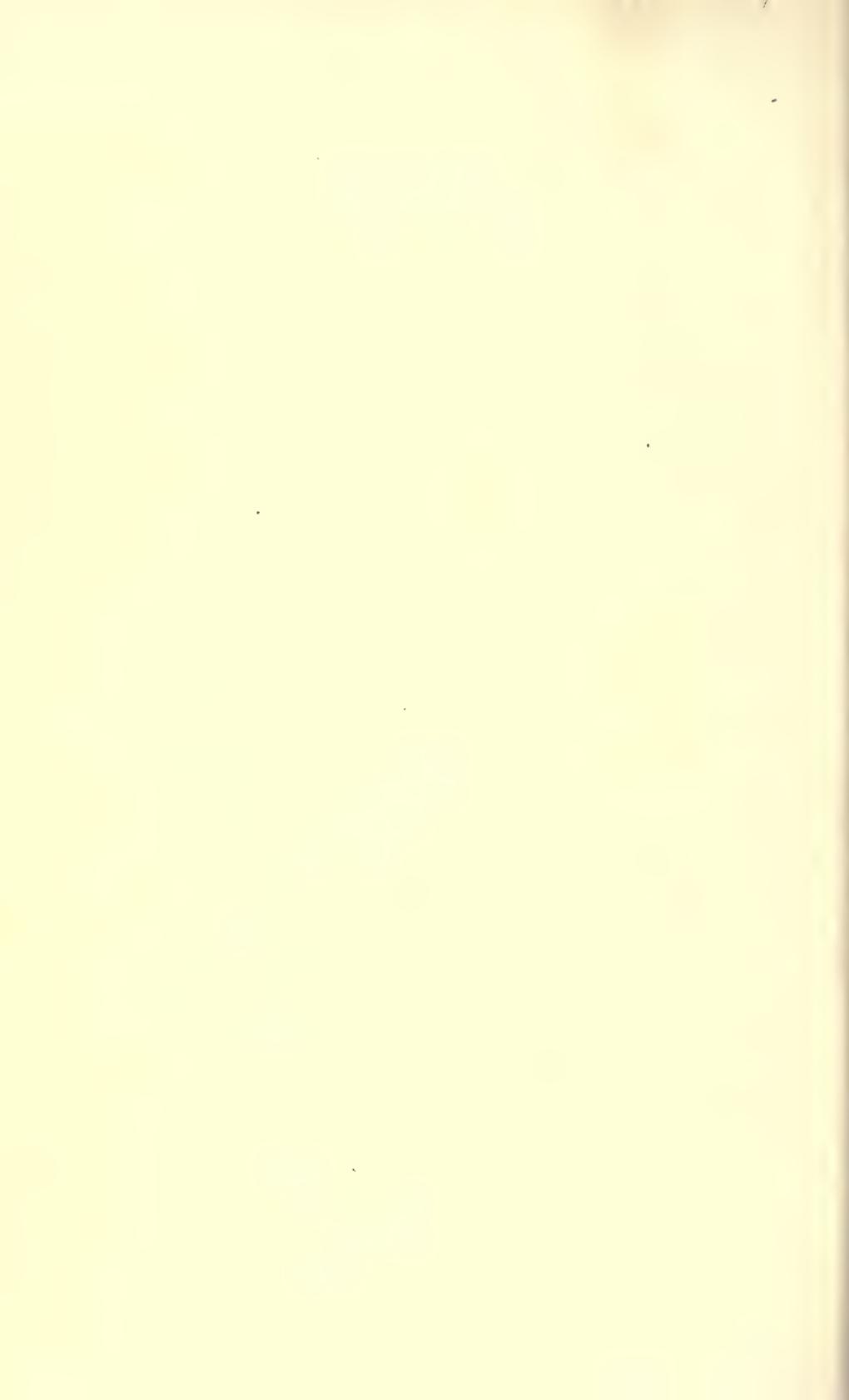
ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &c.—*continued.*

- Page 45, line 6 from bottom, for 'is' read 'are.'
- Page 97, line 19, for 'Pleaure' read 'Pleasure.'
- Page 111, line 30 and page 120, line 38; Robert Rhodes was M.P. for Newcastle in 1427-1445. He died not in 1445, but in 1474.
- Page 116 note, for 'v' read 'vi.'
- Page 153, line 12 from bottom, for 's' read 'ſ' between 'and' and 'in.'
- Page 161, line 10 from bottom, for 'Storey' read 'Story.'
- Page 168, line 22 for 'neice' read 'niece'; line 33, for 'ground' read 'grounds.'
- Page 169, line 31, for 'inquisition' read 'inquisitions.'
- Page 170, line 1, for 'Salcliff' read 'Saltcliff.'
- Page 172, line 19, for 'retried' read 'retired'; line 27, for 'Noreham' read 'Norham.'
- Page 173, line 17 from bottom, for '1 and 3' read '2 and plate opposite p. 174 for 1 and 3.'
- Page 176, line 9, from bottom, insert 'cf. p. 192.'
- Page 180, line 31, for 'Robert' read 'Roger.'
- Page 191, line 13 from bottom, for 'Septentrionile' read 'Septentrionale.'
- Page 206, line 11 from bottom, insert after 'Thomas and John,' 'fitz Alan'; line 8, for '1883' read '1483'; line 7, insert at end '(13 Rich. II)'.
- Page 207, line 6, for 'Eastbourne' read 'Easebourne'; line 36, read 'Camoys.'
- Page 220, line 6 from bottom, for 'Foyston' read 'Fryston.'
- Page 222, line 8, for 'Cawthorp' read 'Cowthorpe'; line 32, for 'May' read 'Mary.'
- Page 223, line 4 from bottom, for 'Edward' read 'Edmund de.'
- Page 224, line 9, for 'Harvey' read 'Henry'; line 14, for 'Castreton' read 'Casterton'; line 15, for 'Horkley' read 'Horkesley.'
- Page 244, line 33. The MS. book was presented on 3 Aug., 1870, by Mr. William Dodd.
- Page 251, line 25, for '1913' read '1813.'
- Page 257, line 13 from bottom, for 'Homesteads' read 'Housesteads.'
- 

*Proc.* 3 ser. iv, p. 66, lines 7 to 11 from bottom. A member has drawn the editor's attention to the circumstance that the quotation from the *Transactions* of the Durh. and North. Arch. Socy. v, cxxxii, relates to Melsonby, not to Stanwick St. John's.

*Proc.* 3 ser. vi, p. vi, line 11 from bottom, for 'North.' read 'Newc.' and for '574' read '594.'





## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 1.

The one hundred and second anniversary meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 27th January, 1915, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from the president apologizing for his absence from the meeting owing to an attack of influenza.

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of statute v, which sets forth that 'if the number nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz. :—

President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A.  
12 Vice-Presidents: The Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson, M.A., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, D.C.L., the Rev. Henry Gee, D.C.L., F.S.A., the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A.

Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Joseph Oswald.

Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor: Robert Blair.

Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair.

2 Curators: W. Parker Brewis and William Hardcastle.

2 Auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and James Arnott Sisson.

12 Council: William Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sydney Story Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, J. Wight Duff, D.Litt., &c., William Waymouth Gibson, William Hardcastle, Jonathan Edward Hodgkin, F.S.A., Arthur M. Oliver, John Oxberry, G. R. B. Spain, Nicholas Temperley, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following report of the council:—

The dark cloud of war that has hung over the nation for the past six months naturally throws its shadow upon our society. But we must not forget that at the time of its establishment, one hundred and two years ago, its founders had lived for years under comparable conditions. Two years and more were then to elapse before the nation emerged victoriously from the Napoleonic wars which had threatened it so long. Notwithstanding this, our predecessors in those troublous times calmly combined to pursue their favourite studies. With their example

before us we must not permit, and have not so far permitted, national excitement to extinguish our interest in the pursuits which our society has so long encouraged. In this connexion it is a matter of poignant regret and reprobation that the governing powers of Germany, a people professing advanced education and much addicted to studies like our own, have permitted the wanton injury of the beautiful old town of Louvain, the cathedral of Rheims, architectural monuments in Ypres and other historic places in Belgium and France. 'The spirit of Antiquity enshrined in sumptuous buildings' cries out in opposition to such crimes against civilization. The following apposite remarks of Sir John Vanburgh may be quoted:—

'There is perhaps no one thing which the most Polite part of mankind have more universally agreed in, than the value they have ever set upon the Remains of distant Times. Nor among the severall kinds of those Antiquities are there any so much regarded as those of Buildings: some for their magnificence or curious workmanship and others, as they move more lively and pleasing Reflections (than History without their aid can do) on the Persons who have inhabited them: on the remarkable things which have been transacted in them, or the extraordinary occasions of erecting them.'

Thus did the architect of Blenheim palace, two hundred years ago, appeal in vain for the preservation of the old manor house of Woodstock.

This Society endorsed the appeal of the London Society of Antiquaries to the government of the United States, asking it to protest to the German government against the barbarous treatment of ancient and beautiful buildings during the course of warfare.

It seems fitting that two societies, composed of persons now enemies of our king, should disappear from the list of those with whom we are associated by means of the exchange of publications.

Our indoor meetings have been held as usual during the year, although it was considered desirable by the authorities of the city to close the castle to the general public for a few weeks at the outbreak of hostilities.

During the year five country meetings took place, namely: at Wilimoteswick castle and Beltingham church; at Newminster abbey; and Finchale priory (these being held on Saturday afternoons); also whole-day meetings at Stockton, Norton and Billingham; and at Askerton castle, Bewcastle, and Lanercost priory. At the last named meeting our member Mr. W. G. Collingwood's address upon the Bewcastle cross was specially interesting in view of the revived controversy as to its date, so ably carried on by professor A. S. Cook of Yale University, and others. It was intended to visit Embleton and Dunstanburgh, but owing to the unprecedented conditions prevailing at the date fixed in August, and the consequent disorganisation of traffic arrangements, it was decided to cancel the meeting; as also the usual half-day visit to *Corstopitum*, where it was reported by Mr. R. H. Forster that the curtailed season's excavations had yielded no 'spectacular' results.

Full reports of the indoor and outdoor meetings have appeared in our *Proceedings*, of which the sixth volume of the third series has just been completed, and members are advised to have it bound up forthwith and placed in their libraries as a valuable book of reference. The volume comprises pages vi + 310, and 32 plates of illustrations, besides many others in the text.

The eleventh volume of the current series of *Archæologia Aeliana* appeared during the year embodying pages xxxvi + 338. Its contents

include papers read before the society by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, Miss M. H. Dodds, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, and Mr. C. T. Trechmann, in addition to the continuation of the ' Catalogue of Durham Seals ' and the ' Report on excavations at Corstopitum, 1913.' The volume is illustrated by eight plates and a large number of inset illustrations.

An oft repeated proposal to reprint the only volume of the first series of our *Proceedings* is now being carried into effect. The list of subscriptions covering the cost of reprinting is not quite complete, so that members desirous of possessing copies of this rare and interesting volume are invited to participate, if they have not already undertaken to do so. There are now only some fifteen copies of the reprint for disposal. This volume deals with the years 1855-6-7. Afterwards, until January, 1866, the *Archaeologia Aeliana* contains minutes of the meetings. It is hoped at no distant date a successful attempt will be made to collect and publish in book form the scattered records existing of the society's doings during the years 1866 to 1882. After the latter year the continuous series of *Proceedings* begin. To go farther back still to the years 1813-1854 does not appear to be a task incapable of accomplishment. The publication of such records would amplify in a very interesting way the centenary volume issued by the society in January 1914.

A new guide book to the Blackgate and its museum was issued by the society during the year. Our member, Mr. W. Parker Brewis, is the author, and to him the council desire to express their thanks for it. A committee has been appointed to consider the best means of improving the conditions under which the collections at the Castle and Blackgate are displayed. Unfortunately the disturbed state of affairs consequent upon the war makes it an unfavourable time for appealing to members or the public for the special funds without which so little can be accomplished. Among donations to the museum during the past year the council specially thank our president for a case containing electrotypes of 208 Roman gold coins found at *Corstopitum*.

During the year there have been added to the treasures deposited in our library a number of documents belonging to the Saddlers Company of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who, in entrusting them to our care, have followed the precedent set by the Barber Surgeons Company and the Goldsmiths Company in former years.

Volume x of the Northumberland County History was published in 1914, dealing with the parish of Corbridge. This is the third volume issued under the skilful editorship of our member, Mr. H. H. E. Craster.

*The North Eastern Railway, its Rise and Development*, by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, one of our members, has just been published after some delay on account of the war, and a copy presented to the society by Mr. Tomlinson. This sumptuous volume is a monument to the painstaking research and literary ability of the author.

Mr. John Gibson, the warden of the castle, owing to advancing years, has been provided with an assistant. The council take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of Mr. Gibson's exemplary services to the society, extending over the long term of forty-two years. These have never been restricted within perfunctory limits. He has been ever watchful on behalf of the society, not merely within the castle walls, but whenever anything of interest arose during excavations or demolitions in the locality.

Members lost to us by death during the year include:—Sir John Swinburne, elected 1866, whose membership of 48 years' continuous duration is exceeded only by one other; Rev. George Reed, elected

1888 ; William Francis, elected 1892 ; John David Robinson, elected 1900 ; Anthony George Rudd, elected 1901 ; James Sclater, elected 1907 ; Everard J. Lamb, elected 1910, who was killed in action in France ; and Thomas Bell, elected 1913. W. N. Strangeways, elected in 1880, resigned and died in 1914.

Twenty new members have been elected during the year 1914, leaving us with a slightly larger number of members than at any previous time.

The reports of the treasurer, librarian, and curators have been received by the council, and are presented herewith.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said how cordially he agreed with the policy of protesting against the vandalism of which the Germans had been guilty. Even since the protest had been made that conduct had not ceased, and it had even reached our own shores. Adverting to the gifts to the society, the chairman specially mentioned the beautiful case of facsimile coins which they had received from their noble president.

Mr. R. Coltman Clephan seconded the motion, and incidentally mentioned that only last July he was in Germany and Sweden presiding over a meeting of one of the German archaeological societies, and met a lot of colleagues with whom he had been on terms of friendship for many years. They seemed a body of gentlemen very similar to themselves, and he attributed the recent conduct of the Germans to the fact that they had been corrupted and vitiated by the terrible propaganda of the emperor, the professors and writers on the general staff of the empire.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The report and balance sheet of the treasurer and the reports of the curators and librarian were also received and read.

The following is a summary of the treasurer's report, etc. : The membership of the society is 380 ; 20 ordinary members were elected during 1914, and 16 lost by deaths and resignations. The balance sheet included a balance at the beginning of 1914 of 35*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* ; a total income for the year of 563*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* and expenditure of 503*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the society of 60*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* The capital invested, with dividends, is now 174*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The receipts were : from subscriptions 386*l.* 8*s.* 0*d.* ; from the Castle 94*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* ; and the Blackgate 32*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* ; from books sold 15*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.* The expenditure includes : for printing *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 12*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* ; and *Proceedings*, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* ; for new books and subscriptions to societies, 58*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* ; for the Castle, 89*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* ; for Blackgate, 39*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* ; for museum, 3*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.* ; and for sundries, 75*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

The following books have been received since the November meeting : *Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. L. Johnston :—(1) *Year Book of the Viking Society*, v, 1912-13 ; (2) *Old Lore Miscellany*, vii, iv ; and (3) *Caithness and Sutherland Record*, i, viii.

From Robt. Blair :—(1) *The Antiquary*, n.s. xi, i ; (2) *Numismata*, three volumes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  bd., 8vo. ; (3) *Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans*, by Edw. Cardwell, bds, 8vo., Oxford, 1832 ; and (4) *Traité élémentaire de Numismatique Ancienne, Grecque et Romaine*, 2 vols.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cf., 8vo. (1825).

From Mr. W. W. Tomlinson, the author :—*The North Eastern Railway : its Rise and Development*.

From Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A. :—*The Registers of Bath Abbey* (Harl. Soc. publ. ; Register section).

From Mrs. Strangeways:—(1) *The Armorial Bearings of the Incorporated Companies of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; (2) *The Pedigree of the family of Adamson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, by Geo. Bouchier Richardson (in sheet form); (3) Nicholson's Reprints and Overprints of Antiquarian Papers, 4to, full calf; (4) *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 1 ser. II, pts. i and ii (1832); III, pts. i-iii (1844); and IV, pts. i-iv (1855), and various loose sheets; (5) *Ibid.*, 2 ser. pts. 1, 43, 45, 47-54, 56-62; (6) *Ibid.*, 3 ser. I-III, VI, VII, IX, X.; (7) odd parts of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* (pts. 27-39); and of the Natural History Transactions of Northumberland, etc.; Reports of Meetings of the Architectural Societies of Lincoln, etc. (1868-74); of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club *Proceedings* (1842, 1850, 1854, 1856, 1857, 1862-1886 (1885 missing); and of the *Northern Counties Magazine*, Oct. 1900—Sept. 1901.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Tomlinson and Mrs. Strangeways for their donations.

#### *Exchanges:*—

From the Royal Academy of History and Antiquities, Stockholm: *Die ältere Eisenzeit Gotlands*, part I.  
 From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Soc.: *Proc.*, N.S. III, i.  
 From the Royal Numismatic Soc.: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, no. 56.  
 From the British Archaeological Association: *Journal*, N.S., XX, iv.  
 From the Cambrian Archaeological Association: *Journal*, xv, i.  
 From the Royal Society of Stockholm:—*Fornvännen* for 1913.

#### *Purchases:*—

*The Pedigree Register*, III, 31; *The Museums Register*, IV, 5-6; *Official Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland* for 1914; *The Scottish Historical Review*, XII, ii; *The Museums Journal*, IV, 7; and *Notes and Queries* for December, 1914, and January, 1915.

#### *EXHIBITED:*—

By Mr. W. Morley Egglestone of Stanhope:—

(1) A round white metal medal, 1½ ins. in diameter, relating to the parliamentary election of 1832, after the Reform Act, for the southern division of Northumberland. The inscriptions are, on the obverse: FOR BEAUMONT | AND | ORD | JOINT VOTES 2091 in a wreath of oak leaves, and round the edge, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NORTHUMBERLAND; on the reverse, in centre, THE | COALITION | OF THE | PEOPLE, and round edge, BUT CHEER THY HEART AND BE THOU NOT DISMAY'D. With it Mr. Egglestone sent a copy of the following circular letter to the voters:

"Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 14th March, 1833.

SIR,—The Central Committee for Messrs. Beaumont and Ord at the late Election for the Southern Division of the county of Northumberland have caused a Medal to be struck in commemoration of the spirited and independent conduct of the 2091 Electors who so nobly came forward and voted for the two liberal candidates, without having been personally canvassed by them, and they most respectfully request your acceptance, as one of those Electors, of the medal which is now transmitted to you.

James Losh, Chairman of the Committee."

The polling days of the South Northumberland election were December 20 and 21, 1832, and the candidates and results were as follows:—

Thomas Wentworth Beaumont, Esq.	2537
Mathew Bell, Esq.	2441
William Ord, Esq.	2351

(2) An impression of a finely struck copper medal in his possession recording the perambulation of Blanchland manor in 1839. It is  $1\frac{5}{16}$  ins. in diameter. On the obverse: a bishop's mitre with sword and crook crossed behind, with the letter A on one side and D on the other. Below a crown and MDCCXXXIX. On the reverse: THE | MANOR | OF | BLANCHLAND, PERAMBULATED | BY | LORD CREWE'S | TRUSTEES, across field.

By Mr. T. J. Bell, of Cleaon:—Three Roman *denarii* found on the beach (Herd sand) at South Shields in November, 1914. They are:—

(1) ANTONINUS PIUS: Obverse, head laureated to right, ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P XII; reverse, female figure to left, holding a caduceus and a cornucopia, COS IIII (Coh. 251).

(2) FAUSTINA I: Obverse, bust to right, DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA; reverse, temple of six columns, a quadriga on top of pediment, at each angle a victory, PIETAS AVG. (Coh. 253.)

(3) FAUSTINA II: Obverse, bust to right, FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL; reverse, concord seated to left, holding a flower, a cornucopia behind her seat, CONCORDIA (Coh. 54).

Mr. Egglestone and Mr. Bell were thanked for their exhibits.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### MISCELLANEA.

The following letters, etc., are from the Radcliffe papers belonging to the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from vol. vi, p. 279). The letters were written by Thomas Errington, who seems to have been one of Lady Derwentwater's agents:

May it please your Ladyship.

Kepwicke Nouember the 21th: 1720.

Mr. Busby and I am now here, it is a great Storme of Snow, as I came here, I see that Mr. Lorance, that brought me a letter from your Ladyshipe Some time Since concerneing Aldston moore, there was a gentleman with him one Mr. Geo: Errington who liues by Grays Inn att London, and I suppose this Mr. Errington is desired by the Gentlemen att London that Employe mr. Lorance to Inspect and to make Inquirey into matters in Aldston moore, they both went there last Thursday, I told mr. Lorance some time agoe what your Ladyshipe wrtit me Concerneing the Lead mill att woodhall. I find notwithstanding your Ladyshipe was soe kind as to lett them haue that mill Rent free, they now Expect your Ladyshipe will glue them wood to Repaire her, which will be worth fifty pounds, at least, this mr. Errington is the Gentleman that Jockeyd Coll: Radclyffe out of plessy Colliary for a Lease of 99 years at 18*l.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann', which Alderman Ridley has now and worth 2000*l.*:  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann', but this to your Ladyshipe Selfe, but mr. Piggott Knowes this mr. Errington very well, mr. Alderman Ridley has bought the dues of Lead oare in aldston moore for Some yeares past, and if these gentlemen at London should buy them this next yeare, and Alderman Ridley should not haue an offer of them and giueing as much price as any body Else, it may make him take Check and backward in the affaire Concerning the purchaseing of the Reversion of Coll: Radclyffes Estate, I leave this to your Ladyships prudent Consideration, there is one Richd wallas a Tennant at Lowbyer in Aldston moore, and a Bayliffe vnder your Ladyshipe in the mannor of Aldston moore, he has Leuyed Executions in that mannor as was formerly done in other Bayliffes time, and there is two sutes or actions brought against him, which will cost him at Least fifteen pounds, the man is in such a Conternation that he Cannot tell what to doe, and dare not Leuay any Executions that are fairely Recovered at the Courts, I cannot Compute this to anything Else, but the Easyness and negligence of mr. Simpson the Steward of the sd Court, that Court being a Court of Record and all sumes aboue 40 shillings ought to haue been tryed as in Courts of Record, which I beleauie has not been soe, but has been done now as

formerly, but it is noe blott, till a blott is hitt, notwithstanding the great winds wee haue had, there is very little wood blowne downe in any part of your Ladyshipes Estate, I haue not more to add but to assure your Ladyshipe, I am, yor most obdient Seruant,

Tho: Errington.

[Addressed : ' For | M's. Croney att m's Cabrise att | the Golden ffarm ouer against | Grays Inngate In Hollbourne | London.' ]

Capheaton, March the 1st: 1724.

May it please your Ladyshipe.

I haue Receiued your Ladyships letter of the 14 of last month, I was from this place when it came here, otherwise would haue wrift Sooner I am Glad your Ladyshipe has Receiued the Leases, but I am Sorry to tell your Ladyshipe that I am Confident Seuerall that did Contract and take farmes will neuer Signe or Execute theire Leases, that woefull thing of South Sea, made Lands aduance soe high that there is Thousands of Tennants will be Ruined and broken by it, for Corne is very Cheap, and Catle Cheap, and noe Trade, or money Stirring that everybody knowes not what to doe, the money that your Ladyshipe writes aboue said to be in Fenwick and Waters hands was but 340*l*: which is Returnd to mr. Radburne some time since, and last friday I paid them Sixteen Hundred and forty pounds to be Returnd to Mr. Radburne and they haue assured me they will send him Bills for Eight Hundred pounds of it this weeke, there is nether Annuity money or wood money in the 1640*l*: I beleauie Capt: Cotesworth is Sore Enough pinchd but if your Ladyshipe would haue me to acquaint him of the 30*l*: you mentione I shall doe it, he is very willing and Ready to Serue your Ladyshipe vpon all occassions, I thanke God I am prett well Recovered of my late Indisposition I humbly thanke your Ladyshipe for Inquireing after my health, in the account I gave your Ladyshipe of the Aduance of Rents amongst the Rest there was meldon and meldon parke lett to Robert Twisle and Wm. Welden for 440*l*:  $\frac{2}{3}$  ann' for 14 yeares, but the first 3 yeares they were to pay but 400*l*: ayeare by Reason the grounds was much Run out by the late times, and it was Referrd to your Ladyshipe whether you woud take the 40*l*: ayeare for the first 3 yeares or not, I have Charged the 440*l*:  $\frac{2}{3}$  ann. which they thinke is very hard vpon them, and if the 40*l*: ayeare is not abated for the first 3 years I am of an opinion they will leaue the farme, there is one Patrick Dauison a merchant in Hexham wants about 15*l*: from my Late Lord for Candles, he and some few more is for Petitioning my Lord Chancellor to haue their small debts paid, I told him I would write to your Ladyshipe aboue this matter, and desired he would have patience till I had your Ladyships answere, Admarill Delaval who is this Countrey Gent, and a member of Parliament for some Borrow, told me he would be very Ready to Serue your Ladyshipe in purchaseing both whensby Estate and the late Colls Estate, and desired to be Informed by Sr: John webb how and in what maner to proceed in that affaire, he has an Extrodinary good Intrest at Court, and vast Rich, and a good Intrest with the Comissionsrs of the forfeited Estates, there has lately been one mr. Allan sent downe from London by the said Comissionsrs to Inspect and veiwe the said late Coll: Radclyffes Estate and to make a Report aboue thereof, mr. T: was with him and one or two more when the said Estate was veiwed, and which veiwe is very moderate, I haue preuailed with mr. T: to gett a Copy of the said Report, and which I haue this post sent to mr. Radburne, I am senseable theire may be gott at least ffeue or Six Thousand pounds nay if not Ten, by Buying those Estates, I cannot as yett tell, whether I shall be Excused or not in Appeareing at London, mr. Radburne wrift me mr. Pigott was in hopes to gett me Excused, your Ladyshipes last letter home, was directed to mr. Radburne and he sent it open Inclosed to me in his, but that was onely your Ladyshipes mistake, mr. Busby has had a somonse from the Comissionsrs to appearre at London, for Cutting some wood at whensby when he was last there, to Repaire some houses, but I thinke that will blow ouer, however there was one Johnathan Maughen went over to whensby and discharged all the Tennants from paying any more Rents to mr. Busby, whether this was by the Comissionsrs order or not I cannot tell, Since I euer knew Aldston moore I never knew for fifty yeaers past the Dues of Lead oare soe little value, for the whole yeaeres dues of oare from December 1720 till December 1721 came but to 247*l*: 15*s*: 00*d*: which God knowes is but a mallancolly story, all this familly are well and giues

theire humble seruice to your Ladyshipe and famally, I haue paid the Lady Mary Radcliffe at Durham one yeares Intrest due 21 of october last 1721 soe that there is but halfe a yeare due to her Ladyshipe the 21 of April next 1722. I heare that mr. Geo: Errington at London and his partners in Aldston moore pays but halfe payes in steed of whole ones, I am, yor Ladyshipes obedient serut, Tho: Errington.

[Addressed : ' For | The Right Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Countesse | of Darwentwater.' ]

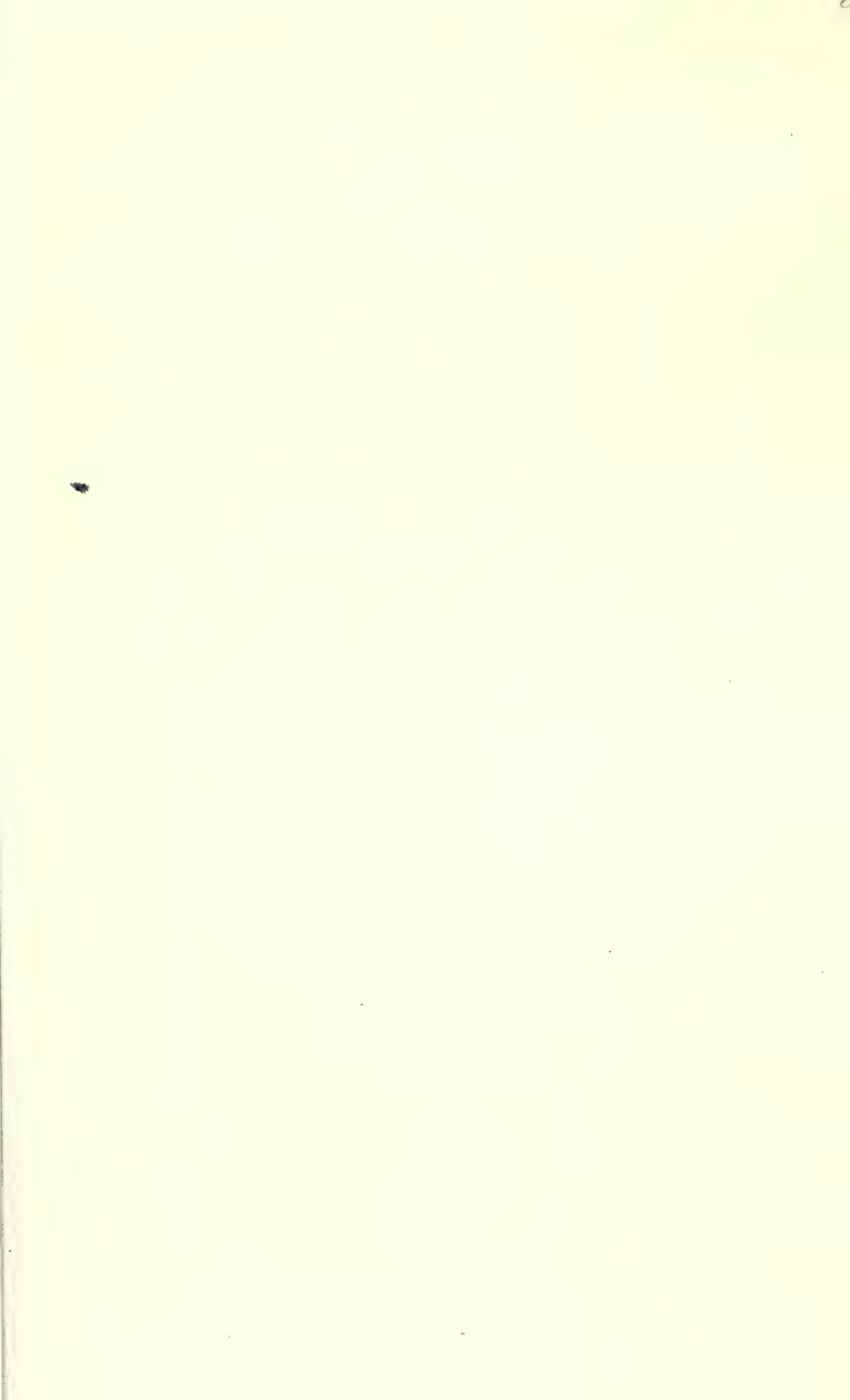
									<i>Li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
April 5: 1716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 :	5	
April 16: 1716	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 :		
July 26: 1720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 :	5	
August 30: 1720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 :		
October 27: 1722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175 :		
January 2: 1723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 :		
June 19: 1723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 :		
									452 :	10	
By Stewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 :		
3 quarters payd by me viz : Michaelmast Xmas 1723: & Lady day 1724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 :		
Lent 500 florins w'h is now made up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 :		
The Watch & Etuit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 :		
						Total	...	...	675 :	10	
Due to Mr. Radcliffe for 8 years & a Quarter begun at Lady day 1716: to Lady day 1724 inclusive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	825 :		
Ballance due to Mr. Radcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149 <i>li.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>		

Receaud of Sr John Webb the Sum of one hundred forty nine pounds and ten shillings in full of all Arrears to our Lady day in March 1724 inclusive, on acct of my late Brother Lord Darwentwaters desire to his Son to pay me one hundred pounds a year as appears by a note under late Lady Darwentwaters hand, but if it appears hereafter yt I haue receaud more then mentioнд in ye above written acct I promise to pay it back, to all wh I subscribe my name this 27th of March: 1724: Charles Radclyffe.

#### WARK IN TYNEDALE,

The following extract is from the *Calendar of Royal Letters*, III:—

No. 3717. John de Swineburn to the king, praying restitution of an annual rent and right of estover granted him by Alexander [III], king of Scotland in the manor of Werk in Tyndale, which manor is now in the hands of Anthony, bishop of Durham, who has kept him out of them for ten years, No date [about 1293, 21 Edw, I].





INSCRIBED BRONZE VESSELS OF ROMAN DATE FOUND IN UPPER WEARDALE.

(See opposite page.)

# THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

9

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 2

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, 24th February, 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :

1. Walter de Lancey Aitchison, Lemmington Hall, Alnwick.
2. A. M. Trout (Miss), 3 Manila Street, Sunderland.

The following books, etc., have been received since the January meeting :

*Presents :*

From R. Blair :—(1) *The Session Book of Bunkle and Preston, 1665-1690*; and (2) *The Antiquary* for Feb. 1915 (vol. XI, no. 2).

*Exchanges :*

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(1) *Archaeologia*, 65; and (2) *Proceedings*, 2 ser. XXVI.

From the Royal Academy of History and Antiquities of Stockholm :—*Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Svenige*, XX, i.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXXII, sec. c, nos. 14-16.

*Purchases :*

*The Schools of Medieval England*, by A. F. Leach ('The Antiquary's Books'); and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

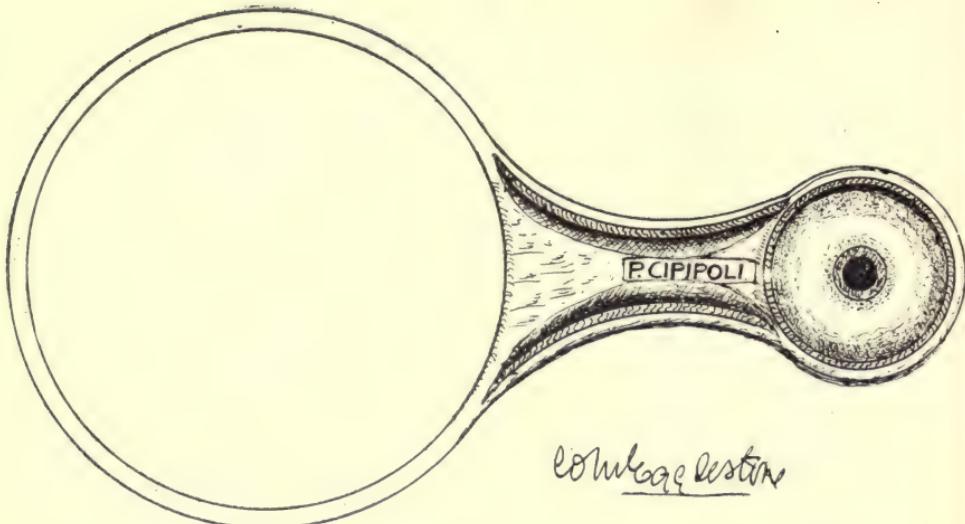
*EXHIBITS :*

By Mr. W. M. Egglestone :—Two bronze inscribed skillets and a ladle, of Roman date, found in a peat bog in Upper Weardale.

The following note by Mr. Egglestone on the find was read by Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries.

"I send a photograph \* and some drawings to illustrate three bronze objects which were found in a Weardale peat-bog by a miner, Mr. Alex. Baty, in August, 1913. A trench was being cut to drain off some water from the bog, which, being impregnated with iron, was of a red colour like the 'haliwells' so common in this lead and iron mining district. The bog contained several fragments of tree branches, and the bronze objects were found at a depth of two feet, and were, when found, all nested together, that is, the smaller skillet was nested within the larger, and the ladle being the smallest, was nested within the smaller skillet. The two lower objects in the photograph are skillets of Roman date. Reference is made, in the bronze age, to vessels with handles. An object found at Aylesford in a pre-historic grave is called a skillet of the frying pan type. Some authorities define a skillet as a vessel with a handle and three feet. Others do not mention feet, but define it as a vessel with a handle."

\*See opposite plate shewing the objects. See also next page.



The following quotation very well indicates the skillet under consideration:—‘She dipped a tin skillet in the pot,’<sup>1</sup> and Othello says, ‘Let housewives make a skillet of my helm.’<sup>2</sup> In one of the British Museum guide books<sup>3</sup> mention is made of a Roman skillet with a name on the handle.

The two skillets under notice each bears a name cast upon the handle in raised letters. The letters on the larger vessel are—P.CIPPI POLI,<sup>4</sup> and those on the smaller vessel POLYBI. On the bottom of the smaller vessel and near the edge the letters LICINIANI have been punched later, and probably form the name of the owner. The larger skillet in the photograph may be described as a vessel with a bowl and handle, which have been cast in one piece. Its weight is 15½ oz., is made of bronze as may be seen where the edges or other parts have been subject to wear. On testing these parts

<sup>1</sup> Crockett’s *Raiders*.      <sup>2</sup> *Othello*, I, 8.

<sup>3</sup> *A Guide to the Antiquities of the Iron Age*, British Museum (case C. central saloon) p. 153.

<sup>4</sup> Professor Haverfield in the *Arch. Journal* (XLIX, 228–231) says that Cipius Polybius and others seem to have been a firm of bronze workers at or near Herculaneum.

with *aqua fortis*, a green effervescing opaque bubble or drop was formed. The whole of the vessel inside and out, excepting the worn parts above mentioned, is less or more covered with a dull greenish-blue soot-like substance evidently acquired by use and the effect of the soil in which it was found. This patination or covering seems to be part of the vessel in the same way as the patina of coins which have laid a long time in the ground, and even Neolithic flint flakes are thus affected. Some of the discolouration is most likely due to fire. The larger skillet is 9 inches long (handle 4 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, diameter of bowl, lip to lip, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches). The depth of centre of bowl inside is 2 $\frac{9}{16}$  inches, nearer the side 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, whilst the outside of the bowl is 2 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches. The smaller skillet is in all respects of the same design, colour, etc., as the larger. Its weight is 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  ozs., full length 7 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches, diameter of bowl 4 $\frac{3}{16}$  inches. The large vessel has the same ringed design on the bottom as that seen on the smaller one in the photograph. This ringed ornamentation has evidently been turned on the lathe.

The third object, the ladle, the middle figure in the photograph, is very different in appearance, as it presents a brassy yellow colour all over it and shows none of the patination associated with the two first objects. It has been made of one piece of metal; evidently the bowl, which is very thin, has been formed by the hammer. The surface, which is bright yellow, shows a fine wrinkled appearance, with pitted holes containing some dark substance which is scarcely visible to the naked eye. On applying the acid it responded with a green effervescence. The full length of the handle is 6 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches, diameter of bowl from lip to lip 3 $\frac{7}{8}$  inches, depth of bowl 2 inches. The handle, which is fairly strong, is  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch wide, and the object as a whole is 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  ozs. in weight. The very thin bowl shows signs of fire and, a large piece has evidently been burnt out, necessitating a patch of the same material.

The skillet can be traced back to the Late-Keltic or Romano-British period, and authorities state that it was common in medieval times, and the following quotation shows that this domestic utensil has been responsible for a surname in the north of England at an early period:—‘In 1403, at Lanchester (co. Durham), Robert Todd was sued by Richard Skellet for the unlawful detention of one horse, with saddle and bridle, one bow and twenty four-arrows, and a pair of spurs, of the total value in the whole of 9/8.’<sup>1</sup>

In the *Archaeologia*<sup>2</sup> of the London society mention is made of skillets being found at Castle Howard, Yorkshire, and in Scotland, bearing respectively the letters P. CIPI. POLIBI, P. CIPI POLIB, and CIPI POLIE, which correspond with the inscription on the Weardale skillets under notice. The letters on the smaller object POIYBI are remains of the same name. The Castle Howard five bronze vessels were found at a depth of three feet from the surface, while the workman was cutting a drain.’

By Mrs. Clayton of Chesters:—photographs of two Roman altars, each about 34 inches high, both inscribed, found lately near Chesterholm (*Vindolana*). On one of them the only remains of the inscription is the dedication to Jupiter—I. O. M.—and a letter or two below. The other has a long inscription dedicated to the divine house and to the shades of the emperors (PRO DOMV | DIVINA ET NV | MINIBVS AVGVS | TORVM VOL) followed by

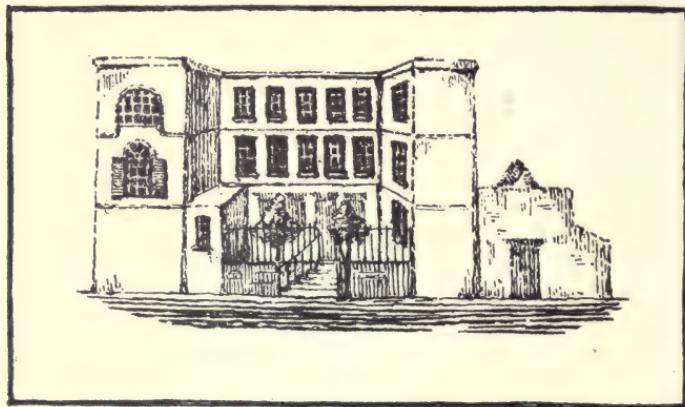
<sup>1</sup> *North Country Sketches* by George Neasham, page 296.

<sup>2</sup> *Archaeologia*, XLI (1867), page 325.

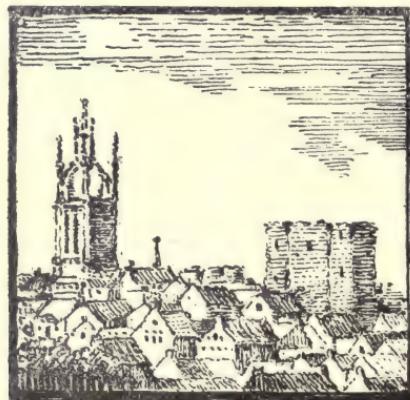
some lines of letters, including a reference, apparently, to VINDOLANA (see opposite plate).

By Mrs. Willans (per Mr. R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., V.P.) :—three little pen drawings of local interest, copied by her from the headings of sale bills and advertisements in the possession of the society:—

- (1) Relates to a dwelling house in Hanover Square, Newcastle, as follows:—"TO BE SOLD. A superb Dwelling House, situated on the S.E. side of Hanover Square, Newcastle, containing 4 entertaining Rooms, 5 Bedchambers, with 3 Dressing rooms, 2 Servants' rooms, besides Kitchen and Servants Hall, Laundry, Cellars, &c., &c. One Half or more of the Purchase Money may remain on Security of the Premises, if required. Apply to the Proprietor, Dr. Steavenson." Septr. 25th, 1810.



("The house was sold, and afterwards divided into two or three smaller houses. The above cut is the South front of the building. Property in this part of the town is decreasing considerably in value. Heron's, Abbs' late House, &c., are both unlet."—MS. note, Jan. 1812.)



(2) A view of Newcastle in 1794, by Thomas Bewick:



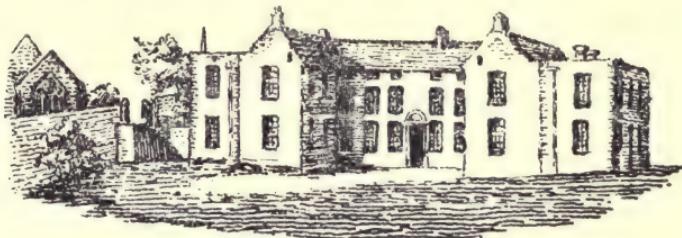
ROMAN ALTARS DISCOVERED AT CHESTERHOLM

(See page 11.)



John Grey Bell writes of the block, in 1850: "The block for initial letter was cut by Mr. Bewick for the *Newcastle Chronicle* newspaper, and headed the local and London news in that paper for above twenty years, during which time, according to a calculation of the late Dr. John Murray, above two millions of impressions had been taken from it." The original measures one inch square, and in it the church, castle and Blackgate are represented on an almost microscopic scale. In restoring the well-worn impression to its pristine freshness, Mrs. Willans has cleverly drawn it on an enlarged scale, in which the picturesqueness of the group of houses surrounding the main features of the place is clearly brought out. Battlements were added to the keep early in the 19th century. Here the structure is shown before these excrescences were added.

(3) A view of Bishop Middleham Hall in 1800:



"Bishop Middleham was for many years the seat of the Pearson family; of Gerard, Roger, and Robert Pearson, esquires. The last named married a daughter of the Right Honourable Charles Cockayne, Lord Viscount Cullen, of the kingdom of Ireland, and their daughter and heiress married Gilbert Spearman of Thornley Hall, Esq. George Spearman, Esq., his son, was seated at Bishop Middleham, and died there, A.D. 1760; his eldest daughter by Miss Sneyd, his wife, of the ancient family of Sneyd, of Biston, Staffordshire, married William John Spearman Wasey, Esq., a colonel in the Guards."

By Mr. Alfred Brewis:—three proclamations issued during the threatened invasion of England at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- (1) An 'ABSTRACT | OF | the PLANS and ARRANGEMENTS adopted and acted upon by His Majesty's Government, for | insuring | A Regular Supply of Bread to His Majesty's Forces, | In CASE of INVASION, | In Conformity to the Act of the 38<sup>th</sup> Year of his Majesty's Reign, Cap. XXVII. for the Defence of the Country. | Conditions to be performed by the MILLERS of every Parish furnishing a regular Supply of such READY-DRESSED FLOUR as they may have in Hand, over and above the | immediate Wants of their Customers.' It is a broad-sheet, 1 foot 8 inches long by 1 foot 3 inches wide, and water-marked 'Tyne' and '1794.'
- (2) 'ABSTRACT | of | The PLANS and ARRANGEMENTS | adopted and acted upon by His Majesty's Government, for | DRIVING THE LIVE STOCK | OF SUCH PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AS MAY BE EXPOSED TO THE INROADS OF THE ENEMY; AS ALSO | For Saving other Descriptions of Property as much as possible | AND FURTHER | For furnishing Waggons, Carts, and Horses, for

*his Majesty's Service, and contributing to the Supply of his Majesty's Forces, with Flour, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and Fuel, | In CASE of an INVASION, | In conformity,' etc. [as before]. A broad sheet, 1 foot 8 inches long by 1 foot 4 inches broad, and is also watermarked 'TYNE' and '1794.' A reproduction of it on a reduced scale is given in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* of 2<sup>d</sup> January, 1915.*

- (3) A reduced reproduction of this, which is a folded sheet of 4 pp., the last being blank, is given on pages 15-17. Each page is 10 inches by 7 inches.

Alderman Hogg of North Shields, said the proclamation just read was a remarkable illustration of how history was repeating itself in the present war. He had been struck with another illustration so far as Tynemouth was concerned. The authorities had recently sent round to enquire what conveyances were available to convey civilians away inland in case of invasion. His grandmother's sister spent the closing years of her life with them. She was an old woman and died over thirty years ago. She was a growing girl at the time of the threatened Napoleonic invasion, and he had often heard her tell of the rows of carts and horses which stood for weeks together, ready yoked, in the Front Street, Tynemouth, ready to convey the residents inland as soon as Napoleon's armada made its appearance. It served, he thought, not only to prove how history repeated itself but it also showed that over 100 years ago the country was in a much tighter corner than it was at the present time.

The chairman remarked that the two proclamations exhibited are interesting since the earlier one (1798) must have been issued during the first scare when the local Armed Associations were formed; whilst that of 1804 was issued during the second scare, war having broken out again in 1803.

By the Rev. T. Stephens, of Horsley :—

- (1) Another copy of the last mentioned document, without the name of the sheriff.
- (2) 'A PARTICULAR or RENTAL of Part of the estate late of JAMES late Earl of *Derwentwater*, in *Northumberland*.' (It is reproduced on a reduced scale on pages 18 and 19.)

By Dr. Hardcastle :—

- (1) The grant of the office of steward of the town and lordship of Barnardcastle to Thomas Rolandson in 1584, by Queen Elizabeth, on the advice of William, baron Burghley. Thomas Rolandson is to succeed Humphrey Orme, who was appointed to that office in 1553 by king Edward vi. With the office is a fee of two pence a day. Former stewards are mentioned in this document and among those is one Ambrose Barnes. This Ambrose Barnes was the grandfather of Alderman Ambrose Barnes of Newcastle, whose very curious diary has been printed by the Surtees Society.<sup>1</sup>

The following is a translation of the original document :—

'Elizabeth by the grace of God queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., to all those to whom this present letter shall come, greeting; whereas our well beloved brother, Edward the 6th, late king of England, by his letters patent under his great seal of England bearing date the 11th day of January, in the 5th year of his reign, gave and granted at this time to his worthy servant, Humphrey Orme, his gentleman of the bedchamber, the office of steward of the town and lordship of Barnard castle

<sup>1</sup> 50 Surt. Soc. publ.

## NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE,

15<sup>th</sup> MARCH, 1804.

## ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

ISSUED under and by Virtue of an Act passed in the forty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to enable His Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the present War, and for indemnifying Persons who may suffer in their Property, by such Measures as may be necessary for that Purpose," and which are to be observed by the Inhabitants of this Town, in the Event of the General Officer commanding His Majesty's Forces in this District, giving Directions for the Removal of the Inhabitants and Stock in Case of Invasion.

## SIGNALS

For such Removal will be A RED FLAG *by Day*, and A LIGHT *by Night*, hoisted at the following Places, viz. *The Castle, St Nicholas Church, All Saints Church, St Andrews Church, and the Tower at the West Gate*, accompanied with five Minute Guns, fired at each of the following Places, viz. *The Castle, All Saints Church, Newgate, and Westgate*.

Immediately upon the above Signals being made (if by Day, and *at Day-break the next Morning*, if by Night) all Cattle and Live Stock, of every Description, must be collected together upon the Town-Moor, where Persons appointed for that Purpose will take them in Charge: At the same Time, such of the infirm Inhabitants, and Children, who are desirous of being removed, but unable to remove themselves, and who may wish to avail themselves of the Assistance afforded by the Public for that Purpose, must be brought to the following Places of Rendezvous, where proper Means for their Conveyance will be provided, and in readiness, viz.—

*Those who reside in*

*St Nicholas' Parish,*      { To the Skinner-Burn, Forth Lane, &c.

*M. Angus and Son, Printers, Newcastle.*

Those who reside in

*All Saints' Parish,*

*St Andrew's Parish,*

*St John's Parish,*

{ East Division, lying without the Walls, to The Garth-Heads.

{ West Division, lying within the Walls, to The Carliol Croft.

{ To Percy-Street.

{ To The Spital.

Proper Means will be provided for the Conveyance of such Beds and Blankets as are necessary for each Family, upon Condition that the same are brought to the Place of Rendezvous well packed up, and a Ticket, containing the Owner's Name, and the Name of the Parish and Street where they reside, affixed to each Package. Each Person must come provided with THREE DAYS' PROVISION, and Cooking Utensils; besides these, and Beds and Blankets, no other Description of Property will be allowed to be put into the Carriage or Craft, appropriated for the Removal of the Inhabitants.

### Newburn, Wylam, Ryton, and their Vicinities,

Being appointed the Places of General Depôt (in the first Instance) for this Town, temporary Habitations, and every possible Convenience will, in the Event of a Removal becoming necessary, be there provided: and to these Places, all Persons not engaged in the public Service, desirous of removing, and who are able to travel, or have the Means of removing themselves, may, upon the foregoing Signals being made, repair, but with at least three Days' Provisions. And in order to avoid giving any Interruption to the March of His Majesty's Troops, it is hereby strictly required, That no Person travelling on Foot, shall on any Account come upon the West Military Road, but such Persons must make Use of the Bye-Roads: And in order to leave those Roads as much at Liberty as possible, the Foot-Path leading up the North Side of the Tyne, is strongly recommended to People of the above Description. And it is also required that no Carriages, or Persons on Horseback, do, on any Account, quit the Town after the Signals are made, except under the Direction of the Persons appointed to superintend their Route, so that they may be under proper Regulations; and for this Purpose, all such Carriages and Horses must be brought to some of the Places of Rendezvous.

The following Gentlemen have, in pursuance of the foregoing Act, been appointed by His Majesty to carry the Provisions thereto into Execution, under the Direction of the Lord Lieutenant:—

The Mayor of Newcastle for the Time being,—*Lieutenant of Division.*

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>Inspectors</i>	<i>Superintendants</i>	<i>Assistant Ditto</i>
St Nicholas	Thos. Burdon, Esq.	{ Mr C. F. Jackson, Pilgrim-Street.	Mr Tho. Snaith, Quayside.
All Saints	Miles Monkhouse, Esq.	{ Mr John Head, New Road. Mr Tho. Head, Pandon-Bank.	Mr Tho. Brown, Pilgrim-Street.
St Andrews	Wm Yielder, Esq.	{ Mr Geo. Dunn, Pilgrim-Street.	Mr D. Henderson, Ditto.
St John	Fra. Johnson, Esq.	{ Mr Tho. Sanderfon, Hanover-Square.	Mr W. Harbottle, Percy-Street.

The above-named Officers are empowered to call in to their Assistance such Persons as they may deem necessary for carrying into Execution the several Duties committed to their Charge; and any Person guilty of a Disobedience of these Orders, or any other Orders which they may from Time to Time issue under the before-mentioned Act, are thereby subjected to a Penalty of one Hundred Pounds.

THOS. SMITH, *Mayor.*

*Cookson Sheriff*

N.B. The Public are hereby apprised, that the abovementioned Act only provides the Means of facilitating the Removal of such Persons as may be inclined to quit the Town upon the foregoing Emergency; but no Provision is thereby made for maintaining such Persons at the Expence of the Public when so removed. Every Comfort and Accommodation within the Power of the Lieutenant of Division will, however, be procured for such Persons at the Place of Depôt.

\* \* \* The foregoing Signals, which are intended for the above Purposes only, and are in no manner connected with the general Signals of Alarm established throughout the Country, will not be made unless by express Order from the General Officer commanding the District, which Order he will not issue, except upon the most pressing Emergency; and to the End that all Persons may be acquainted with such Signals, the same will be made for their Information, ON TUESDAY THE TWENTIETH DAY OF MARCH, INSTANT, from twelve to one o'Clock at Noon, and from eight to nine o'Clock in the Evening. And the same *will not again be repeated*, unless by such Order, and for the Purpose abovementioned.

*It is requested that these Orders and Regulations may be preserved.*

Newcastle:—M. ANGUS & SON, Printers.



**A PARTICULAR or RENTAL of Part  
of the Estate late of JAMES late Earl of Der-  
wentwater, in Northumberland.**

*To be Sold before the Commissioners and Trustees for the Forfeited Estates, at their Office in the Inner-Temple, on Thursday the 11th Day of July, 1723.*

TENANTS.	F A R M S, &c.	Annual Rent.		
		l.	s.	d.
<i>Pleffey.</i>				
Robert Widdington, Pleffey Hall, &c.	—	60	—	—
James Atkinson,	—	55	—	—
Robert Gillespy,	—	27	10	—
John Newton,	Pleffey New Houses —	13	15	—
John Robinson, Jun.	—	13	15	—
William Silvertop,	Bridge-House Farm —	23	—	—
John Young,	The Mill, with about 14 Acres of Land —	35	—	—
William Fletcher,	Hartford Bridge-Houfe	—	.05	—
Richard Ridley, Esq;	The Colliery —	18	—	—
Robert Cockburne,	—	31	.05	—
Thomas Bell,	Skotten —	31	.05	—
John Anderson,	—	31	.05	—
William Gillespy,	—	31	.05	—
John Robinson, Sen.	Skotten West Houses —	54	—	—
John Pye,	Skotten-Edge —	33	—	—
		458 05 00		
<i>Newsham.</i>				
Edward Byers,	The Demesne, &c. —	40	—	—
Ditto,	The West Farm —	40	—	—
Francis Weldon,	Link-House Farm —	90	—	—
William Silvertop,	Blyth-Nooke Farm —	40	—	—
John Clarke,	Cuthbertson's Farm —	38	—	—
John Farkes,	—	22	10	—
John Chickens,	The great West Farm —	22	10	—
Philip Jubb,	A House and Close —	02	—	—
Carry'd over —	295	—	—	458 05 00

TENANTS.	FARMS, &c.		Annual Rent.
		l. s. d.	l. s. d.
	Brought over—		
Richard Nicolson, ——	The Fishery ——	295 ——	458 05 00
Richard Lamb, ——		05 10 ——	
Mary Grey, ——		01 05 ——	
James Blacket, ——	Cottages ——	01 05 ——	
Eleanor Potts, ——		— 05 ——	
John Ward, ——		— 05 ——	
Edward Watts, ——	A Cony-Warren, with abt 15 Acr. of Land } Robert Wright, Esq; —— } John Spearman, Esq; —— }	15 —— 100 ——	438 25 00
<i>Nafferton.</i>			
Jeremiah Brown, ——		72 13 04	
Roger Siferson, ——	Nafferton Farm ——	72 13 04	278 00 00
Edward Hindmarsh ——		72 13 04	1115 ——

The Inheritance of the above Premises is to be sold Expectant on the Death of the Lady Mary Radclyffe.

*N. B.* This Estate was devised by Colonel Thomas Radclyffe, deceas'd, to the Lady Mary Radclyffe during her Life; and after her Decease, to James late Earl of Derwentwater, and his Heirs. The Will was made since the Statute of 11th and 12th of William the 3d; and Lady Mary Radclyffe being a Pauper, was incapable to take by Vertue of that Devise, and consequently that Devise void; and if so, the Purchaser will be entitled to the Estate in Possession; James late Earl of Derwentwater being not only Devisee, but Heir at Law to Colonel Thomas Radclyffe, his Uncle, the Devisor.



within the bishopric of Durham, To have, to hold, and to occupy the said office to the aforesaid Humphrey Orme, by him or by his sufficient deputy or deputies during his life, with a fee of 2 pence a day for the exercise of the said office to be received annually during his said life out of the issues and profits of the town and lordship of Barnard castle, coming forth and arising, by the hands of the receiver or other occupier of the town and lordship aforesaid for the time being, at the usual feasts, by equal portions, together with all other profits, commodities, advantages and emoluments to the said office, owing or pertaining as by the said letters patent plainly appears, which letters patent accordingly the said Humphrey Orme having and enjoying our combined office and fee aforesaid, gave up and handed over to be cancelled, with the intention that we should deign to make over and grant our letters patent and our concession of the same office and fee to our worthy Thomas Rolandson, junior, gentleman, in the following form, which surrender we have agreed to by these presents.

Know ye therefore that we by the advice of our worthy and faithful counsellors, William, baron of Burghley, treasurer of England, and Walter Myldmay, knight, chancellor of our Exchequer, we have assigned and appointed the aforesaid Thomas Rolandson to the aforesaid office of steward and collector of the town and lordship of Barnard castle within the bishopric of Durham aforesaid, and the same Thomas Rolandson we ordain and appoint by these presents to do, carry out, exercise and hold the said office as he will, so that touching or concerning the moneys and all other profits, and issues of the said town and lordship, lands, tenements and other premises from time to time, which come in or accrue to the hand of our general receiver within the bishopric of Durham every year, he shall answer according to custom and duty in the 7th year of our well beloved brother Edward the 6th, in that case later made and provided, To have, to hold, enjoy and exercise the aforesaid office to the same Thomas Rolandson, either by himself or by sufficient deputy or deputies during our pleasure, and further by the advice aforesaid we assign and apportion to the aforesaid Thomas Rolandson for the exercise of the said office and fee two pence a day of legal money of England, to be received annually from the issues and rents of the town and lordship aforesaid, from time to time coming forth and arising either by his own hand, and in his own hand retained, or by the hand of the steward or receiver general at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by equal portions, to be paid during our good pleasure together with all other fees, allotments, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, authorities and places whatsoever, to the said office, by right, owing, or pertaining in such ample manner and form as Ambrose Barnes, Edward Forrest and Humphrey Orme, or any other or others who had formerly exercised or occupied the said office. In witness whereof we have made these our letters patent.

Witness, our worthy and faithful counsellor William, baron of Burghley, treasurer of England, at Westminster, the 26th day of June, in the 26th year of our reign.'

- (2) The proceedings at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, between Henry Maddison and Nicholas Cole relate to a trial, before Robert Anderson, sheriff and a jury, at the Guildhall. Henry Maddison of Newcastle, merchant, requests that Nicholas Cole of Gateshead, yeoman, should be kept in the guardianship of Hugo Mason, remaining in prison till he returns to him four pounds which he owes and detains unjustly. The four pounds was in consideration that Henry Maddison conceded to Nicholas Cole way-leave through a certain close called Choprydinge for one year, for carrying sea coal from a coal mine belonging to Nicholas Cole, in the Parson's flatt. The jury decided that the four pounds should be recovered. The figure of Henry Maddison is in the centre of the famous Maddison monument in Newcastle cathedral church. Facing this figure is Elizabeth, who in the inscription is described as his only wife, by whom he had 16 children. Nicholas Cole is a name famous throughout the Civil

War and after. The Nicholas Cole mentioned in this document was evidently grandfather of the noted baronet, Sir Nicholas Cole, and great grandfather of Nicholas Cole whose name and arms are on the great mace of the town of Newcastle, which was ordered in 1686 when he was mayor. Parson's flatt mentioned in this document is referred to in Surtees's *History of Durham*, vol. II, p. 119. There it says the rector of Gateshead has '40s. paid annually by the grassmen for Parson's flatt.'

The following is a translation of the document:—

'Elizabeth by the grace of God queen of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., to the Mayor and Sheriff of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, greeting, whereas in record and process and to the giving of justice which was before you in our court in the said town without our brief, according to the custom of the said town, between Henry Maddison and Nicholas Cole, concerning a debt of 4 pounds for which the said Henry sues, as it is said, from the aforesaid Nicholas, to the grave loss of the same Nicholas, so we have heard by his complaint. We, wishing the error, if error there has been, to be corrected in due manner and full and swift justice to be done between the aforesaid parties in this suit, order you that if judgment in it has been given, you should send the record and process aforesaid with all that touches it, to us under your seal, distinctly and openly, and that quickly. So you shall do this within the octave of St. Hilary, wherever in England you may then be, in order that having inspected further the record and process aforesaid, we may have corrected the error as should be done by right, and according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England. At Westminster, 11th day of Nov'r, in the 43rd year of our reign.

The court of our Lady the Queen held in the Guildhall of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Friday the 24th day of April, in the 43rd year of our lady the queen, that now is before Robert Anderson, sheriff of the same town and county, according to force, form and effect, and by virtue of divers charters of our most serene lady, the queen, that now is and her progenitors kings of England granted and confirmed, etc.

Henry Maddyson of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, by Andrew Boone, his attorney, complains that Nicholas Cole of Gateshead in co: Durham, yeoman, should be kept in the guardianship of Hugo Mayson, remaining in the prison in the same town of Newcastle during pleasure till he returns to them 4 pounds of legal English money, which he owes and detains unjustly, in that the aforesaid Nicholas on the 2nd day of February, in the 43rd year of our lady queen Elizabeth, that now is at the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of this court, for and in consideration that the aforesaid Henry Maddyson should give and concede to the aforesaid Nicholas, the right of way, in English way leave into and through a certain close belonging to the same Henry, called the Choprydinge, situated and being in the county of Durham, for the space and period of one whole year then following, for the carrying and taking away of certain sea coal from a certain coal mine belonging to the same Nicholas in the Parson's flatt in the said county of Durham, be granted the payment to the said Henry of 4 pounds on the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary then next following, and now last past, to which concession the said Henry then and there agreed, and the same Henry states that in the same town of Newcastle in other matters the custom is and has been from time immemorial that if any one in that same town of Newcastle has granted to anyone the payment of a debt or a sum of money and he has not paid that sum according to the concession he has made, then he in whose favour the concession has been made has had an action in complaint of the debt in this court and against him who made the concession in such power and in the same manner and form as they had for any obligation made in the jurisdiction of this court and although the same Henry gave and granted to the aforesaid Nicholas Cole a right of way, in English wayleave, into and through the aforesaid close of the same Henry, called Choprydinge, for the carrying and taking away of the aforesaid sea coal of the aforesaid Nicholas, and this is binding on the aforesaid coalmine belonging to the said Nicholas. Nevertheless the aforesaid Nicholas,

though he often requisitioned the said four pounds has not paid them to the aforesaid Henry Maddyson, but refused to pay them and by this refusal brought a loss of 40 shillings to the said Henry. And the aforesaid Nicholas Cole by William Watson his attorney comes and defends the wrong done to him and says that the aforesaid Henry ought not to have or maintain his aforesaid action against him, by protesting that he, the aforesaid Nicholas did not make any concession to pay to the said complainant 4 pounds in consideration that he the said complainant should give and grant a right of way, in English called wayleave into and through a certain close belonging to the same complainant, called Choprydinge, for the said space of a year for the carrying and taking away of sea coal, the obligation being upon the coalmine of the same Nicholas in Parson's flatt, stated in manner and form in the preceding statement. By protesting against the allegation that the said complainant did not agree with this conclusion or that any of the other allegations made against the same Nicholas in the preceding statement are true. The aforesaid defendant states that the aforesaid defendant does not owe the aforesaid complainant 4 pounds or a single penny of it in the manner and form that the same complainant claims against the same defendant and on that he asks the judgment of his country and the aforesaid complainant similarly. So it was ordered by Robert Anderson, sheriff of the town of Newcastle, that the aforesaid Hugo Mason should keep him guarded in the prison of the same town till he should come there on Wednesday the 17th day of June, in the 43rd year of our lady the queen, that now is and that there should be appointed 12 honest and legal men of the town aforesaid, through whom the truth of the matter might better be known and who neither to recognition, etc., because so, etc. The same day is given to the aforesaid parties on which should come both the aforesaid Henry and the aforesaid Nicholas and the aforesaid servant according to his instructions, together with a panel from the list of the jury attached to the instructions and the jury aforesaid, exactly 12 came, namely William Herryson, tailor; Thomas Smyth, cordyner; John Pottes, cordyner; Roger Frear, cordyner; Ralph Totherick, butcher; Gerard Reay, yeoman; John Hunter, musician; John Atkinson, cordyner; George Rysley, cordyner; Thomas Bowcer (?), yeoman; Robert Fryzzell, tailor; and Matthew Sheill, cordyner, who, after trial on oath of the truth of the premises, state that the aforesaid Nicholas owes the aforesaid Henry the aforesaid 4 pounds as the said Henry in his aforesaid statement supports, and they assess the loss of the said Henry over and above this through the detention of the debt and the custody of the defendant in this suit at one penny, and for sending him forward in custody 3 shillings and sixpence. So by the court it was granted that the aforesaid Henry should recover against the aforesaid Nicholas his debt aforesaid, and his losses aforesaid, and in the aforesaid form of assessment. Execution made the 17th of June, 1601.'

The brief for correction of the error is lodged the 11th of December, 1601.

Mr. A. M. Oliver, the town clerk, said this is the earliest record of a suit in the sheriff's court. The official records of the court now extant commence in the year 1613. The records of the mayor's court begin in 1650, of the Piepowder court of the town, only one or two cases are recorded. The mayor's and sheriff's courts are now known as the burgess and the non-burgess courts respectively. They are courts of record and are the survivals of the old merchant court of the town, of the existence of which we have evidence in the customs of Newcastle, as they existed in the time of Henry I. 'Inter burgensem et mercatorem si placitum oriatur finiatur ante tertiam refluxionem maris' (Stubbs, *Select Charters*, p. 112). There is no authority for the statement in Welford's *Newcastle and Gateshead* (vol. II, p. 5) that the sheriff's court was established about the year 1500. It is in all probability the continuation of a court held by the bailiffs of the town prior to the grant of the shrievalty in 1400. None but free burgesses and their widows can be sued in the burgess court, and none but non-freemen and foreigners in the non-burgess court. A breach of this rule results

in the plaintiff being non-suited. On the request of the justices of the peace for the county of Durham, and the town councils of Newcastle and Gateshead, the jurisdiction of the mayor's court, the sheriff's court and the court of conscience of Newcastle was, on 12th March, 1838, extended over the borough of Gateshead. Some of the small silver maces of the serjeants at mace (*servientes ad clavam*) of the courts, are preserved in the Lord Mayor's chamber.

The following are extracts from 'The Practice and orders of the Mayor's and Sheriff's Courts,' of which a few manuscript copies are known still to exist:—

20 May, 1668. It was ordered that those Serjeants at Mace who had not laid in Bail to the Mayor or Sheriff should not officiate until the same was done.

21 Feb. 1675. Ordered (after reciting the Misbehaviour of many of the Serjeants) that unless they give better attendance in future on Court days the Mayor and Aldermen were determined to elect new ones without any fee or reward.

22 Jan. 1676. Ordered that all Serjeants shall bring yeir maces to court every Court Day under the penalty of 10s.

12 April, 1679. Serjeants to be fined 20s. for going out of Church during divine service.

4 July, 1681. Ordered that Eleazor Robson be fined £5 for his ill behaviour to the Deputy Mayor.

3 Sept. 1707. Ordered that Mr. Joshua Greenwell be suspended from practising in the Sheriff's court during the pleasure of Mr. Sheriff.

2 April, 1739. Any Attorney or Clerk coming into Court during the time of holding same with a Night Gown on to forfeit 6s. 8d. before they leave Court.

The exhibitors were heartily thanked for their exhibits.

#### CHAPELS, &c., IN NORTHUMBERLAND ABOUT 1715.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., read a paper 'Notices of Chapels and Towers of Northumberland, *circa* 1715.'

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson by acclamation.

#### NEWBURN HALL, &c.

Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., V.P., read notes on Newburn hall and manor house, with lantern illustrations of plans, elevations, etc.

The paper will probably be printed in full in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 SER. XII.

Mr. Knowles was thanked for his paper.

#### MISCELLANEA.

The following letters, etc., are from the Radcliffe papers belonging to the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from page 8). The letters were written by Thomas Errington, who seems to have been one of Lady Derwentwater's agents:

May it please your Ladyshippe

Capheaton March the 23d: 1724

I haue Receiued your Ladyships letter of the 20 Instant foraigne Style last Munday, as to the two Tennants of meldon they are very honest men, the one is a papist, and his name is William Weldon, his Grand fathter, and his fathter now is liueing and has liued all theire lifes att Aydon sheells vnder your late Good Lord and his ancesters, and he now liues att Capheaton, and has been Steward to old Sr John Swinburne and now is to the old Lady Swinburne, the other mans name is Robert Twisde, and liues att Harborne Grange, and has liued there for some yeares, and that Estate belongs to my young Lord, they are both very able Substantiall men, and when the agreement was made with them for meldon and meldon

parke, they would not Comply to pay more than 400*l.* for the first three yeares, because the grounds were mush Run out by the formor Tennants, that paid all their Rents to the publike, and by the misfortune of the times, and that after the first three yeares for a Eleauen more they were to pay 448*l.*  $\text{\AA}$  ann and that was Soe Expressed in the account of the aduance Rents I sent your Ladyshipe an account of, and that article was Referd to your Ladyshipe, I shall take care to mind Patrick Dauison the merchant in Hexham there was none Spoke to me but him of what I writh your Ladyshipe in that affaire, I haue not Since seen Admirall Dalaval that I Receiued your Ladyships letter, for he is very Bussy in Parliamentareing, vpon his nephews account, but I hope to see him in a short time, I had a letter from one Mr. Nicholas Ridley who is now at London, and he writh me amongst other things, that he beleaued the late Coll: Radclyffe Estate, would not be Sett vp to sale this yeare or more, but I cannot beleau him in that matter, for his Brother Adlerman Ridley had and has adesigne in Buying it, and Nicho Ridleys writeing soe is but a Blind, as to the Lead mynes being soe poor, what is alreadly gott, Cannot be gott againe, and there is noe new Tryalls proues worth any thing, I Cannot tell what Mr Bacon may doe at Green Gill, your Ladyshipe may be assured I shall doe all in my power to Encourage the Lead mynes, I am mush affraid theire is but little hopes of that money for the Lead oare that the Comissions Enterd vpon, I shall allwayes keep a full yeares annuity of Mr Arthurs in my hand before I pay him another yeare, I thinke it were mush better to keep two yeares, for he has noe occasion for it, and what he has he does noe good with it, I spoke to him as your Ladyshipe orderd me Relateing to my Lady Mary Tudor and told him shee was goinge to be maried, and it woud be a particular fauour and true freindshippe in him to make a handsome present to her at this time, but all the awnse I could gett of him was, that his Sister the old Lady Swinburne had Spoken to him a boute that matter and he had told her to write to your Ladyshipe what he would doe in that matter, which I am afraid is nothing at all, I wish they doe not Speake for theire owne Intrests when they make Application to him but please to keep this to your Ladyships Selfe, as to what your Ladyshipe mentiones in yours aboue those Tennants that paid theire Rents to the Gouerment, it is true, that I writh your Ladyshipe that Councell did aduise that such Rents as was paid after my Lords Death to the Gouerment the Tennants would be oblidged to Repay them back if they were able, but there can no thing be done in that matter till the Comissions power by act of Parliament is Ended and that will not be till the 24 of June 1723, and  $\text{\AA}$  shapnes then gett another act of Parliament for a longer time, Mr Edward Ridell of Swinburne Castle dyed last Tuesday, which is a mallancolly death to that famally, for his Eldest Son was in the misfortune with the other Gent, and I am affraid the whole Estate is in a dangerous way, my Lady Mary Radclyffe of Durham is Three Thousand pounds Deep there, all this famally are well and giues theire humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and famally, and I am,  
your Ladyships Most obedient Soruant Tho: Errington.

[Addressed : ' A Madame | Madame La Comtesse De | Darwentwater dans la Rue haute | proche L'Eglise de la Chappell | A | Bruxelles | By Ostend.]

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The following appeared in *Notes and Queries* (11 ser. x, 373):—

Your Derwentwater correspondents may be interested to know, if they do not already, that in Hartford Church, Huntingdon, is an entry in the register relating to the execution of the last Earl [of Derwentwater]. It is very faint, almost illegible, but if permission could be obtained to photograph it, it might come out clearer, or a very strong magnifying glass might be sufficient. I suppose every one knows of the monument erected to his memory by the Countess in the grounds of her residence at Acton. It is now enclosed in the public park at Acton.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 3

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

## THE LATE JOHN GIBSON, THE CASTLE WARDEN.

The chairman said,

" Since our last meeting we have lost our venerable custodian, Mr. John Gibson, whose death, after a brief illness, occurred on the 12th March, 1915. He had reached the age of 82, and he was laid to rest on the Monday following at Gosforth Church, when his funeral was attended by a representative gathering of our members.

I interpret the feeling of all here present in moving that an expression of our sympathy in the bereavement be sent to the late Mr. Gibson's niece (Miss Gibson) and to his relatives, and that we here record our appreciation of his long and faithful services as custodian of the Castle for the period of 43 years.

It is difficult to express the character and worth of the services rendered to our society by our late custodian. He was devoted to its interests; he dedicated himself whole-heartedly to its service and was unfailingly at the post of duty throughout the two score years and more by which the length of his service is measured. His modest, retiring and reserved character obscured at first sight the wealth of information which he had acquired by experience and observation and was able to impart on closer intimacy. As a silent listener at the society's monthly meetings he could recall minutely the subjects that interested the members of a past generation. He was a keen critic of theories and of their champions, whilst his penetration of character gave point to his verdict on the men and measures under discussion. This was especially the case in relation to the Roman occupation of the north, in which he took much interest, so that, in later years, an annual vacation granted him was always spent upon the line of the Roman Wall, in careful investigation of its remains.

But the keep, in which we are now assembled, and wherein he kept watch and ward daily, formed a continued object of his solicitude. He had assisted Dr. Bruce in borings made to ascertain if any subterranean work existed beneath the present floor level, and again in probing the tower over the stairs of the fore-building. In both cases no discovery resulted and for many years further investigation ceased. Mr. Gibson, however, continued unceasingly to direct attention to other problems that awaited solution until his importunity was rewarded by an awakening of the lapsed interest in the structure. Our vice-president, Mr. W. H. Knowles, forced an entrance into and discovered the large and lofty chamber on the ground level where

the garderobe shafts of the building terminated upon the west front of the keep. This, as late as 1817, had lain behind an embankment of earth and was therefore unknown to Vulliamy, and thus omitted from the survey reproduced in *Vetusta Monumenta*. The lower mural gallery and its blind stairway in the great hall was later shown by Mr. Sheriton Holmes to demonstrate the fact that at the last step of the return stair the plan of the engineer, Mauricius Cementarius, had been abruptly changed, the stairway abandoned, and the superstructure raised on the altered lines. Mr. Gibson himself, working above this point, lifted a trapdoor in the upper gallery and cleared it of loose rubbish, thereby revealing an ashlar-faced conduit carried through from the inner to the outer face of the wall. This was the original exit of the roof drainage, of sufficient capacity to carry off the outflow of the entire roof. The discovery not only determined the height from floor to roof of the great hall, but solved the long-standing controversy as to the existence of upper stages over that splendid apartment, whose original proportions were thus manifested beyond doubt. The large apertures in the upper gallery were seen to have once opened to the day, rising over a dropped roof of hipped construction. Following up the investigation, Mr. W. H. Knowles discovered a second rainwater outlet on the north face of the building, of quite rude work. Its extemporized character indicated its provision for an altered form of roof construction when the original hipped roof gave place to a plain ridge roof stretching from wall to wall, having two independent gutter lines each necessitating a separate exit through the outer walls. Marks of weather lines on the inner faces of the great hall corroborate these features. Yet another investigation in the great hall was entirely carried out by Mr. Gibson himself. The existence of square recesses in the wall faces had long been known, but their irregular positions afforded no clue whatever to their purpose. Mr. Gibson carefully marked them, and in each case discovered, by sounding, corresponding holes on the opposite walls. All these he opened out by removing their covering of plaster. They proved to be beam-holes intended for carrying eleven-inch square beams for the support of platforms at the sill levels of the south and north window embrasures. The provisional character of this work points to some temporary adaptation of the building, such as was made when Sir John Marley called in the services of the ship carpenters in 1643, with their planks and beams, to render the half-ruined fortress once more capable of defence.

You will forgive me for going into such detail, but these elucidations of the structural character of the keep are of great interest, and their inception was due to the insistence with which Mr. Gibson had urged them upon our members year in, year out. A notice of his life and service would be incomplete without some record of the valuable knowledge thus acquired by us all, largely through him."

The resolution was carried in silent sympathy.

The following books, etc., were placed on the table:—  
*Presents*, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A. (the author):—*Napoleon III and Italy*, part iii, 1865–1868.

From the Rev. J. Marshall Aitken, secretary of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club:—*Transactions of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, xx, i and ii, xxii (1909–1910–1911), xxii, i (completing the society's set of these transactions up to date).

From R. Blair :—*The Antiquary* for March and April, 1915.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, XLVIII, sm. 4to, cl.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, XXVII, 8vo. cl.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, XXXVII.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*Proceedings*, LXVI.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXI, nos. 281 and 282.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—

(1) *The Magazine*, no. 122; and (2) *Inquisitiones Post Mortem relating to Wiltshire, from the Reign of Edward III*, part vi.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings*, LX.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, LXVI.

From the British School at Rome :—*Papers*, VII.

*Purchases* :—

*The Pedigree Register*, III, no. 32; *Notes and Queries* for the month; *The Registers of Sherburn Hospital and of Castle Eden* (North and Durham Par. Reg. Soc.); *The Museums Journal*, XIV, no. 10; *Proceedings*, XXIX, ii, Year Book, XXIX, ii and iv, and Index for 1913 of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute.

**DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM** :—

From Sir Walter Essex, M.P. (per Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.) :—A pre-historic currency bar of iron found near Bourton-on-the-Water.

Mr. Brewis said, "I have much pleasure, on behalf of Sir Walter Essex, in presenting to the society this pre-historic iron currency bar, found near Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, in 1860. It consists of a slightly tapering strap of iron averaging about 1½ ins. in width,  $\frac{3}{16}$  ins. in thickness, and is now about 31 ins. long, and weighs 21 ounces; but a small portion is missing from the broader end, which as usual is pinched up to form a sort of handle. It would originally be about 32 ins. long, and weigh about 21½ ounces. According to the authorities at the British Museum, iron bar currency may be classified in three denominations, viz., once, twice, and four times the unit of 4700 grains. This specimen clearly belongs to the middle, or double, unit, which is the most usual. Caesar, in his description of the manners and customs of the Britons, remarks that some of them used iron bars of specified weights as a substitute for coins. Of course coinage had already been introduced into Britain, but, as in parts of Central Africa at the present day, bars of iron were used as a medium of exchange. The distribution of known specimens indicates that this more primitive form of currency was confined, at least in Caesar's time, to the interior of Britain. They have been found in seven English counties, sometimes on known early British sites. Perhaps the most significant discovery of currency bars was made at Glastonbury on the site of the marsh village, where there is no trace of contact with Roman civilization."

I also exhibit a second specimen of my own, obtained through Mr. Knowles and Dr. Greenwell. It is from the same locality, but probably not from the same find. I have submitted both speci-

mens to the British Museum, and an account of them will appear in a forthcoming paper by Mr. Reginald Smith."

Sir Walter Essex was thanked for his gift, as was also Mr. Brewis for the exhibit.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. W. H. Cullen :—a very fine silver medal of queen Anne, commemorating the peace of Utrecht, in its original round shagreen case. The medal is 1 $\frac{5}{16}$  ins. in diameter. Obverse : laureated head and draped bust to left, and the inscription ANNA. D.G. MAG. BRIT. FR: ET. HIB: REG. Reverse : Britannia standing looking to left with shield and spear in left hand, and holding out olive branch in right ; in the background is a fleet of ships, etc. ; inscription—COMPOSITIS . VENERANTVR . ARMIS. In exergue MDCCXIII.

By \_\_\_\_\_ of Gateshead :—Kitchin's map of co. Durham, of about the middle of the 18th century.

ROMAN ALTAR RECENTLY FOUND IN REDESDALE (see *Proc. vi.*, 272).

The Rev. T. Stephens, in sending a squeeze of the inscription on this altar, said, 'I have made an attempt to read the inscription, but the face of the stone is much worn and some of the letters yet remaining ill-formed. The inscription appears to be :—

VICTORIAE  
COH I VARDVL  
MIL [CVI PRAEEST]  
  
PVBL . . . . .  
V S L M

In English : To Victory, the first Cohort of the Vardudi, a milliary one [commanded by] Publius . . . . in discharge of a vow freely and deservedly made.

The altar is now preserved in the porch of Horsley on Rede church.

Mr. Stephens was thanked for his communication.

TWO ROMAN ALTARS DISCOVERED AT CHESTERHOLM.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a short paper by Professor Haverfield on the two altars recently discovered at Chesterholm ; one of them interesting from the circumstance that it gives the Latin name of the place as *Vindolande*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Haverfield.

The paper will be printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. XII.

LOCAL WILLS IN THE YORK REGISTRY, 1660–1665.

Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., sent the following notes of Local Wills from the Yorkshire Record series, vol. 49.

Jan. 3, 1661. Barker, Samuell, [Barwick upon Tweed], one of the soldiers rydeing in the Right Honorable the Lord Generall Monckes owne troope of horse, Oct. 29, 1659. 44, 14.

Jan. 18, 1665. Bell, William, Gateside, [near Newcastle-upon-Tyne], co. Durham, milliner, Dec. 26, 1665. 47, 317.

July 20, 1664. Bell, William, Tickhill, yeoman, [bur. Quakeres buryall place in Sunderland], May 3, 1659. 46, 340.

Oct. 16, 1660. Bowes, Thomas, Streatlam castle, co. Durham, esquier, Sep. 6, 1660. 43, 9.

June 8, 1663. Bulmer, Isabell, [Marrick], widdow, late wife of Sir Bartram B. knight, Oct. 12, 1642. 45, 521.

Jan. 28, 1661. Charleton, Isabell, par. St. John de Lees within the jurisdiccion of Hexham and Hexhamshire, widow, about Dec. 7, 1661. 44, 266.

July 9, 1662.	Clark, Gabriel, D.D., archdeacon of Durham, [bur. Durham Cath.], May 8, 1662.	44, 510.
Jan. 28, 1661.	Colling, Hugh, Barnarde Castle, co. Durham, yeoman, Mar. 9, 13 Charles I.	44, 265.
June 10, 1661.	Dethicke, Thomas, Greatham, co. Durham, gent., Sept. 22, 1656.	43, 373.
June 10, 1661.	Fishwecke, Thomas, Eadsforth within Crooke, husbandman, Jan. 3, 1656.	43, 21.
June 26, 1661.	Forthe, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, May 15, 1660.	43, 504.
Jan. 13, 1663.	Green, John, par. Allhallowes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, about Nov. 7, 1662.	46, 218.
Aug. 22, 1661.	Osmounderlaw, William, Langrigge, [co. Northumberland], (bur. Brumfield), April 23, 1660.	44, 119.
Aug. 5, 1663.	Scrogges, Alice, Middleton-one-rowe, co. Durham, widow, Dec. 18, 1662.	45, 596.
Nov. 1, 1661.	Staynes, Thomas; par. Sockburne, Sep. 19, 1661.	43, 689.
Oct. 25, 1660.	Trotter, Mary, Escombe, par. St. Andrew, Awckland, dioc. Durham, widow, in or about the month of June, 1659.	43, 11.
July 1, 1664.	Widdrington, Thomas, Chesburne grange, co. Northumberland, [knight], (bur. St. Gyles in the feildes, co. Middlesex), Sept. 1, 1663.	46, 330.

*Unregistered Wills.*

[Nov. 20, 1633].	Alderson, Thomas, Barnerd-castle, co. Durham, miller, May 11, 1633.
Dec. 12, 1633.	Barbar, Bridgett, Eglsclife. <i>No date.</i>
June 17, 1634.	Hedley, John, Thockrington, co. Northumberland (bur. Challerton), yeoman, Feb. 8, 1629.
June 25, 1634.	Jonson, William, Carlton, co. Durham, husbandman, Nov. 30, 1633
Feb. 25, 1633.	Wrey, Thomas, Witton hall, co. Durham, yeoman, April 28, 1633.

*Re infecta Wills.*

Fairless, Matthew, monke in Allendale, co. Northumberland, [yeoman], Dec. [21], 1672.
<i>Prerogative.</i>

Farlom, Samuell, Neither Bishopside in Allendale, [co. Northumberland, yeoman], Mar. (25), 1675, <i>Prerogative.</i>
Thurwall, Ann, Hexham, co. Northumberland, July [29], 1666. <i>Prerogative.</i>

*Administrations.*

Dec. 28, 1661.	Foster, Giles, clerk, late curate of Wyton on Weare, dioc. Durham, fol. 93, <i>Prerogative.</i>
April 24, 1662.	Crissopp, George, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fol. 971, <i>Prerogative.</i>
June 17, 1663.	Marley, Ralph, Picktree, dioc. Durham, fol. 107; and March 30, 1665, fol. 123, <i>Prerogative.</i>
Mar. 28, 1665.	Gilbertson, Andrew, par. St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, fol. 123, <i>Prerogative.</i>
April 11, 1665.	Stevenson, Jacobus, Evenwood, dioc. Durham, fol. 123, <i>Prerogative.</i>
May 17, 1665.	Forster, Dame Elizabeth, Blanchland, dioc. Durham, fol. 131, <i>Prerogative.</i>

Mr. Brown was thanked.

## MISCELLANEA.

## THE RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following are more letters from the Rev. T. Stephens's collection (continued from page 24):—

May it please your Ladyshippe

Capheaton Aprill 23d: 1722.

I haue not much to trouble your with at this time, but to acquaint your Ladyshippe that mr Busby and I was at Kesswiche aboute Tenn dayes since, Receiueinge the last Martinmas Rents, and holding Courts there with mr. Simpson the Steward of the Courts in Cumborland, and all the Tennants there that advanced theire Rents att Kesswiche aboute a yeare and a halfe Since, are giueing vp there farms, and declares they Cannot be able to hold them,

for Corne being very Cheap, Catle very Cheap, noe trade, nor noe money, they Cannot tell what Course to take, and it is the Same in this County of northumberland, and all Countys in England where Lands were aduanced, this is a mallancolly storey but it is a true one, the Cottagers of Dilston was with me last Tuesday att Hexham aboue theirre Cottages Rents of Tenn Shillings a Cottage, and Swinburne the Taylers is twenty shillings because he has a Close to it, I find they would pay noe Rents att all, but hopes your Ladyshipe will lett them haue them Rent ffree, I had your Ladyships order to put them in the Rentalls for the old Lord Darwentwater Built all those houses, and if your Ladyshipe haue a mind to give them the Houses Rent ffree, I am Satisfied, they Intend to petition your Ladyshipe about this matter, they might haue had some pretence of fauour had they built the Houses at theirre owne Costs and Charge, but as my old Lord Built them, its my thoughts they are not Intituled to any, Mr Arthur Radclyffe who liues here, is Goeing to make a fine Damaske Bedd, which I am told will Cost him aboue a hundred pounds, it is for him Selfe at present, but its my thoughts it will be for this famally a litle while hense, please to take noe notice of it, I had a letter from Mr. Radbourne the 13: of this month, wherein he wrtit me, your Ladyshipe was mistaken of the 700*l*: annuity Money being in mrsrs ffenwicks and waters hands, but Mr. Radbourne writes me it was all Returnd to him long before your Ladyshipe wrtit me, I haue paid 500*l*. more on the annuity account to mrsrs ffenwicks and waters as I wrtit your Ladyshipe in my last and of which I aduisde Mr. Radburne, which makes 1200*l*: paid on the Annuitys account Since the 14 of July last 1721 and to be Returnd to London, Mr Radburne wrtit me in his last letter, that your Ladyshipe had wrtit him aboue the Duble Taxes, and he wrtit me what he thought was proper to be done, which was to Apply to the Comissions of the Land Tax, which I think is to little purpose and I wrtit him soe for all the Applicaytion that coude be made to them was done last yeare, and to noe purpose, for as I haue often wrtit your Ladyshipe, that all those Comissions has Estates lyes in the same parishes where my Lords Estates are, and those Comissions and others of theirre freinds are lye in the Taxes, and if my Lords Estates in those parishes were lessend, then theires would be aduanced, and Euen those persons who seemes and pretends a great freindshippe and ffaavour to your Ladyshipe and my Lord is quite alterd when there Interests are any way Concernd; Mr. Radbourne writes, that if wee cannot prevale with them this yeare to acquaint them your Ladyshipe will trye it with them, and I beleauie it will never be gott done till that methode is taken, your Ladyshipe wrtit me in your last of the 10: of this month, that Mr. Radburne thought it was necessary that I shall send him Rentalls of the last two yeaeres accounts, and a particular of each yeaeres arreares, which shall be done this Sumer, and a Rentall as the Estate is now lett at this yeare 1722, I shall gett Mr Busby to Cuppy mine to be sent mr Radburne, your Ladyshipe may be assured of it, I shall doe all in my power to serue you and my Lord very Justly, altho I gett the Ill will of some people for standing for your Interests: I doe not value such people as those are, all this famally are well and giues theirre humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and famally, I am,

yor Ladyshipes most obedent Seruant Tho: Errington.

[Addressed : ' A Madame | Madame La Comtesse De | Darwentwater dans la Rue haute | proche L'Eglise de la Chappell | A | Bruxelles | By Ostend.]

May it please your Ladyshipe.

Capheaton May the 25th: 1722.

I haue the Honnn of yours of the 22d Instant, which is a great Satisfaction to me to heare that your Ladyshipe and the Childer are all in good health which god almighty long continue, there is none of the Leases Signed by any of the Tennants as yett, there is noe doubt but they would haue been all Signed if times were as good now as they were two yeaeres Since, there is every day greater Complaints for want of Trade and want of money, and Lands will fall as fast as euer they were aduanced for its not poseable Tennants can hold out to pay Dear Rents and haue noe vend for either Corne or Catle, I cannot say any more in this matter aboue but its but amallancolly Story, as to mr Arthur Radclyffe its not in the power of any body liuing to perswade him to doe any thing for his Relations and for that Reason he must take his owne Course, I have not Seen Admirall Delavale of late, but I hope before

he goes out of the Countrey to London to waite vpon him, and discourse him in that affaire I mentioned to your Ladyshipe, and what passes in it shall lett you know, as to the Taxes I hope wee haue made Some Steps this yeare that will be of Some aduantage to my Lord, last Tuesday 22d: Instant the Comissions mett att Hexham being an Appeale day, there was fife in number, vitz Mr. John Douglas, Capt Cotesworth, Mr. Robert Cotesforth, Mr. Geo: Ledgard, and Alderman ffenwick, the two last gentlemen I prevailed with to come from Newcastle where they liue, to Hexham that day and accordingly they did, and they all agreed vpon this footeing, that as nothing did appeare to them, but that your Ladyships Joynture was allowed to you, that was to be dubly Taxt, and all the other part of the Estate Singley Taxt, had Mr. Radburne Sent downe a Certificate from the Comissons of Inquiry, that your Ladyships Joynture was not as yett allowed you, it would haue been Single Taxt as well as the other part of the Estate, which the Comissions of the Land Tax wanted to See, Mr. Busby writt to Mr. Radburne three times pressingly to send downe Such a Certificate, but none comeing your Ladyships Joynture was Taxt duble, I can assure you that all those gentlemen aboue was very Ciuell and I hope the Rest all ouer this County will follow there Example, I am of that mind that Seuerall of the Tennants will Signe there Leases, I shall pay ffrancis wilson Tenn pounds as your Ladyshipe orders, it will be very Joyfull to me, to Receiue a letter from my Deare Lord and master, Mr. Charleton of Reds Mouth, who is Cheife Bayliffe in the mannor of warke has gott a Conueyance of those Lands in that Mannor, Called Palmars Lands, taken in the name of one Graham in London from one Mr. Ceasar, Mr. Charleton has deliured me the Said Conueyance, and I haue giuen the same to mr John Aynsley to carry vp with him to London, who will be there in fourteene or Twenty dayes time, and your Ladyshipe please to write mr Rodbourne and appoint what protestant you thinke proper to haue the Conueyance made to from Graham of the Said Lands, mr Charleton is to haue noe money on this account, but a new Lease of Buteland farme which he now farmes for one and twenty yeares at the same Rent he now payes which is of 6*li.* 3*ann'* as I writt your Ladyshipe some time Since, and which you agreed to, he may haue Chapemen Enough for it, but it is most Conuenient for my Lord, mr Tuck who is now at London, and is Concernd for the Comissions of Enquiry, writt a letter to mr Busby not long Since, that they will not allow her to be an Exrs to either Coll: Radclyffe or mr ffrancis Radclyffe her two Brothers, and shee Cannot hold anything dureing her life, by Hows disableing act, this is my Lady Mary Radclyffe of Durham, which if soe, will be very hard, there is orders come downe from London, to sease of Horses and arms and Secure all disaffected persons to the Gouernment, there is a Camp at Hyde parke, and its talkt there is to be more Camps in other places for the Security of the kingdom, all this I suppose your Ladyshipe has from the news papers from London, this famally are all well, and giues theirre humble Service to your Ladyshipe and famally, I hope in a litle time to pay more money at Newcastle to be Returnd to mr Radburne, when I doe shall aduise him how much it is, as also your Ladyshipe, whose most obedient Seruant I am,

Tho: Errington.<sup>1</sup>

[Addressed : ' A Madame | Madame la Comtesse De | Darwentwater  
dans la Rue haute | proche L'Eglise de la Chappell | A | Bruxelles |  
By Ostend..']

<sup>1</sup> " Thomas Errington, the writer of these letters printed was, I think, Thomas Errington of Sandhoe, who was admitted to the Hostmen's Company by *mandamus* in 1686, and died 30th May, 1748 (see pedigree, new *History of Northumberland*, vol. iv, p. 189). The Mr. George Errington of Gray's Inn, 'who jockeyed Coll: Radcliffe out of Plessey colliery,' was a son of Nicholas Errington of Ponteland, and admitted to Gray's Inn 27th January 1674-5. His connection with Plessey Colliery is noticed in Mr. T. E. Forster's chapter on the Collieries and the Coal Trade of the chapelry of Horton (new *Hist.*, vol. ix, p. 231). If I am not mistaken, the above-named George Errington of Gray's Inn was buried before 15th December, 1725, in a vault in St. Pancras's church yard."—J.<sup>r</sup>C. Hodgson.

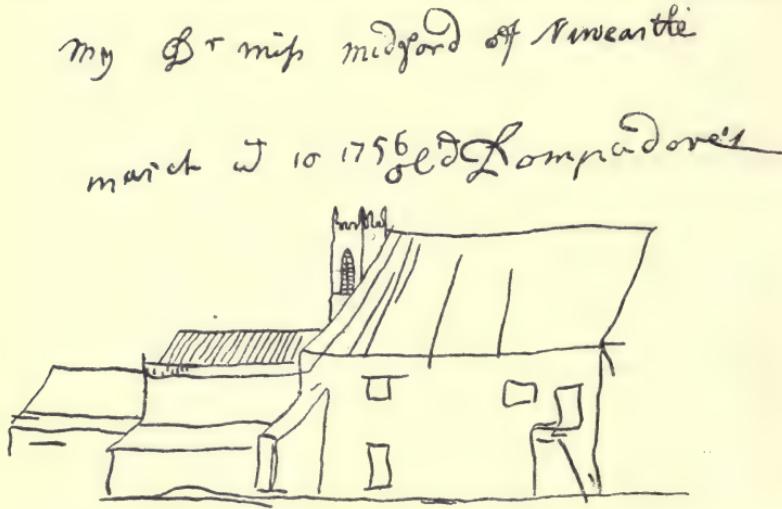
The following are abstracts of deeds in the collection of Dr. Burman of Alnwick, kindly made by Mr. R. Welford :

FETHERSTONHALGH v. SURTEES.

Exemplification from De Banco Roll, Michaelmas, 2 George II, roll 272, wherein Ralph Fetherstonhalgh, gentleman, claims against William Surtees, gentleman, three messuages, 50 acres of land, 50 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 50 acres of moor and common of pasture for all beasts in Sandhoe Kells Leazoes, and parish of St. John Lee, co. Northumberland, as his right and heritage. William appeared and defended his right therein and called to warranty Thomas Allison, junior, and Jane, his wife. Owing to a default, the said Ralph recovered seisin against the said William, and Ralph claims to have seisin of the premises made to him by the Sheriff and the said seisin was made to him in the octaves of St. Hilary. Dated 28 November, 2 Geo. II.

INSCRIPTIONS ON PANES OF GLASS.

In the March *Antiquary*, p. 106, is a note by Mr. H. R. Leighton on two inscriptions scribbled with a diamond on panes of glass in old houses. One is in West Boldon old hall (for which see *Proc.* 2 ser. III, 136), the other at No. 27 North Bailey, Durham, the house for long and still occupied by our vice-president, the Rev. W. Greenwell; an illustration



*Malibes Vipson*

of it is given, of which this is a copy. The main portion is 'My Dr miss Midford of Newcastle march ye 10 1756.' This refers to Miss Midford, daughter of James Midford, whose marriage at St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, to Ralph Bates of Newcastle, is recorded in the *Newcastle Courant* of 14th July 1759. Her death is recorded in the same newspaper of 10th July 1762.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 4

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, the 28th April 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. Nicholas Temperley, a member of the council, being in ~~the~~ chair.

An acknowledgment was read from Miss S. A. Gibson for the expressions of sympathy from the society shown to her on the death of her uncle, the late Mr. J. Gibson, the castle attendant, and her sincere thanks for the same.

The following books, etc., were placed on the table:

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. A. Elliott Dickinson, of Croft Terrace, Jarrow:—An election bill of 1774, found amongst some old papers. It includes ‘An address to Freeholders of Northumberland, dated 12 August, 1774, and signed by William Middleton and William Fenwick; ‘A Phalanx of Real Patriots,’ of 6 October 1774; ‘An address to Freeholders of Northumberland, signed by “An Old Whig.”’<sup>1</sup>

From the Cardiff Naturalists Society:—*Transactions*, XLVI, 1913.

From the Trustees of the late Honyman Gillespie:—*The Life and Teaching of William Honyman Gillespie*, by Jas. Urquhart, F.S.A. (Scot.).

*Exchanges*:—

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—*Annual Report for 1915*.

From the Royal Society of History and Antiquities, Stockholm:—*Fornv nnen for 1914*.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

*Purchase*:—*The Museums Journal*, IV, no. 11 (May, 1913).

*DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM*:

Thanks were voted for the following:—

To Mr. W. H. Cullen:—For the silver medal of Queen Anne, exhibited at the meeting of the society on the 31st March last (see page 28).

*EXHIBITED*:—

By Mrs. Willans:—*The Book of Nouns*, a miniature book (2½ ins. by 1½ ins.) for children, printed in 1806.

Mrs. Willans was thanked.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) announced that since the March meeting the following coins had been found on the beach at South Shields, and are now in the possession of Mr. T. J. Bell of Cleadon:

<sup>1</sup> The bill is printed in *Northumberland Poll Books in the Years 1747-8, 1774, and in February and March 1826* (Davison, Alnwick, 1826) p. 120.

Roman *denarii* : Trajan—

1. Obverse, IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; bust laureated to right; reverse, P M TR P COS IIII P P; Victory marching to right. (Cohen, 2nd ed., 243).
  2. Obverse, IMP TRAIANO OP[TIMO] . . . ; head laureated to right; reverse . . . cos VI P P S P Q R; figure (Genius), naked, standing to left, holding a patera and ears of corn.
- English : three sixpences of Elizabeth, of 1569 (m.m. a coronet), 1582 (m.m. a sword), and the third with date illegible.

#### SEAHAM CHURCH.

Mr. Oswald (one of the secretaries) read the following notes, by Mr. R. A. Aird :—

" Further interesting discoveries have been made at St. Mary's church, Seaham, revealing two niches at the east end of the south wall within the sanctuary. Drawings accompany these notes, giving details to scale which show the character of the work. It will be seen that the western niche has a roll-mould on the jambs and sill 1½ inches in diameter, with nail-head surround ½ inch in width : there is no splay, the roll-mould forming the corner. The front stone of the arch has been removed, but stones remain towards the back cut into the form of a trefoil arch. The floor of the niche is set back 1½ inches from the face of the ornament, and it is also raised 1½ inches above the edge of the mould. The recess is 12½ inches deep front to back, 15½ wide, and 13½ to spring of arch. Other dimensions are set out on the sketch. The most interesting feature in connexion with this recess, and one which I think is unique, is the representation of a hand, shown in the sketch, cut in the centre of the stone, forming the back of the recess, and is an outline formed by a groove about an eighth or three-sixteenths of an inch deep. The hand is raised in an attitude of benediction, with the thumb and two first fingers extended. The palm of the hand is 3½ inches wide, the wrist 2½ inches, and the length from the wrist to the tip of the finger 7½ inches ; the cuff is 4½ inches wide by 4½ broad. The eastern niche has a pointed arch and moulded edge of three members at an angle of about 45° splay. The measurements of the recess are, depth front to back, 11 inches ; width, 16½ inches ; height to point of arch, 22½ inches, and 12½ inches to the spring of the arch. The centre of the floor of the niche is formed into a plain basin, 10½ inches diameter and 1½ inches deep, the front of the rim projects an inch beyond the recess, and is turned into a rounded edge with a slight fillet beneath. The stone is fractured and has been roughly repaired. There is no appearance of any hole in the bottom. In addition to the above discoveries, some of the plaster has been removed from the north wall of the nave and the original mortar of the joints revealed : this shows the lime to have been mixed with gravel, some of the particles being quite large. The plaster on the east wall of the tower has also been removed, and here the mortar is of quite a different nature, the tower being of a much later date than the nave."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Aird for his communication.

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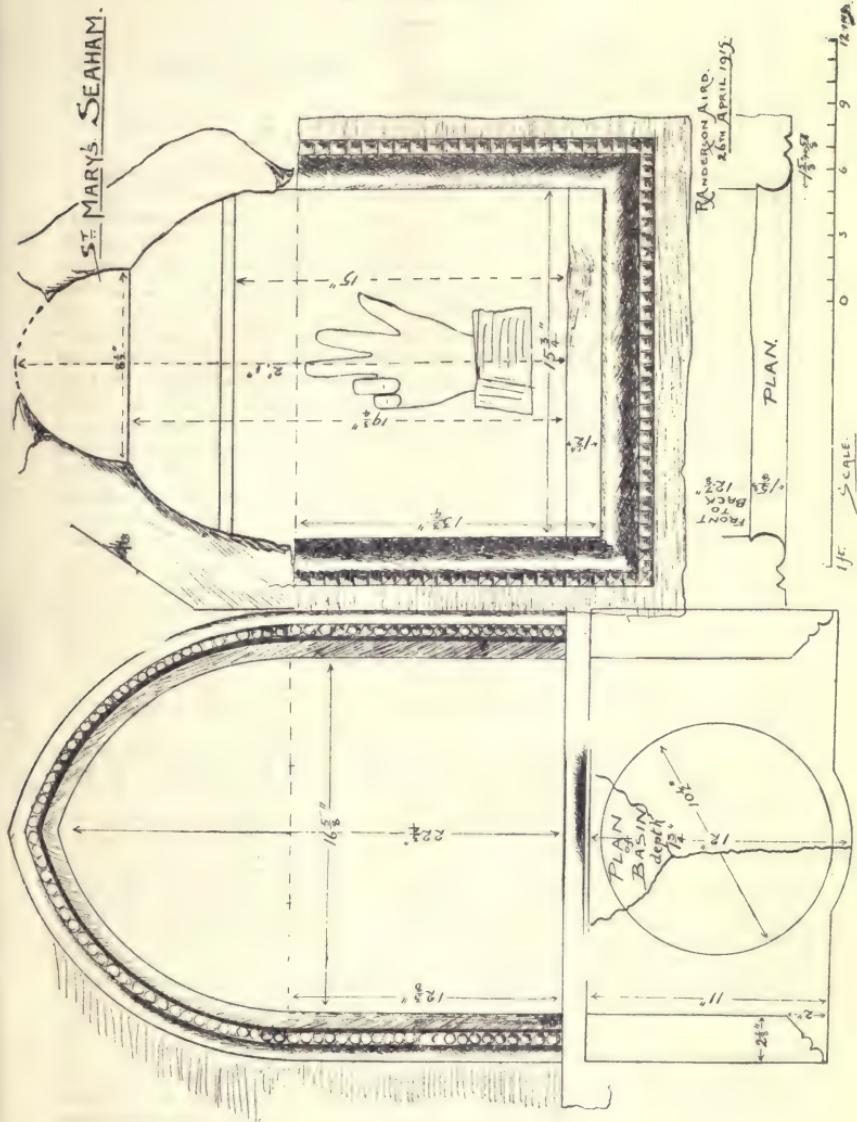
#### NOTE.

At the meeting on the 31st March, 1915, Miss S. A. Gibson, niece of the late Mr. J. Gibson, the Castle attendant, was elected a member of the society. This was accidentally omitted from the *Proceedings* of the meeting.



SEAHAM CHURCH.  
NICHES IN SOUTH WALL OF CHANCEL.  
(From a photograph by Miss Warham of Seaham Harbour)





## MISCELLANEA.

The following are abstracts of documents in the collection of Dr. Burman of Alnwick, kindly made by Mr. R. Welford :

## GLASS MANUFACTORY AT SALT MEADOWS, GATESHEAD.

1811, September 4. Indenture of six parts\* (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of South Lambeth, esq., and John Towell Rutt, of Go\_\_\_\_\_, in co. Middlesex, assignees to the estate of Samuel Parker, late of South Lambeth, underwriter ; (2) Richard Strutt of London, glass cutter ; (3) Th\_\_\_\_\_ of Shardalow, co. Derby, glass cutter ; (4) Thomas Kent of Ipswich, glass cutter ; (5) Henry Hammond of London, glass cutter, and (6) Samuel Parker of London, cut glass manufacturer. Reciting articles of association, dated August 15, 1798, made by \_\_\_\_\_ Green of Gateshead, agent for Sarah Bonner of Flat House, Gateshead, spinster, and Ann Bonner† of Callerton, co. Northumberland, spinster, and John Robinson of Newcastle, agent for Joseph Liddell of Moorhouse, co. Cumberland, esq. (which said Bonners and Liddell were lessees under the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle of the premises hereinabove mentioned), and John Barber of Newcastle, gent., and agent of a company formed to carry on a glass manufactory at the Salt Meadows and South Shore, Gateshead.‡ Said Green and Robinson covenanted with Barber, the Bonners and Liddell, that on or before the [11th] November next ensuing, they would demise to said Barber, or the said Company, the buildings formerly used as a glass house, with the land and premises, then in the occupation of Isaac Cookson, esq., and others at the South Shore, Gateshead, with liberty to build etc., from November 11, for —— years at a rent of 180*l.* per annum, payable half-yearly. Reciting also another agreement of 4 parts, dated November 2. 1795, between (1) said Barber, (2) said Richard Strutt, (3) Thomas Strutt of London, glass cutter, and (4) Thomas Wheeler of St. Andrew's Hill, London, but now a bankrupt, in which it was stated that said Barber carried on said glass house for manufacturing crown glass, under the name of the Tyne Glass-house, and had agreed to take the said Strutts and Wheeler into partnership for 18 years from November 11, then instant, upon terms therein mentioned, Barber taking 5 tenth shares, the Strutts 2 tenths respectively, and Wheeler the remaining tenth. (Rest of the document missing).

Endorsed : 'Mr. Wm. Parker, and Mr. John Towell Rutt to Mr. Samuel Parker. Assignment of Shares in the Tyne Glass Company. Witness to sealing : Thos. Williams, clerk to Mr. Hindmarsh, Dyer's Court, Aldermanbury.'

## EXCOMMUNICATION OF LANCELOT NEWTON.

Letters of Excommunication dated at Durham 12 October, 1700, of Nathaniel, bishop of Durham, against Lancelot Newton of Stocksfield Hall in the parish of Bywell St. Andrew, co. Northumberland, in the diocese of Durham, gentleman, to continue for 40 days, because of his contumacy in refusing to pay John Ritschel, clerk, Vicar of St. Andrew's aforesaid 35*s.* by John Brookbank, Dr. of Law, in a cause between the said John Ritschel and Lancelot Newton concerning tithes.

\*Only one skin of the parchment preserved, and that much mutilated.

†Sarah and Ann Bonner were daughters of Thos. Bonner of High Callerton, a descendant of Thos. Bonner, the Puritan mayor of Newcastle in 1648-9 and 1659-60. He was buried at Ponteland, January 25th, 1796, aged 71. Sarah, born February 18th, 1764, died March 1st, 1840 ; Ann, born at Gateshead, August 11th, 1767, died August 21th, 1846.

‡Vide a paper on 'The Manufacture of Glass,' by R. W. Swinburne, in *The Industrial Resources of the Tyne, Wear and Tees*. Newcastle : A. Reid, 1864.

## REPORTS TO THE COUNCIL.

## 1.—PRE-ROMAN REMAINS IN UPPER COQUETDALE.

By Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., and Mr. D. D. Dixon, F.S.A.

Very scant are the traces of Pre-Roman remains found in the upper reaches of the river Coquet above Alwinton, but immediately on emerging from amongst the ten miles of densely packed hills of Upper Coquet, marks of an early occupation are visible on every hand.

## CAMPS.

**GALLOW LAW CAMP** (885 feet above sea level). About half a mile north of the village of Alwinton, where Hawsden Burn issues from a deep cleft in the hills, high up on the left bank of the stream, are the remains of a strongly fortified camp, enclosed by a stout rampart, whilst the south and west fronts are further defended by the steep declivity on which the fortress is perched. (*Alwinton Parish.*)

**CLENNELL CAMP** (800 feet contour line). On the western slopes of Clennell Hill, about a mile to the east of Gallow Law, are the outlines of another circular camp with a single rampart, situated on the left bank of the river Alwin. (*Alwinton Parish.*)

**CAMPVILLE CAMP** (500 feet above sea level). In a park-like field in front of Campville House on the southern slopes of the hill, overlooking the village of Holystone on the north, are sections of the ramparts and ditches of what has evidently been an extensive camp, having double ramparts. A subsidiary range of earthworks that appear on the moors on the western banks of the gorge—through which flows the Dove Crag Burn—in line with those in the field, seem to be a continuation of the camp. If so, this presents rather an uncommon feature, as if the cliffs of the deep rocky ravine that intersects the camp had been thought a sufficient defence in itself. (*Alwinton Parish.*)

**HARECLEUGH OR HAREHAUGH CAMP** (500 feet contour line). About two miles down the river Coquet beyond Holystone are the remains of this camp whose triple ramparts furrow the summit of an almost inaccessible promontorial ridge that stretches across the valley. Roughly speaking its diameter within the ramparts measures 270 feet, and the ditches are 15 feet wide. The base of the hill is protected on the south by Swindon Burn, on the east by the river Coquet, and on the north by Harecleugh Burn. The strongest portion of the fortifications are on the western side, where there are no natural defences, here there are three high earthen ramparts with corresponding deep ditches. (*Alwinton Parish.*)

**ROBERTS LAW CAMP** (602 feet above sea level). In a high lying field on the extreme south eastern boundary of Netherton township are faint traces of an ancient camp in which during the early part of last century John Smart of Trehewitt Hall found a number of querns or hand-mill stones. (*Alwinton Parish.*)

**WHITEFIELD CAMP (HEPPLE)** (600 feet contour line). On a rocky bluff overlooking the valley of the Coquet from the south, one mile south east of Harehaugh Camp, is found another pre-historic stronghold generally known as Whitefield Camp (also as " Soldier's Fauld " and " Witches Neuk "). The camp measures about 270 feet east and west by 212 feet north and south; with the exception of the north side, where the rocky bluff forms a natural defence, the camp is enclosed by ramparts of great strength, a ditch on the south east lines is

yet some 20 feet deep. There are two entrances to the camp, at the north east and north west corners, both of these are placed close to the bluff. The north western is protected by an earthwork on the south side of the opening thus causing the path to lead out of the enclosure in an oblique manner. (*Rothbury Parish*).

HETCHESTER CAMP (HEPPLE) (800 feet contour line). In the Newminster Cartulary this place-name is spelt 'Heichester,' probably to distinguish it from the monks' contiguous lands at Castron, where there is also a low lying camp. Hetchester Camp is on the brow of Wreigh Hill about a mile north of the village of Hepple, on the north side of the river Coquet. The outlines of the ramparts are almost entirely obliterated by the workings of a limestone quarry. Dr. Greenwell has in his collection 'a very small food vessel with four perforated ears, being only 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide at the mouth, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the bottom, on which is a cross of twisted-thong impression.' Several querns, and a large quantity of antlers of the red deer, have been from time to time laid bare by the quarrymen when removing the earth from the top of the limestone rock. (*Rothbury Parish*).

CAISTRON CAMP (300 feet contour line). Faint outlines of the ramparts of a camp are yet traceable in a field east of Castron, a few hundred yards north of the river Coquet. There appears to have been only one rampart. (*Rothbury Parish*).

BICKERTON CAMP (500 feet contour line). About one mile south of Bickerton, on the heathery slopes of the Simonside range, the ramparts of a circular camp are visible; from its low lying situation it may have been like Swindon and Castron, used as an enclosure for cattle. (*Rothbury Parish*).

TOSSON BURGH CAMP (747 feet above sea level). The Burgh (pronounced Bruff) hill is a quarter of a mile west of Great Tosson, near Rothbury. Its verdure and flattened summit makes it a well-known landmark for miles around. The camp occupies the summit of the hill, which is steep on the north side, but on the west and east the slope of the hill is gradual. In form it is roughly oval, lying N.W. and S.E. by N.E. and S.W.; it measures 348 feet by 168 feet, and contains 1.7 acres. The rampart has been thrown up partly from the inside of the camp, and partly from the outside. The rampart on the north side is now very ruinous and seems never to have been of large size: the natural strength of this side would render much artificial protection unnecessary. There appears to have been an entrance at the east side as the ditch ends abruptly there. Another entrance at the west end, and a third seems to have existed near the centre of the south side. A series of very puzzling mounds and ditches occur east of the camp, and on the south face of the hill. (*Rothbury Parish*).

NEWTOWN CAMP (6-700 feet contour lines). About a mile east of the Burgh Camp, amongst the heath on Newtown Hill, on the banks of Routing Burn, there is a small enclosure quadrangular in form, some 45 feet each way, having a single rampart and ditch, probably an enclosure for cattle. (*Rothbury Parish*).

LORDENSHAW'S CAMP (879 feet above sea level). This camp occupies the summit of a lofty ridge, an eastern spur of the Simonside range, about two miles south of the village of Rothbury. Located as it is on this moorland ridge with nearly an even slope on all sides, its outline unbroken except a section of the outer rampart on the eastern

line of defence, which a dyke intersects, enclosing a piece of ground termed in the parish tithe map as 'Old Improvement.' This camp is one of the most complete in the valley. Its defences consist of three ramparts, with a deep ditch between the two outer ones which in several places yet measure 12 feet in depth. The outer rampart encloses within a circumference of 474 yards an area of 3·483 acres, the inner one, within a circuit of 225 yards encloses 1·282 acres, thus leaving 2·201 acres between the outer and inner lines of defence. The two entrances to the camp are unique, that on the eastern side with its grey lichen covered gateposts still appears almost in its primitive condition. This entrance is defended by earthworks to the right and left, which extend from the inner to the outer ramparts, forming a passage 66 feet long by 18 feet in width, the width of the gateways being 8 feet 4 inches. The western entrance has, at the present day, an earthwork only on the south side with one gatepost on the north remaining. (*Rothbury Parish*).

PIKE HOUSE CAMP (6-700 feet contour lines). About two miles down the moors to the north east of Lordenshaws Camp are the rampart and ditch of Pike House Camp, which is oval in form, and 180 feet in diameter. There appears to have been an entrance on the west, but a modern fence intersects the western lines of the camp. (*Rothbury Parish*).

CRAIGHEAD CAMP (400 feet contour line). Further down the hill to the north of Pike House Camp, on the south side, and close to the North British Railway, nearly opposite to a cottage named Craghead, there is a strongly entrenched camp. On its most exposed sides near the rise of the hill triple ramparts are found; but on the north, where the steep and rugged ascent forms a natural defence, two ramparts have been deemed sufficient, the entrance has evidently been on the south east, as a trackway leads from the lines of the camp at that point. The camp is circular and measures about 170 feet in diameter within the inner rampart. (*Rothbury Parish*).

OLD ROTHBURY (600 feet contour line). Half-a-mile north west from Rothbury, is situated the camp at Old Rothbury. It occupies the western extremity of the freestone range of hills which encircles Lord Armstrong's moorland estate, and the village of Rothbury. The situation is naturally a strong one, on its northern and western sides. To the east it is sheltered by a higher plateau of the same formation, but this shelter is gained at the expense of security, as the site is overlooked and commanded from this plateau within bow-shot of the ramparts. The camp area is intersected north and south by a road and east and west by a farm fence; the land north of the fence has been under cultivation and consequently the defences have been very much destroyed. The eastern lines immediately north of a gateway in the south rampart are in particularly fine preservation. They consist of two ramparts and two ditches, the dimensions of which are as follows:—Depth of first ditch, 5 feet 8 inches; height of first rampart from outer ditch, 7 feet 4 inches; depth of inner ditch, 8 feet 6 inches; height of inner rampart, 7 feet. The total area enclosed by the inner part of Old Rothbury Camp is 3·429 acres, within a circuit of 530 yards. (*Rothbury Parish*).

WEST HILLS CAMP (5-600 feet contour lines). On a lower ridge of the hill, half-a-mile to the west of Old Rothbury Camp are the double ramparts of the circular camp of West Hills, whose lines are in a much more perfect condition than those of Old Rothbury. Its diameter

within the inner ramparts is 167 feet, and that of the outer, 411 feet. The camp occupies the western edge of a rocky bluff overlooking the valley. (*Rothbury Parish*).

**BRINKBURN PRIORY CAMP.** The hill on the north bank of the Coquet behind Brinkburn Priory bears signs of an early occupation. 'The ancient camp,' says Mr. Maclauchlan, 'on the hill above the Priory of Brinkburn is about 300 yards long, and 100 wide. It contains about seven acres; is precipitous on the north, south, and west sides, and is cut off from the east by a formidable rampart, extending about 100 yards in length from the declivity on one side, to that on the other. It apparently had a ditch to the east, faint traces of which are still observable. The rampart has four openings through it at present, but which was the original one, or how many there were, must be a matter of conjecture. Perhaps only that at the south east corner was originally there, for there is a hollow way passing out of this corner of the camp, which seems to have had a branch near the foot of the hill.' (*Framlington Chapelry*).

#### PRE-ROMAN CAMPS IN VARIOUS PARISHES.

**EWESLEY CAMPS** (7–800 feet contour lines). Hodgson in his *History of Northumberland* thus records these camps: '... to the west of the hamlet ... is a camp, oblong with rounded corners. The entrance to it on the east, inside dimensions 90 yards by 48 yards, with double ramparts and ditches which measure 25 yards across.' (This camp is in a small plantation on the fells west of Ewesley Railway Station). '... A second camp a little north of Ewesley, and on the west side of the Alnmouth road, elliptical, 135 yards by 110, the ditch single.' (The railway runs through the middle of this camp, and the station stands just within the south rampart). '... A third, small, on a rounded hill, on the right bank of the Font, just below the Combe Bridge.' (*Netherwitton Parish*).

**CASTLE HILL CAMP** (944 feet above sea level). On the Castle Hill, west of the village of Alnham, there is a well-defined circular camp, with double ramparts, 100 yards diameter within the inner lines. The entrance is on the east. Traces of hut circles and other enclosures are seen within the lines of the camp. (*Alnham Parish*).

**CALLALY CAMPS.** The camps at Callaly are thus described by Mr. Maclauchlan: 'Callaly is remarkable for its camps, of which there are three, if not four; one at High Houses, one at the Rabbit Hall, and one on the hill above the Mansion House.' (*Whittingham Parish*).

**HIGH HOUSES CAMP** (549 feet above sea level). 'That at High Houses is on the farm of Cross Hill. It is on high ground, and commands the vale of Whittingham, particularly towards the west. It is nearly ploughed down but its form can still be seen: it was an oval, about 110 yards east and west, 90 yards north and south, defended apparently by a strong rampart and deep ditch.' (*Whittingham Parish*).

**RABBIT HALL CAMP.** 'Rabbit Hall (or Hill) Camp is on much lower ground. It is so destroyed in parts that its shape originally is scarcely discernible. It is about 1,100 yards on the north east of Lorbottle House, and close to the old road to Callaly. It was an oval, the north east and south west diameter about 90 yards, and the north west and south east about 65 yards.' (*Whittingham Parish*).

**CASTLE HILL CAMP** (700 feet contour line). 'The camp on the conical-topped hill, called the Castle Hill, is covered with wood, briers and ferns, so that it is very difficult to ascertain the shape properly. The shape of the inner ward of the camp is nearly a semi-circle, with a diameter of about 100 yards, which coincides nearly with the outcrop of strata. The area of the inner part may be about three-quarters of an acre, three of the sides are very precipitous, so much so that the second rampart has not been continued all round; but on the other side towards the west, where the slope is not so rapid, an outer line is continued, forming a sort of outer baly. The ditch towards the west appears to have been excavated out of the rock, and when made was about 40 feet wide; altogether it must have been a very strong post, and from its extensive command of view, both in a west and east direction, along the line of the Roman Way, must, it is imagined, have been occupied by that people, though probably not originally constructed by them. . . . The Roman Way turns close under the hill on the north side.' (Henry Maclauchlan's Survey, 1857-8-9). (*Whittingham Parish*).

#### STONE LINED GRAVES OR CISTS.

**NEAR LORDENSHAW'S CAMP** (800 feet contour line). An open cist can yet be seen, with its large covering slab of freestone lying near, on the lower northern ridge of Lordenshaw's hill. After climbing the last stile on the footpath leading from Rothbury to Lordenshaws farmhouse, the cist lies up to the right on the ridge of the hill. This cist was opened by Dr. Greenwell many years ago. It measures 3 feet 8 inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide, and 2 feet 3 inches deep, and lies nearly east and west. (*Rothbury Parish*).

**SPITAL HILL** (800 feet contour line). There is a perfect and well shaped cist on Spital Hill, near Great Tossion. This was excavated by Lord Armstrong's workmen in 1889. It lies nearly east and west, measures 3 feet 4 inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide at the west end, 2 feet 1 inch at the east end, and 20 inches deep. It contained a brachycephalic skull and fragments of bones. A thick fir plantation now surrounds the spot which renders it difficult to find. (*Rothbury Parish*).

#### CUP AND RING MARKED ROCKS.

**NEAR LORDENSHAW'S CAMP** (8-900 feet contour lines). No. 1.—A large sandstone rock containing a number of 'Cup and Ring' markings, lies about 240 yards south west of Lordenshaws camp, on the west side of an old deer park wall: the rock slopes towards the south east. Several of the cups have three and four rings, the outer ring ending in a duct or channelled groove. (*Rothbury Parish*).

No. 2.—Another smaller rock lies amongst the heather, 154 yards north west of No. 1. It contains an interesting example of the 'horse-shoe type,' a form not frequently found, where the cups and rings are enclosed within a groove, in shape somewhat resembling a horse shoe. (*Rothbury Parish*).

**GARLEY MOOR** (400 feet contour line). No. 1.—About half-a-mile south of Whittington on the northern edge of Garley Moor, close to a fence that divides the moor from a field, on the right of a footpath, there is a fine specimen of an inscribed rock. It measures 6 feet east and west by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet north and south, with a slope towards the south. There are twelve markings, nine simple cups and three cups and rings. The diameter of the cups range from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 3 inches, the rings 4 and 5 inches in diameter.

No. 2.—A second rock a few yards west of No. 1, contains several imperfect markings. There are several burial mounds in the vicinity of these rocks. (*Rothbury Parish*).

#### STANDING STONES.

ON WINDY GYLE (1,750 contour line). An upright slab of porphyry, about 6 feet high, stands on the southern slope of Windy Gyle, in a south easterly direction from the cairns. The shepherds call this rock 'Split the Deil.' It is not certain that this is a relic of pre-historic times, but the rock has all the appearance of having been 'set up.' A shepherd surprized a golden eagle perched on this rock early one morning. (*Alwinton Parish*).

WOODHOUSES BEACON, THE FIVE KINGS (700 feet contour line). On the south eastern slopes of Woodhouses Beacon, there is an alignment of standing stones locally known as 'The Five Kings.' Four only now remain, the fifth having been removed some years ago to serve the purpose of a gate post. The stones, roughly speaking, stand in a row east and west. The western stone is 8 feet high, the eastern 7 feet, and the two centre ones are each 5 feet in height. The alignment at present measures 46 feet, when there were five stones the full extent was 63 feet. They are all composed of freestone blocks from the hill. (*Alwinton Parish*).

LORDENSHAW'S ALIGNMENT OF STANDING STONES (7-800 feet contour lines). Regarding these stones—which lie in the slack between Lordenshaw's Hill and Garley Pike—Dr. Greenwell says: 'Three lines of stones placed apart are still to be seen, which (although the stones comprising them are but of small size) appear to be representations of the megalithic linear structures found elsewhere, and of which the lines of Carnac are the grandest and best known examples.' The Parish Tithe Map (1840) describes them as 'large stones set in a line.' (*Rothbury Parish*).

CHIRNELLS MOOR (600 feet contour line). On the moors between Rothbury and Cartington, on the north west side of a field that forms part of Chirnells Moor, amongst a growth of whins, there is a ridge of sandstone rock containing a number of cup and ring markings rather indistinct from long exposure. The face of rock slopes to the south. An ancient green lane leading from the moors to the village of Thropton forms the southern boundary of the field. (*Rothbury Parish*).

NEAR OLD ROTHBURY CAMP. Below the camp is a recess or cave on the top of a freestone quarry, locally called Cartington Cove. Within the cove there was some years ago a rock on which were several cup and ring markings. These were known in the locality as 'Cups and Saucers.' (*Rothbury Parish*).

#### HUT CIRCLES.

GARLEY PIKE (879 feet above sea level). The remains of several hut circles are plainly to be seen on the summit of Garley Pike—a hill about one mile east of Lordenshaw's Camp, and a short distance west of the Hexham turnpike. (*Rothbury Parish*).

LORDENSHAW'S CAMP (879 feet above sea level). Within the inner rampart of this camp are the remains of several hut circles, one of which is 19 feet in diameter. The doorway on the south; this circle was excavated some years by Dr. Greenwell. The walls and the pavement of the floor were at one time clearly visible, but of late years the circle has become overgrown with heather. There are also a few hut circles between the inner and outer ramparts. (*Rothbury Parish*).

**WHITEFIELD MOOR (CRAGSIDE)** (700 feet above sea level). There is a group of ten well defined hut circles on Whitefield Moor, about two miles north east of Cragside, and half a mile south of the moorland road from Rothbury to Alnwick. The hut circles occupy the southern slopes of a heathery ridge on the west banks of the Black Burn, and east of a craggy hill end named 'Soulsby Shield.' The diameter of the ordinary single circles range from nine to ten feet, but in one instance there is a combination of four huts opening into each other, the principal one is 33 feet, the attached hut foundations, which are irregular in form, measure 10½ feet, 11 feet and 14 feet across, whilst another oblong enclosure with rounded corners is 30 feet by 14 feet with the doorway due south. The doorways of the other huts are chiefly south east. These were noticed by the late Lord Armstrong several years ago, when he caused one to be excavated and found in the floor of the hut circle, charcoal, fragments of deer antlers, and bones of other animals. (*Rothbury Parish*).

**OLD ROTHBURY CAMP** (600 feet contour line). Both within the ramparts and outside of this camp are a number of ordinary hut circles, about 16 feet in diameter, and one of 20 feet, whilst there is a circle of earth and stones within the ramparts which measures no less than 56 feet in diameter. Whatever its use may have been this can scarcely be termed a hut circle. (*Rothbury Parish*).

#### VARIOUS EARTHWORKS.

**LORD'S SEAT** (1,286 feet above sea level). **TERRACE CULTIVATION** (7-800 contour lines). On the lower eastern slopes of Lord's Seat, on the opposite side of Hawsden Burn from Gallow Law Camp, occur a series of narrow clearly defined platforms, which may be remains of early terrace cultivation. Speaking of similar terraces, Dr. Greenwell says: 'These terraces have been considered by many persons, and, I think, with every probability, to be the places upon which some cereal crop was grown under a system of agriculture not quite intelligible to us.' (*Alwinton Parish*).

**NEAR TOSSON BURGH CAMP. HOLLOW WAYS LEADING TO THE CAMP.** On the eastern face of Tosson Burgh hill are a number of hollow ways leading up to the camp, and one leading from the camp to a spring on the hillside. Mr. Hedley says: 'It must be admitted, however, that the ditches and mounds to the east of the camp, and in the face of the hill, eighty yards south of it, are very puzzling, and but for their absolute want of connection and continuity might well claim to be artificial; some of them have probably been formed by the traffic to and from the camp, and by the flow of drainage water.' Dr. Greenwell says: 'I think many of these hollow ways which are found in many places in Coquetdale may have been made by carts traversing the moor for peat.' (*Rothbury Parish*).

**WHITTON BURN** (500 feet contour line). An ancient trackway trends up the hill from this streamlet, just where the footpath crosses it by a bridge, towards Lordenshaw's Camp. This trackway seems to have led down the little valley of Whitton Dene, to the river Coquet, below the Little Mill. It is probable there would be frequent communication between the various settlements, and as this road leads up to Lordenshaw's Camp, it may be part of a highway up and down the main valley of the Coquet, as here and there along the course of the river are seen traces of old 'hollow ways.' Below Lordenshaw's Camp, near some barrows, are lines of small stones evidently artificially placed. (*Rothbury Parish*).

ON SPITAL HILL (SIMONSIDE) (8-900 feet contour lines). ON SPY LAW BEACON (SIMONSIDE) (8-900 feet contour lines). ON ADDEYHEUGH HILL (ROTHBURY) (5-600 feet contour lines). ON CARTINGTON HILL (800 feet contour line). A series of deep trenches which, in some instances, but not all, shew signs of having been hollowed out, are found, running in parallel lines up the slopes of the hills noted above. There seems no plan of defence in their arrangement, but their proximity to pre-historic Camps in out-of-the-way spots rather goes to shew they have been connected with the adjacent settlements. From the position of the deep furrows on Spital Hill and Spy Law Beacon, it does not appear at all likely that they are old water courses, or lines of defence. The following more minute description of the trenches on Addeyheugh Hill, to the north of the village of Rothbury, may be applicable to all. In the case of the so-called trenches on Addeyheugh, they are probably pre-historic trackways or cattleways leading from the hill to the pasture lands below. The trenches on Addeyheugh, nine in number, are close to each other, only the thrown up ridge being between them. At the present day they vary from 5 feet to 10 feet in depth, and range from 20 to 100 yards in length. Then there is a break of level green sward, and they again appear leading down to a fine spring of water. Towards the top of the ridge they gradually merge with the level plateau on the summit, exactly where there is a burial mound 20 feet in diameter. A little higher up are three similar trenches, which from their position cannot possibly be the result of running water. About 20 yards to the east of the trenches is a deep rocky ravine, called 'Copletch,' down which flows the drainage of a morass; this ravine is from 20 to 50 feet deep. (*Rothbury Parish*).

ON BEGGAR RIG, NEAR ROTHBURY (400 feet contour line). About 100 yards up a slanting road, near the County Hotel, known as the 'Gravelly Road,' a rampart and ditch can be seen on the left of the road, winding perhaps about 100 yards along the higher part of 'Beggar Rig,' as nearly as possible in an east and westerly direction. At the present day the ditch (or rather hollow) is 6 feet to 8 feet deep, with a high thrown up embankment on the south only, having steep sloping sides facing towards the river Coquet which runs below some 200 yards distant. The eastern end of the earthwork has been entirely effaced, in the making of the 'Gravelly Road,' but the western portion continues to the New Cloud House Cottage, where there are evident traces of what appears to have been a circular enclosure, probably a cattle enclosure, for the protection of the herds belonging to the settlement of 'Old Rothbury'; for it is close to the foot of the steep craggy hill on which Old Rothbury Camp is situated. If the enclosure was constructed for the purpose mentioned, the protected trench would be the cattle way leading to it. The high rampart which has very steep sides on the south, would rather suggest the idea of defence. Wolves, and other wild animals now extinct, abounded in Britain during pre-historic times, and their former presence is shewn by the following local place names within a radius of a mile from the spot. Wolfhole, Wolfhaugh, and Wolfershiel. This rampart surmounted by a high wattle fence was probably for the protection of the herds from wild animals as much as from the attacks of men. The low-lying sites, and the less elaborate defences of the following camps or enclosures rather point to the same use:—

Clenell Hill Camp, near to Gallow Law Camp.

Swindon Camp, near to Harehaugh Camp.

Bickerton Camp, near to Whitefield Camp.  
 Caistron Camp, near to Hetchester Camp.  
 Newtown Camp, near to Tossion Burgh Camp.  
 Pike Camp, near to Lordenshaw's Camp.

The late Lord Armstrong thought these might have been game drives into which the larger wild animals were driven to be more easily killed. (*Rothbury Parish*).

#### TUMULI, MOUNDS, CAIRNS, AND CURRICKS.

THIRLMOOR (1,833 feet above sea level). Immediately on the east of Watling Street, as it climbs the ridge from Chew Green Camp, at the head of Coquet, Thirlmoor raises his dark and frowning peaks, its slopes deeply furrowed with dangerous chasms, known amongst the shepherds as 'peat hags'; its summit crowned with three huge cairns, well-known landmarks from far and near. The ordnance map denotes these as tumuli. (*Alwinton Parish*).

RIDLEES CAIRN (1,346 feet above sea level). This is a hill a mile and a quarter south of Ridlees farm house on Ridlees burn, east of Thirlmoor. (*Alwinton Parish*)

CRIGDON HILL (1,238 feet above sea level). Two curricks on Crigdon Hill, a mile and a quarter south east of Ridlees, as denoted on the ordnance map (*Alwinton Parish*).

DYKEHAM'S EDGE (1,000 feet above sea level). The ordnance map denotes a currick near a plantation north east of Dykeham's Edge farm house. (*Alwinton Parish*).

WINDY GYLE (1,963 feet above sea level). There are two large cairns near the summit of Windy Gyle, one of these is known as 'Russell's Cairn,' being the spot where Lord Russell was slain in an encounter with the Scots, on the 27th July, 1585. No doubt this cairn was then standing as it is at the present day. The ordnance map records two tumuli here. (*Alwinton Parish*).

CUSHAT LAW (2,020 feet above sea level). Cushat Law is surmounted by a large cairn of stones, but not shewn on the ordnance map. (*Alwinton Parish*).

DEW'S HILL (650 feet above sea level). Dew's Hill, south of Holystone is capped with a large cairn of stones, on the right bank of the Coquet. (*Alwinton Parish*).

WOODHOUSES BEACON (988 feet above sea level). Woodhouses Beacon lies about two miles south of Dew's Hill, and is crowned by an immense cairn of stones many feet in extent. (*Alwinton Parish*).

DAW'S CAIRN (900 feet contour line). Daw's Hill is a short distance to the north west of Woodhouses Beacon, on which there is a large cairn of stones. The last three noted cairns are in the midst of other pre-Roman remains. (*Alwinton Parish*).

WHITEFIELD (HEPPLE). There is a mound, marked on the ordnance map as a tumulus, on the moor about a mile south of Whitefield Camp. (*Rothbury Parish*).

CAISTRON. In a field to the west of the road leading from Flotterton to Hepple, just beneath Hetchester Camp, there is a conspicuous mound that can be seen from the road, but ploughing operations is gradually levelling it down. (*Rothbury Parish*).

SIMONSIDE BEACON (1,401 feet above sea level). This is the middle peak of Simonside Hill proper, on which stands a massive cairn of stones. Some two years ago this cairn was struck by lightning and much shattered. (*Rothbury Parish*).

SIMONSIDE HILL. Three mounds occur, between the 1,250 and 1,000 feet contour lines on the north eastern slopes of Simonside Hill proper, and are thus denoted on the ordnance map. (*Rothbury Parish*).

SPY LAW BEACON (1,181 feet above sea level). The summit is capped by a cairn of stones, also a circle of stones 36 feet in diameter. This hill overlooks Lordenshaw's Camp on the north east. (*Rothbury Parish*).

CRAGSIDE HILL (643 feet above sea level). A tumulus is shewn on the ordnance map as being on Cragside Hill, but as the hill has been closely planted with trees by the late Lord Armstrong, it will now be most difficult to find. (*Rothbury Parish*).

ROTHBURY HILL (762 feet above sea level). On the ridge of the hill, immediately north of the village of Rothbury, there is a cairn of stones, about 500 yards north east of Old Rothbury Camp. (*Rothbury Parish*).

WEST HILLS (800 feet above sea level). On the western point of the same range of hills as the last noted is another cairn, known as the 'Foot Ball Cairn' (vide Parish Tithe Map). (*Rothbury Parish*).

CARTINGTON HILL (988 feet above sea level). On the summit of this hill, sometimes termed Cartington Pike, is a huge cairn of stones, whilst two smaller cairns, and a number of small mounds, are scattered along its upper ridges. (*Rothbury Parish*).

LOW TREWHITT. There is a tumulus planted with trees in the field to the west of Low Trewitt farm house, known as the Maiden Knowe. A second large mound is seen on the right bank of the Rithe, about a mile to the north of Low Trewitt. It was excavated in 1908 by Miss D. M. A. Bate, and described by that lady in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. **xlvi**. The mound measured 120 yards in circumference and about 11 feet in height. Three cists were discovered—positions central (near the summit), eastern and western. An urn 6½ inches high, fragments of pottery, flint chippings, and charcoal were also found. (*Rothbury Parish*).

HURLEY KNOWES, ROTHBURY. On the right hand immediately on leaving Rothbury Railway Station, close to Messrs. Donkin's Cattle Mart, is a series of high green mounds, bearing the name of 'Hurley Knowes,' which have been thought by certain antiquaries to be burial mounds, but to all appearance these tumuli-like mounds are alluvial deposits, yet they may have been used for burials by the early occupants of the valley. (*Rothbury Parish*).

CARTINGTON MOOR. BURIAL CIRCLE OF STONES (700 feet contour line). About half-a-mile to the north of Cartington Lough (or the Black Pool), and the same distance west of Debdon farm house, standing in a slack is a circle of standing stones enclosing a burial place, 16 feet in diameter. The stone slabs vary in height, up to 3 feet 7 inches and 4 feet 10 inches. This burial was opened by Dr. Greenwell some years ago, who found in it a deposit of burnt bones intermixed with pieces of charcoal. At that time there were eight standing stones, there are now six standing and two fallen. (*Rothbury Parish*).

CRAGSIDE HILL (500 feet contour line). On the northern slopes of Cragside Hill, near to the turnpike road leading from Rothbury to Alnwick are two mounds, both on the 500 feet contour line. No. 1 mound is in a plantation, 50 yards north east of an old hovel, called 'Tumleton,' now used as a cattle shed. It is circular in form, about 18 feet in diameter, much defaced by the planting of trees. Some 36 feet south of the mound there is a roughly

hewn standing stone, probably an old boundary mark. There are traces of ancient hollow ways or trenches in close vicinity to the mound. (Marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Map as 'mound.') (Rothbury Parish).

**CRAGSIDE HILL** (500 feet contour line). Mound No. 2 lies in the same plantation about 250 yards north-west of No. 1, and 200 yards south of the Alnwick road. Along the south side of this mound runs a conduit, constructed by the late Lord Armstrong, to convey the Debdon old pit drift along the hill side to prevent it from polluting the waters of Debdon burn, which flows through Cragside grounds. The mound appears to be oblong, but a dense growth of heather and the making of the conduit renders it somewhat difficult to determine its original form and dimensions. Ancient hollow ways lead up to the mound. (Marked on the 6-inch Ordnance Map as 'mound'). (Rothbury Parish).

#### BURIAL MOUNDS.

Besides the tumuli already noted, there are numberless large and small burial mounds scattered over the moors in Upper Coquetdale, which can scarcely be enumerated. These, which vary in size, from 4 to 20 feet in diameter, are mostly found in the vicinity of pre-Roman camps. They are found on : Debdon Moor (Cragside), Whitefield Moor (Cragside), Garley Moor (Rothbury Forest), Spital Hill (Great Tosson), Whitefield Moor (Hepple), Holystone Common, Cartington Moor, and other places.

#### 2.—ROMAN MONUMENTS, &c., IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

It may be remembered that communications were received by the secretaries of this Society in October, 1911, from H.M. Office of Works, and also from the County Council of Northumberland, asking for the co-operation of the Society in compiling a list of ancient historical buildings and monuments in the county, and that the council thereupon appointed several small committees for the purpose of collecting the necessary material. Messrs. F. G. Simpson and P. Newbold were appointed to prepare a list of Roman sites in the county, and drew up their report in the course of 1912. It seems desirable that this should be placed on record, and it is therefore here printed.

The report is a summary inventory of (A) known forts, mile-castles and turrets on the line of the Roman Wall up to the border of Cumberland; (B) Roman remains south of the Wall; (C) forts north of the Wall; (D) earthworks of unproven origin, some of which may be Roman. It briefly states the condition of each site, and states which are especially worthy of preservation, and which are in danger of destruction. Names of sites that cannot be certainly located or that are entirely covered by modern buildings are given in square brackets.

#### A.—THE ROMAN WALL and accompanying works from Wallsend to the county boundary at the Poltross burn.

##### SECTION I.—WALLSEND TO NEWCASTLE.

- (a) **WALLSEND FORT (Segedunum).** Site entirely covered by modern buildings and streets.]
- (b) **WALKER MILECASTLE.** No trace on surface. Site arable, but threatened by new road already surveyed.

(c) BYKER MILECASTLE. No trace on surface. Site partially covered by temporary huts.

[(d) OUSEBURN MILECASTLE. Whole neighbourhood built over.]

NOTE.—In this section there are no visible remains of masonry at the present time.

#### SECTION II.—NEWCASTLE TO BENWELL.

[(a) NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE FORT (*Pons Aelis*). Position of site uncertain. Whole neighbourhood built over.] Sites of milecastles uncertain and whole neighbourhood is built over.

NOTE.—In this section the modern road and houses cover any possible remains of the Wall.

#### SECTION III.—BENWELL TO RUDCHESTER.

(a) BENWELL FORT (*Condercum*). About  $\frac{1}{2}$  of area is north of the modern road and occupied by a reservoir. Remaining area, south of road, lies in the private grounds of Condercum House (Capt. Lloyd) and Benwell Park (Mr. MacCarthy); only a small portion is covered by modern buildings. The remains are well-marked. In the grounds of Condercum House to the south-east of the fort are traces of suburban buildings, one of which is partially exposed and worthy of preservation, though in no danger at present.

[(b) BENWELL BANK MILECASTLE. Site uncertain; ground about here open.]

(c) WEST DENTON MILECASTLE. Site entirely in grass field and well-marked.

(d) CHAPEL HOUSE MILECASTLE. No visible remains; but building operations are rapidly approaching the traditional site.

(e) WALBOTTLE DENE MILECASTLE. Site intersected by Wade's road. North gateway is exposed in the garden of Walbottle Dene House; worthy of preservation but in no danger.

(f) THROCKLEY MILECASTLE. Site in grass field and well-marked; building operations are approaching.

[(g) HEDDON-ON-THE-WALL MILECASTLE. Site uncertain, but among farm buildings in the village.]

(h) RUDCHESTER BURN MILECASTLE. Site fairly clear; covered by old plantation.

NOTE.—(i) In this section the Wall is generally underneath Wade's road, except (1) between sites (b) and (c) where it lies in grass fields south of the road, and a small portion east of Denton burn is exposed: (2) between Great Hill and Heddon-on-the-Wall, where a length of about 150 yards is exposed. Both these portions are worthy of preservation, though in no danger except through neglect.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum begins to be continuously traceable through this and the following sections. For about half a mile east of Heddon-on-the-Wall it is well marked, especially on Great Hill.

#### SECTION IV.—RUDCHESTER TO HALTON.

(a) RUDCHESTER FORT (*Vindobala*). Whole area open and well marked, though intersected by Wade's road and a cross-road which interferes with the east rampart. Area to north of Wade's road arable, area to south grass.

(b) HIGH SEAT MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.

(c) WHITCHESTER MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.

(d) HARLOW HILL MILECASTLE. Remains probably destroyed by old quarries.

(e) WHITTLEDEN MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.

[(f) EAST WALLHOUSES MILECASTLE. Site uncertain. Land open.]

(g) MATFEN PIERS MILECASTLE. Site well marked; arable.

[(h) HALTON SHIELDS MILECASTLE. Site uncertain. Modern buildings hereabouts.]

[(i) DOWN HILL MILECASTLE. Site uncertain; grass.]

NOTE.—(i) In this section the Wall is generally under Wade's road, except for a short length at Harlow Hill, which with site (d) has been largely destroyed by ancient quarrying.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum is usually well marked and particularly so at Down Hill, where the remains are worthy of preservation.

## SECTION V.—HALTON TO CHESTERS.

- (a) HALTON FORT (*Hunnum*). Whole area open and well marked, especially the portion south of Wade's road, which intersects the site. The area to the north of the road is arable, that to the south grass.
- (b) PORTGATE MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (c) STANLEY PLANTATION MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (d) WALL FELL MILECASTLE. Remains much disturbed.
- (e) CODLAW HILL MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (f) PLANETREES MILECASTLE. Site largely covered by Wade's road and farm buildings.
- (g) BRUNTON TURRET. Fully exposed. Remains considerable and worthy of preservation. Suffering from neglect and much overgrown.
- (h) LOW BRUNTON MILECASTLE. Site uncertain; grass.]
- (i) BRIDGE OVER NORTH TYNE.—
  - (1) EAST ABUTMENT. Considerable remains exposed; well protected and in no danger. Particularly worthy of preservation.
  - (2) WATER-PIERS. Remains always covered by river.
  - (3) WEST ABUTMENT. Only a small portion in the bed of the river exposed.

NOTE.—(i) In this section the Wall is covered by Wade's road from site (a) till a short distance west of site (e). A small portion is exposed immediately west of site (h), and a stretch of 100 yards including site (g) in the grounds of Brunton House. This part is much overgrown and in some danger from the roots of trees.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum is well marked throughout most of this section, and especially so in Stanley Plantation and the neighbourhood thereof.

NOTE.—(iii) The Fosse of the Wall is in excellent condition between sites (b) and (e).

## SECTION VI.—CHESTERS TO CARRAWBURGH.

- (a) CHESTERS FORT (*Cilurnum*). Whole area open grass land in the park of the Chesters. About one-third fully exposed, and particularly worthy of preservation. Well protected and in no danger.
- (b) WALWICK MILECASTLE. Remains satisfactorily marked; grass.
- (c) TOWER TYE MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (d) BLACKCARTS TURRET. Fully exposed; worthy of preservation.
- (e) EARTHWORK. 2 furlongs south by west of site (c). Area recently covered by young plantation.
- (f) LIMESTONE BANK TURRET.—Excavated 1912. Covered again.
- (g) LIMESTONE BANK MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass. Small portion of east wall exposed.
- (h) EARTHWORK ON WALWICK FELL. 1½ furlongs south south-east of site (g). Well marked; grass.
- (i) CARRAWBURGH EAST TURRET. Site located; grass, but mostly under Wade's road.
- (k) CARRAWBURGH WEST TURRET. Site located; grass.
- (l) CARRAWBURGH MILECASTLE. Remains somewhat disturbed; grass.

NOTE.—(i) The Wall in this section is covered by Wade's road for a short distance east of site (b), and from about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west of site (g) to Carrawburgh Fort. It is exposed (1) for a short distance in the garden west of Chesters; (2) for about 350 yards, in three portions, east and west of site (d), where it is particularly worthy of preservation. In places it is in danger from tree roots, and generally from neglect.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum is generally well marked. It is particularly worthy of preservation near and west of site (g), but is in no danger.

NOTE.—(iii) The ditch of the Wall is cut through rock for about 250 yards near and west of site (g), and is particularly worthy of preservation though in no danger.

NOTE.—(iv) The Military Way is well marked in the neighbourhood of site (g).

## SECTION VII.—CARRAWBURGH TO HOUSESTEADS.

- (a) CARRAWBURGH FORT (*Procolitia*). Whole area open grassland, except north rampart which is under Wade's road. The remains are well marked. A portion of the west gateway and a tower on the west rampart are exposed and in danger through neglect.
- (b) CARRAW MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (c) EARTHWORK "BROWN DIKES."  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile west south-west of site (b). Well marked; grass.
- (d) SHIELD-ON-THE-WALL (E.) MILECASTLE. North gateway and wall and part of south gateway exposed. In danger through neglect. Worthy of preservation.
- (e) COWEY SIKE TURRET. Site well marked; grass.
- (f) SEWINGSHIELDS EAST MILECASTLE. Site well marked, but covered with old plantation.
- (g) EARTHWORK. 2 furlongs south by east of site (f). Well marked; grass.
- (h) EARTHWORK "GRINDON." 6 furlongs south east of site (g). Site well marked; grass.
- (i) SEWINGSHIELDS CRAG MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (k) KING'S HILL MILECASTLE. Remains much disturbed; grass.
- (l) KENNEL CRAG TURRET. Site located; grass.
- (m) GATEWAY WITH FLANKING TOWERS. 100 yards east of Housesteads Fort. Fully exposed. Remains of towers in danger through neglect. Worthy of preservation.
- (n) BATH-BUILDING on east bank of Knagburn, 200 yards south of site (m). Site well marked; grass.
- (o) LIME-KILN in west bank of Knagburn, opposite site (n). Excavated 1909 and covered again. Worthy of preservation.

NOTE.—(i) In this section the Wall is covered by Wade's road from site (a) to within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of site (d). The Wall is not exposed between site (d) and a point 50 yards east of site (m), the remains being generally very much disturbed. From the above point to Housesteads Fort it is fully exposed and worthy of preservation.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum is generally well marked and of great size near Shield-on-the-Wall.

NOTE.—(iii) The Military Way appears regularly westward from site (e) and is well marked near sites (k) and (l).

## SECTION VIII.—HOUSESTEADS TO GRETCHESTERS.

- (a) HOUSESTEADS FORT (*Borcovicus* or *Borcovicium*). Whole area open grass-land. Ramparts, towers, and gates exposed, as well as central headquarters building and small portions of others. Portions of ramparts suffering from 'neglect, but generally protected and in no danger. Particularly worthy of preservation. Extensive traces of suburban buildings to south where ground is also open grass land.
- (b) HOUSESTEADS MILECASTLE. Fully exposed. Considerable remains; particularly worth of preservation.
- (c) RAPISHAW GAP TURRET.—Site located; grass.
- (d) HOTBANK CRAG TURRET. Site located; grass.
- (e) HOTBANK MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (f) HIGH SHIELD CRAG EAST TURRET. Site located; grass.
- (g) HIGH SHIELD CRAG WEST TURRET. Site located; grass.
- (h) CASTLE NICK MILECASTLE. Fully exposed; particularly worthy of preservation.
- (i) PEEL CRAG TURRET. Excavated 1911 and covered again, except built-up recess, which is exposed. Worthy of preservation.
- (k) STEELRIGG TURRET. Excavated 1912 and covered again.
- (l) WINSHIELDS MILECASTLE. Excavated 1908 and 1912, and covered again.
- (m) SHIELD-ON-THE-WALL (W.) MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (n) CAWFIELDS MILECASTLE. Fully exposed; particularly worthy of preservation.

- (o) WATERMILL. East bank of Haltwhistle Burn, 70 yards south of Wall. Excavated 1907-8 and covered again.

NOTE.—(i) Throughout this section the Wall is frequently exposed for considerable stretches, standing to a greater height and in better condition than anywhere else throughout its course. In many parts it is suffering from neglect, and every year its condition becomes worse. Special steps should be taken to preserve the exposed parts.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum is well marked, except near site (a), though interfered with by Wade's road for about a mile between sites (f) and (h).

NOTE.—(iii) The Military Way is especially well marked throughout this section.

#### SECTION IX.—GREATCHESTERS TO CARVORAN.

- (a) GREATCHESTERS FORT (*Aesica*). Of the whole area about one quarter (including the whole east rampart) is occupied by farm buildings, yard and garden. The rest of the site is open grass land. The west rampart with gateway and angle towers and portions of two internal buildings are exposed and protected where necessary, but in need of attention. Particularly worthy of preservation.
- (b) BATH-BUILDING, 120 yards south of south-east angle of the fort. Partly exposed, but very ruinous, and should be covered again to preserve the remains.
- (c) AQUEDUCT (earthwork). About 6 miles long, which conveyed water from Saughy Rigg Pool in the Cawburn to the fort at Greatchesters. Well marked for greater part of its course through grassland.
- (d) ALLALEE MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (e) MIDDLEBANK TURRET. Site well marked; grass.
- (f) MUCKLEBANK TURRET. Exposed and in danger through neglect. Particularly worthy of preservation.
- (g) WALLTOWN MILECASTLE. Site well marked; grass.
- (h) WALLTOWN TURRET. Partly exposed; in danger through neglect.

NOTE.—(i) In this section extensive stretches of the Wall are partially exposed, but suffering considerably from neglect; west of site (k) the remains are in imminent danger owing to quarrying operations. The whole length of this section is specially worthy of preservation.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum and Military Way are generally well marked.

#### SECTION X.—CARVORAN TO THE POLTRASS BURN (County Boundary).

- (a) CARVORAN FORT (*Magna*). Whole area open grassland. Remains well marked. North-west angle tower exposed and not protected; at present in need of repair.
- (b) CARVORAN MILECASTLE. Site fairly well marked; grass.
- (c) CHAPELHOUSE MILECASTLE. Site traceable; arable.

NOTE.—(i) The Wall is nowhere exposed in this section and the remains of it throughout must be slight.

NOTE.—(ii) The Vallum is fairly well marked, and particularly so on Wallend Common,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of site (b).

NOTE.—(iii) The ditch of the Wall is large throughout this section and worthy of preservation near site (b).

#### B.—ROMAN REMAINS south of the line of the Roman Wall.

- I. CORBRIDGE (*Corstopitum*). Roman town on the north bank of the Tyne. Excavations have been carried on here since 1906, and are still in progress. The remains are either covered again each year, or if worthy of remaining exposed, carefully preserved.
- II. CHESTERHOLM (*Vindolana*). Fort of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Remains well marked in grass field.
- III. MILESTONE on west bank of Bradley burn, close to Chesterholm. Standing well preserved, though not in its original position.
- IV. MILESTONE, 7 furlongs west of Chesterholm. A stump of a milestone set up by the side of the Stanegate, close to the spot where it was found. The upper portion was split for use as gateposts some years ago; one half which remained lying close by was destroyed in 1912.

V. HALTWHISTLE BURN FORT. Well marked remains on east bank of Haltwhistle Burn; excavated 1907, and covered again. The Stanegate on both banks of the Haltwhistle burn is exceptionally well preserved.

VI. WHITLEY CASTLE, near Alston. Very well marked remains of fort on line of the Maiden Way. Grass.

C.—ROMAN REMAINS north of the line of the Roman Wall.

- I. RISINGHAM FORT (*Habitancum*). Remains well-marked, of stone buildings and ramparts. Area, about 4½ acres, under grass.
- II. HIGH ROCHESTER FORT (*Bremetennium*). Partly covered by modern buildings. Part of the site was excavated 1853 and covered again.
- III. CHEW GREEN or MAKENDON CAMPS. May possibly become endangered by an artillery camp recently formed in the neighbourhood.

D.—EARTHWORK CAMPS, some of which may be of Roman origin.

- |                      |                           |                            |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Stagshaw Common. | (b) Bagraw Burn.          | (f) Longframlington.       |
| (b) Bewclay.         | (l) Birdhope Crag.        | (u) Crawley.               |
| (c) Oxhill.          | (m) Woollaw.              | (v) Belford.               |
| (d) Camp Hill.       | (n) Bellshields Craig.    | (w) Outchester, Budle Bay. |
| (e) Fourlaws.        | (o) Dour Hill.            | (x) Roundabout.            |
| (f) Troughend.       | (p) Foulplay East.        | (y) Raylees.               |
| (g) Dargues.         | (q) Foulplay West.        | (z) Plashetts.             |
| (h) Blakehope.       | (r) Ferny Chesters.       |                            |
| (i) Greenchesters.   | (s) Angerton South Stead. |                            |

MISCELLANEA.

The following document is in Dr. Burman's collection; the copy has been kindly made by Mr. Welford (continued from page 36):

BANKRUPTCY IN 1711.

Anne, by the grace of God, etc., to our trusty and well beloved John Cuthbert\* and Thomas Browne, esquires, William Collier, Charles Clarke and Charles Parke, junr., gent., greeting. Whereas we are informed that William Fallay, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chapman, using and exercising the trade of merchandize by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, and chevisance, seeking his trade of living by buying and selling, did become bankrupt, within the several statutes made against bankruptcy to the intent to defraud and hinder John Moor of London, haberdasher, and others his creditors of their just debts and duties to them due, or owing. We, minding the due execution, as well of the statutes touching bankrupts, etc., and trusting in the wisdom, fidelity, diligence and the provident circumspection which we have conceived in you, do, by these presents, appoint you, etc., our special commissioners, giving full power and authority unto you, four or three of you whereof you the said John Cuthbert, or Thomas Browne to be one, to proceed according to the said statutes, etc., not only concerning the said bankrupt, his body, lands, tenements, freehold and customary goods, debts and other things whatsoever, but also concerning all other persons who, by concealment, claim or otherwise, shall offend, touching the premises, etc., to do and execute all and everything whatsoever, as well for and towards satisfaction and payment of the said creditors as towards and for all other intents and purposes according to the ordinances and provisions of the same statutes: Willing and commanding you four, or three, etc., to proceed to the execution and accomplishment of this our commission, with all diligence and effect. Witness ourself at Westminster, the second day of February, in the ninth year of our reign.—BRIDGEMAN.

\* John Cuthbert, sergeant at law, elected recorder of Newcastle, January 18th, 1706. Married Dorothy, youngest daughter of John Spearman, the antiquary, and held the office of recorder till his death. Buried at St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, April 7th, 1724, where is a mural monument to his memory and that of his son William, who was recorder also from November 1739, till his decease, August 29th, 1746.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 5

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 26th May, 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

Mr. Oswald (secretary) announced that in the fighting in Flanders, one of their members, Captain George Edward Hunter of Gosforth, son of their member, Mr. Edward Hunter, had been killed, along with his brother, on the 26th April, and he moved that the sympathy of members be conveyed, by letter, to his father.

Mr. Blair (secretary) then moved that a similar letter be sent to Mrs. Lamb, widow of their late member, Captain Everard Lamb, killed at the end of 1914 in the same warfare.

The motions on being seconded were carried in silence, by members rising in their places.

The following books, etc., were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From R. Blair (secretary) :—*The Antiquary* for May 1915 (xi, v).

This number contains the second part of Mr. R. C. Clephan's account of Roman Trier, with illustrations. A note of a meeting of the London Society of Antiquaries is also given (p. 194); at this meeting Mr. C. R. Peers, the secretary, exhibited a Saxon pillow stone discovered at Holy Island, 8½ inches high by 6½ inches wide, similar to the Hartlepool stones. Incised on it is a cross, below in the arms of the cross is the woman's name OSGYTH in Saxon letters, and above the arms the same name in runes.

From Mr. William Clark of Newcastle :—*Account of the Case of Jane Jamieson charged with the Murder of her own Mother Margaret Jamieson, in the Keelmen's Hospital, on the New Road, on the 2nd January, 1829* (broadsheet mounted on cardboard).

From the North Eastern Railway Company (per Mr. P. Brewis, F.S.A.) :—

I.—A series of guides to places in the north of England. (1) York, (2) Beverley and Howden, (3) Durham, (4) Ripon and Fountains Abbey, (5) Hexham and the Roman Wall, (6) Old Castle Barnard; and five others entitled *Historic Monuments in North East England*. They are all well illustrated.

II.—A series of posters issued by the Government relating to (1) recruiting for the war; (2) special railway notices necessitated by the war; and (3) N.E.R. pictorial posters.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., no. 57.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XLV, i.

[Proc. 3 Ser. vii]

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—  
*Proceedings*, xv, ii.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—  
*Transactions*, xxxvii, i.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xxii, i.  
 It contains a list of earthwork enclosures in Northumberland,  
 by Mr. J. G. N. Clift.

*Purchases* :—*The Registers of Dunston, Somerset; of St. Michael Church, Somerset; and of Denchurch, Berks.* (Parish Reg. Soc.)

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. W. Hardcastle :—Four letters about the Percy Riflemen,  
 from the duke of Northumberland to Christopher Blackett,  
 1803–4. They are as follows :—

DEAR SIR,<sup>1</sup>

Alnwick Castle, 19th Oct., 1803.

As Major Watson<sup>2</sup> informs me that you were kind enough during the last war to get the Bullets cast for this division of the Percy Tenantry, I should be much obliged to you if you will order directly the usual quantity to be cast, and sent down here as soon as possible. As you have got your Rifles you will be able to have them cast the right size. They must just be able to fit the piece well when wrapped in a double piece of linen rag or a piece of paper. We are in great want of them as soon as possible, as our powder is arrived. I hope your's is arrived likewise. Pray let me know what quantity of cloathing you have got, and what number of caps. I will likewise trouble you to inform me, whether any and what cloathing, bridles, holsters, or goat skins are arrived for the cavalry. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you and the officers of the corps, who are here on Tuesday next, at dinner on that day. I have prepared my uniform for that purpose. The company of Riflemen at Alnwick are coming on very fast and like their Rifles extremely. The Board of ordnance assure me they have all been proved. I have written to London for accoutrements, exactly the same as Col. Manningham's<sup>3</sup> Corps, at my own expense that the corps may be completely fit for service.

The Duchess and my family desire I will offer their compliments, with mine, to you, Mrs. Blackett, and the rest of your family. I have the pleasure to be with great regard,

Dear Sir, Yours most sincerely,  
 Northumberland.<sup>4</sup>

DEAR SIR,

Alnwick Castle, 5th Novr., 1803.

Enclosed I do myself the pleasure of sending a Draft upon Messrs. Hoare of Fleet Street for Five Hundred Pounds on account of the Percy Tenantry Riflemen and I must desire you to inform me as soon as half of it is expended, in order that I may send you a further supply.

As I understand there is a dangerous and contagious fever<sup>5</sup> at Newcastle, all idea of the corps going to that place must for the present of course be abandoned.

<sup>1</sup> Christopher Blackett, esq., of Wylam, Major Commandant of the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Infantry for the Southern Division of the County of Northumberland, enrolled on the 11th May, 1798.—“*Notices of the Services*,” by William Adamson, Newcastle, 1877, p. 86.

<sup>2</sup> John Watson, esq., of Warkworth, Major of the Percy Tenantry Volunteers, raised in the Northern Division of Northumberland, enrolled 11th May, 1798.—*Ibid.*, p. 87.

<sup>3</sup> Colonel Coote Manningham—Formation of the Rifle Brigade, December, 1800. Col. Manningham was employed to instruct them in the use of the Rifle and in light infantry training.—*Hist. Brit. Army*, iv, ii, p. 918.

<sup>4</sup> Hugh Percy, 2nd duke of Northumberland, July 2nd, 1764, b. 1742, a general in the army, d. July 10th, 1817.—*The House of Percy*, by Gerald Brenan, 1902.

<sup>5</sup> In 1803 a discussion took place in Newcastle as to the cure of Infectious Fevers in Newcastle. John Clark, M.D., was in favour of annexing fever-wards to the Newcastle Infirmary. This was opposed and a Fever Hospital was erected outside the town's wall behind the Black Friars.—Mackenzie's *History of Newcastle*, 1827, pp. 509 and 516.

I hope your Sergt Major will return to you perfect in the Rifle exercise. He appeared however to be more inclined to play at Ball with my servants than to improve himself in his exercise.

Pray let me know whether you have had your complete share of Rifles for Maj'r Watson informs me that the number sent here are 620 instead of 603.

The Duchess and my family unite with me in offering our compliments to you, Mrs. and Miss Blackett.

I have the pleasure to be, with great regard,

Dear Sir, Yours most sincerely,

Northumberland.

Alnwick Castle, 5th Jan'y, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

I return you my thanks for the present of lamb, which you have been so kind as to send, and which is remarkably fine.

I desired Lord Percy<sup>1</sup> to recommend to your assistance and protection my friend, Mr. Stephen Kemble,<sup>2</sup> who is fearful that some of the Proprietors of the Theatre wish to take away that Theatre from him. Considering the expense he has been at, and his readiness at all times to forward both Publick and Private charities, it would I think be hard upon him, and I really believe him to be a reasonable and worthy man. If you can be of use to him I shall feel myself obliged to you.

May I beg of you to let me have my private account with you, in order that I may discharge it.

I have heard nothing as yet from the Harton Colliery.

I lament that Lord Percy has been so unlucky in his weather, now the Tyneside Squadron is with him. They are obliged to go down, all the way to the sands, to exercise, and it is now snowing as hard as it can.

The Duchess and my family unite with me in compliments to you, Mrs. Blackett and the rest of your family. I have the pleasure to be with the greatest regard.

Dear Sir, Your sincere friend,

Northumberland.

Christ'r Blackett, Esq.

Alnwick Castle, 20th February, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

I have just received your letter with Lt. Colonel Blakeney's<sup>3</sup> enclosed, which I herein do myself the pleasure of returning to you. As I am to go from hence to Capheaton, and have some business to transact with Sir John Swinburne, it will not be in my power to see any part of the Percy Tenantry on the Tyne Side, sooner than Saturday next, when I think

<sup>1</sup> Hugh Percy, 3rd duke of Northumberland, April 10th, 1817, b. April 20th, 1785, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1829), d. Feb. 11th, 1847 —*The House of Percy*, by Gerald Brenan, 1902.

The Percy Tenantry Volunteer Cavalry and Riflemen commanded by the Right Hon. Earl Percy, enrolled on the 20th August, 1803.—*Notices of the Services*, by William Adamson, Newcastle, 1877, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup> Stephen Kemble for 14 years manager of the Newcastle Theatre in Mosley Street was the brother of John and Charles Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, b. May 3rd, 1758. His remarkable obesity enabled him to personate Falstaff, 'without stuffing.'—Mackenzie's *History of Newcastle*, 1827. He died at Durham, 11 June 1822, and was buried in the chapel of the 'Nine Altars.'

<sup>3</sup> Died, Yesterday se'nights at his house in Saville Row in this town, William Blakeney, esq., lieutenant-colonel in the army, formerly commandant of the Newcastle Loyal Volunteers and member of the Irish parliament for the borough of Athenry, till the union. He served his country in America and was wounded in the fatal battle of Bunker's Hill.—*Newcastle Courant*, Nov. 10th, 1804. His funeral achievement is in St. Andrew's church.—*Armorial bearings in the Church of St. Andrew. Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, Newcastle, 1818.

I could get from Capheaton to Barrisford to see the two companies there. But I will write decisively to you from Sir John's. The other companies I must see the next week.

I am much obliged to you for your kind invitation to Wylam, and had I got to you alone, or only with Lord Percy as I at first hoped, I certainly should have troubled you, but as we shall be on our Southern journey, and are such a tribe of us, no less than six, we shall be too troublesome and crowd you too much.

As we shall begin to be on the move next Wednesday morning, I have desired my letters may for some days be directed to me at the Post Office, Newcastle. Will you be kind enough to desire your assistant to send my letters over to Capheaton with Sir John's, till I write to him.

We all unite in compliments to you, Mrs. Blackett and the rest of your family.

I have the pleasure to be with great regard.

Dear Sir, Yours most sincerely,  
Northumberland.

#### JUNE MEETINGS.

As in former years it was decided not to hold a meeting either of the council or of the society at the end of June.

#### ANCIENT NOTARIAL MARKS.

Mr. C. Hunter Blair read the following notes on some notarial marks on charters in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham :—

"The nine photographs of notarial marks which I exhibit to-night are drawn on charters relating to the archbishopric of York, preserved in the treasury at Durham. Our society is indebted to the Dean and Chapter and to Mr. K. C. Bayley, the keeper of the records, for permission to reproduce them and for facilities granted to me to photograph them. They are drawn with a pen on the parchment at the left hand side of the attesting clause, or clauses, at the foot of the various documents which range in date from A.D. 1321 to A.D. 1420.

Dr. Freshfield in an article on 'Some Notarial Marks in the "Common Paper" of the Scriveners' Company,' published in *Archaeologia*, vol. 54, part 2, page 240, thus describes the functions of a notary. 'The notaries occupied a double position. On the one hand they were public officers having a fixed international position recognised by the civil law, and holding an authority from the Emperor and Pope, but not in any way recognised by the Common Law of England. On the other hand they and the scriveners discharged all the functions now performed by conveyancing counsel and solicitors in the drawing of deeds and instruments in England.' These London notaries call themselves papal and imperial—'Notarius Papalis et Imperialis.' They appear to have differed from the notaries whose marks are here reproduced, who were attached to the archbishops of York or other high ecclesiastics, and call themselves public notaries by apostolic authority—' auctoritate apostolica publicus notarius.' No. 1 expands the phrase, and names himself notary by the authority of the Holy Apostolic See—'sancto sedis apostolice auctoritate.'

The cross motive appears to be the groundwork of all the devices, though it is sometimes lost in ornamental detail (nos. 3, 4, 8).

No. 1 is of an unusual form and much larger than the others; in reproducing it has been largely reduced in size, which in the original measures  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The other marks are all reproduced half the size of the originals. No. 2 has the notary's name round the inner margin of the circumference, **Ricardus Snou**. No. 3 has the initial of the owner's christian name 'I' in the upper fleur de lys and his surname **Disford** in the lower. No. 4, a very beautiful design has a suggestion of heraldic influence in the ermine fess; the general style suggests that this notary, at least, was also an illuminator.



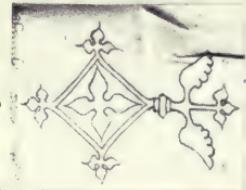
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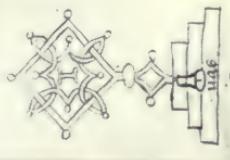
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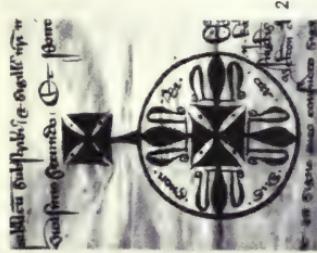


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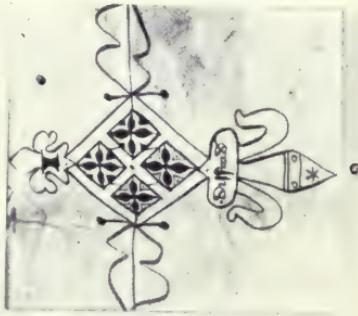


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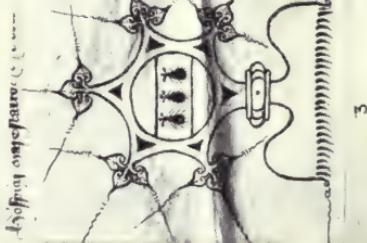
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3

ANCIENT NOTARIAL MARKS IN DURHAM TREASURY ( 1 ).

(From photographs by Mr. C. H. Blair.)



The large initial letter 'J' for John of Thoresby, archbishop of York, with which the charter begins is an elaborately beautiful letter and has the ermine fess of the mark across the loop of the letter. No. 6 has the user's initial in the centre of the interlaced work, and at the foot is a bell with the letters **vas** beneath it, thus forming a rebus on his name of Belvas. No. 8 has the letters **a o m**, which I am unable to interpret, in the upper compartment of the pediment, and the owner's name, **Robt de Berail**, in the lower.

The remaining marks do not call for any special notes. Below are the names of the various notaries, with the first words of the attestation clause (the words 'et ego' omitted) and the treasury reference to the different charters with their dates (see opposite plate).

1. The mark of 'Hugo dictus Palmer de Corbrige clericus Dunelmensis diocesis sacro sancte sedis apostolice auctoritate notarius publicus.' Durham treasury charter, no. 1—11 Spec. 29, dated A.D. 1321. The illustration is considerably reduced, the size of the original is  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
2. The mark of 'Ricardus de Snoweshull clericus Wigorniensis diocesis apostolica auctoritate notarius publicus.' Durham treasury charter, no. 4—1 Archiep. 5, dated A.D. 1322. 'Durham Seals' catalogue no. 3229.
3. The mark of 'Walterus de Skyrllagh clericus Eboracensis diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius.' Durham treasury charter no. 4—2 Archiep. no. 2, dated A.D. 1356. 'Durham Seals' catalogue no. 3232.
4. The mark of 'Ricardus de Stanton clericus Eboracensis diocesis auctoritate apostolica publicus notarius.' Durham treasury charter no. 3—2 Archiep. no. 1, dated A.D. 1410. 'Durham Seals' catalogue no. 3235.
5. The mark of 'Johannes Beluas clericus Eboracensis diocesis publicus notarius.' On the same charter as no. 4.
6. The mark of 'Johannes de Welton clericus Eboracensis diocesis auctoritate apostolica publicus notarius.' On same charter as no. 4 and 5.
7. The mark of 'Robertus de Berall clericus Dunelmensis diocesis auctoritate apostolica publicus notarius.' 'Durham treasury charter no. 4—3 sacr. 5, dated the third year of pope Martin v (A.D. 1420). 'Durham Seals' catalogue no. 3174.
8. The mark of 'Ricardus de Skypton clericus Eboracensis diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius.' Durham treasury charter, no. 3—1 Ebor. 19, dated A.D. 1353. 'Durham Seals' catalogue no. 3247.
9. The mark of 'Johannes de Disford clericus Eboracensis diocesis publicus anctoritate apostolica notarius.' Durham treasury charter no. 3—1 Ebor. 19, dated A.D. 1353. 'Durham Seals' catalogue no. 3247.

The following is the full transcription and translation of the attestation clauses of Richard of Skypton and John of Disford on charter 3—1 Ebor., no. 19; marks nos. 8 and 9:<sup>1</sup>

Et ego Ricardus de Skypton<sup>1</sup>, clericus, Eboracensis diocesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, premissis sententie prolacioni, condemnacioni, ac presencium litterarum sigillo dicti domini officialis consignacioni, ac ceteris omnibus et singulis, dum, prout supra scribuntur et recitantur per dictum dominum officialem curie Eboracensis dicto sextodecimo die mensis Octobris, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo quinquagesimo tercio, pontificatus sanctissime

<sup>1</sup> The Society is indebted to Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., for this transcription and translation.

in Christo patris et domini, domini Innocencij diuina prouidencia pape sexti, anno primc, indicione septima, agerentur et fierent, vna cum infrascriptis testibus personaliter presens interfui, eaque sic fieri vidi et audiui, ac de mandato domini officialis predicti predicti (*sic*) scripsi et in hanc publicam formam redigi, signo meo et nomine consuetis signauit, rogatus in fidem et testimonium premissorum : presentibus in dicta sentencie prolatione magistro Ade de Twysilton', Willelmo de Langton', et Galfido de Langton', dicta curie Eboracensis aducatis, ac in presenciam litterarum consignacione magistris Johanne de Dysford' et Waltero de Skyragh', auctoritate apostolica notariis publicis, et aliis testibus quampluribus vocatis specialiter et rogatis.

Et ego Johannes de Disford', clericus, Eboracensis dioecesis, publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, dicta sentencie prolationi ac omnibus aliis et singulis, prout suprascribuntur et recitantur per magistrum Ricardum de Skypton,' publicum auctoritate apostolica notarium, ac dum per reuerendum virum dominum officiale curie Eboracensis, sicut premititur, agerentur et fierent, vna cum prenominitis testibus anno, mense, die, loco, indicione, et pontificatu predictis personaliter presens interfui, eaque omnia et singula fieri vidi et audiui, et ideo me in testem subscrpsi, signumque meum et nomen consuetis (*sic*) apposui, rogatus in fidem et testimonium premissorum.

And I, Richard Skypton, clerk of the diocese of York, by apostolic authority notary public, being present in person together with the witnesses written beneath, was at the aforesaid delivery of the sentence, condemnation, and sealing of the present letters with the seal of the said lord official, and at the other [proceedings] all and sundry, while, as they are above written and recited, they were done and performed by the said lord official of the court of York, on the said sixteenth day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord 1353, in the first year of the pontificate of the most holy father in Christ and lord, the lord Innocent, by divine providence sixth pope [of that name], in the seventh indiction ; and saw and heard them so done, and at the bidding of the lord official aforesaid wrote them down and drew them up into this public form, and have signed them with my accustomed mark and name, having been requested to [give] surety and witness of the premises ; those present at the delivery of the said sentence being master Adam Twysilton,' William Langton,' and Geoffrey Langton,' advocates of the said court of York, and at the sealing of the present letters masters John Dysford" [*i.e.* Dishforth] and Walter Skyragh,' by apostolic authority notaries public, and very many other witnesses specially called and requested.

And I, John Dysford,' clerk, of the diocese of York, by apostolic authority notary public, being present in person, was at the delivery of the said sentence and all and sundry the other [proceedings], as they are above written and recited by master Richard Skypton, by apostolic authority notary public, and while they were done and performed, as is aforesaid, by the reverend the lord official of the court of York, together with the aforesigned witnesses, in and on the year, month, day, place, indiction, and pontificate aforesaid, and saw and heard them done all and sundry, and therefore have subscribed myself as a witness and have set [to the present letters] my accustomed sign and name, having been requested to [give] surety and witness of the premises.

#### SOME OLD MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

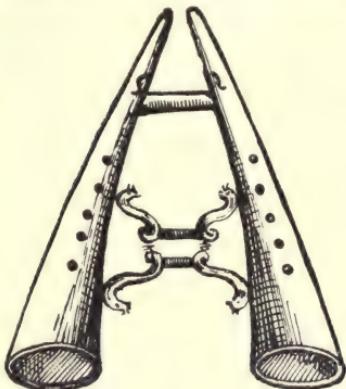
Mrs. Willans read the following notes, which were illustrated by lantern slides. They referred to a collection of engravings of instruments, nearly all obsolete, published either quite at the end of the 18th century, or at the beginning of the 19th, in a music album compiled by Domenico Corri.

The slides were prepared by Mr. N. Temperley from drawings made by Mrs. Willans after the originals, which were in several instances too imperfectly printed to photograph directly.

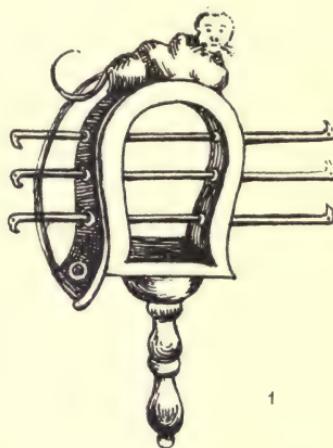
The instruments, broadly speaking, included examples of each class into which musical instruments can be roughly divided, namely, those of percussion, wind, and string ; dating from early Egyptian times down to the 18th century.

(1) The SISTRUM, an early Egyptian instrument of uncertain musical pitch, allied to the triangle. It was employed by the priests in the

temples of Isis to attract the notice of worshippers to certain parts of the ritual. It sometimes has been called 'Queen Cleopatra's war trumpet,' from having been used at the battle of Actium (fig. 1).



2



1

(2) The CYMBALS, originally used by the Greeks in the worship of Cybele, were known in the middle ages as 'Clash-Pans' or 'Basins.'

(3) The KETTLE DRUM. The only member of the drum family that is a true musical instrument, being tuned in harmony with other instruments. The kettle drum is descended from Arabic sources, and known as 'Knakers,' was played in the middle ages, slung from the waist or shoulder of the performer. The larger size was introduced by the Hungarians to this country. The kettle-drum became the recognized appanage of every regiment of horse in the time of James II, and was first used in the opera by Lully, in the last half of the seventeenth century.

Passing on to the second class—the wind instruments—allusion was made to how large a part animal substances take in the construction of musical instruments; a fact most noticeable in primitive types. There are numerous legends of human relics being used for such purposes. Horn, bone, ivory, horse-hair, cat-gut (so called), leather, silk, quills (as in the case of the harpsichord), membrane and tortoise-shell, have all been, and in many instances still are employed; though when replaced by other materials, chiefly metal, the instrument often retains a name that bespeaks its origin. The resonant quality of tightly stretched membrane must have been discovered long before thin metal plates of any kind were arrived at.

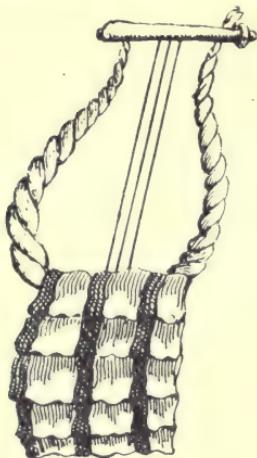
Vegetable matter, of itself, does not give out satisfactory musical tones, but can be used to enhance, by sound-box or other contrivance, tones produced by membrane or metal strings. The gourd from which the sound-box of many eastern and southern stringed instruments was made, has given place in northern countries and more modern times to forms built up of thin strips of wood. Excepting the Pandean pipes, wooden wind instruments are generally of later date than those of horn or bone. Pre-historic remains abound in bone whistles, and there is at least one known example of a medieval flageolet, made from the ulna of a swan's wing.

(4) The TIBIAE PARES, are allied as much to the double flutes of modern times, as to the old recorders and double pipes commonly depicted in early art of Assyria, Egypt, Greece and Rome. The example of TIBIAE PARES shown, is coupled together by four figures of the deadly *Cerastes Cornuta*, the two-horned viper of Northern Africa (fig. 2).

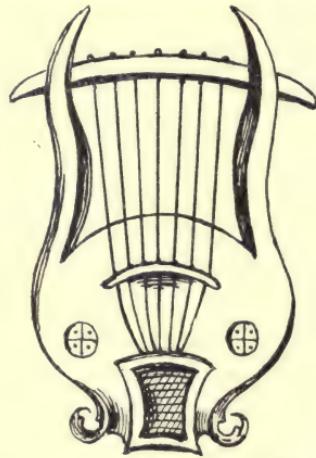
(5) A group of three wind instruments, (a) the PLATERSPIL, a primitive type of bag-pipe, in which the air reservoir served to prolong the note only by its own contraction, not by pressure ; (b) the HUNTING HORN, an example played not by valves, but by 'hand stopping' ; (c) the HORN TURNER.

(6) Another group of four wind instruments : (a) the CLARINETTE, first used as an orchestral instrument in 1763 ; (b) the TIBIAE GEMINI ; (c) the TUBA COMMUNIS, the Roman straight trumpet ; (d) the BOMBARDT, belonging to the oboe or bassoon family, but in this instance much more simple than the modern oboe.

(7-10) Four examples of the LYRE. The first was constructed of horns and tortoise-shell ; the second also with horns ; both known as the 'Lyre Cornu' ; a third, of more conventional form, but all three Greek types ; the fourth of lyre, belonging to the cithara class, a heavy instrument, often depicted in Roman art (figs. 3 and 4.)



3



4

(11) Two examples of Greek TRIGONS, one similar to the Egyptian harp, not having a front stay or pillar. The other, with front stay, more approaching the 'psalterium' in form. The harp was probably evolved from the bow, with two or three strings added ; a type clearly seen in primitive instruments. The difference between harps and lyres was noted, the first having a string for each note, while in the latter an almost indefinite number of notes could be produced from a few strings, by 'stopping' them with the fingers.

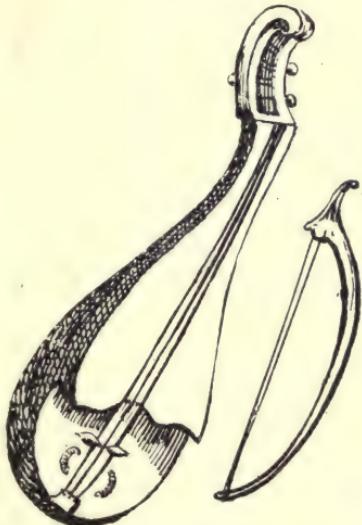
(12) The PSALTERY, a stringed instrument something like the zither, was the parent of the 'hurdy-gurdy,' the virginals, the spinet, and the harpsichord, being played by the fingers or a plectrum, not struck like the dulcimer, which was the fore-runner of the pianoforte.

(13) The MINAGNHNIM, a variety of box-shaped monochord, probably only used for tuning the organ, and to train the voice to certain scales (fig. 5).

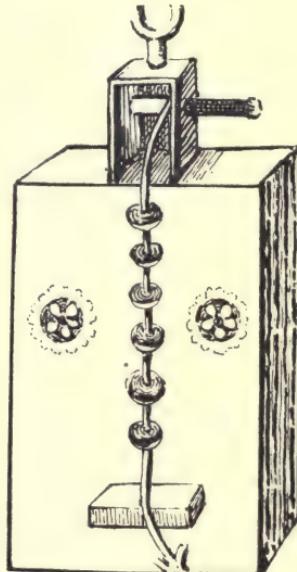
(14) The GEIG, from whence is derived the words *jig* and *jog*, indicating the motion of the arm when playing it. The geig and the rebec were sometimes identical. The bow used was very similar to the actual weapon; and the form without a 'waist,' survives in the mandoline (fig. 6).

(15) The SYMPHONY called, in its larger form, the ORGANISTRUM, was originally a church instrument, but came to be degraded to the 'hurdy-gurdy' or 'peasants' lyre,' and is still in use in some parts of France. The example shown has a curved breast, which was not, as now, confined to bowed instruments, until the 15th century (fig. 7).

(16) The LUTE, of Oriental origin, came to Europe through Mahomedan channels, and its name is derived from the Arabic. The shape of the instruments of this family is a survival of the gourd, from which they were first of all constructed. Lute players, *i.e.*, luthers, were always part of the musical retinue of kings in the middle ages, and the instrument was used quite as much for the dance and chamber music, as to accompany the lyric. Though the lute was not obsolete at the time of Bach—as he wrote three sets of pieces for it—the fact that the notation was different from that in use at present, the difficulty in keeping the instrument in tune, and great cost of its upkeep, caused it to lose popularity when in competition with the violin; and to be entirely superseded by the piano-forte. The Lute differed from the mandoline, by not being played by a plectrum, and having one to three sound-holes in the breast.



6

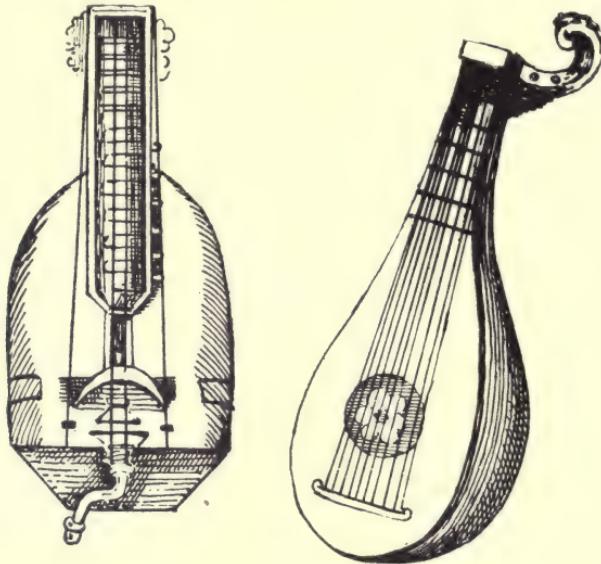


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(17) The LUTINA was another member of the lute family (fig. 8).

(18) The GUITTAR or GUITAR also is played with the fingers like the lute, but is one of the stringed instruments that in most of its variants has a 'waist.' The example shown was evidently of the 16th century. Except in the East, the form of the guitar is generally flat both back and front, and the 'roses' or sound-holes, particularly in older models, are of extremely beautiful and varied designs. Doubtless the Arab strain in Spain is accountable for this instrument being so popular in that country, both for accompanying the voice and the dance.

(19) The genealogy of the VIOLIN goes back to the 'geig,' the 'crwth,' the 'symphony,' the 'monochord,' the 'lyre,' and the bow; its two outstanding ancestors are the lyre and the monochord. The name 'fiddle' is derived from the Latin word for a string. The form of the violin has scarcely altered at all during the past three centuries. The art of the violin makers reached a point of perfection in about the year 1700 that has never been surpassed. The violin bow, as we have it now, was perfected by François Tourte, in the last half of the 18th century, so that shades of tone could then be produced that were quite unattainable before.



7

8

(20) The organ was certainly the earliest instrument to which the key-board was applied. The water organs of the second century and later were regarded as profane instruments, and only suitable for gladiatorial shows. Not until centuries after did organs become associated with religious music. The illustration of a 'Portable' or 'Portative Organ' (or merely 'Portative') which was shown on the slide, differed in some details from those generally portrayed in old manuscripts, etc., and the bellows were not of the usual flap shape, and possibly required a second person to work them while the instrument was being played.

(21) The subject of the last slide was the HARPSICHORD, of which no example, of the original type, is known to have been made later than 1800, though the instrument continued in use for some time after. The principle of the harpsichord was known as early as the 14th century, for it was practically a key-board zither or psaltery, not being struck with hammers like a piano, but plucked by a quill or spine attached to a jack. For extra power and tone it was often made with two or three strings to a note, and was the standard instrument for chamber music, theatre or concert, until the end of the 18th century. The harpsichord lacked the elaborate decoration and fine finish given to the cases of the old virginals. Older instruments of all classes, invariably were artistic productions, as pleasing still to the eye, as their tones were to the ears of past generations.

Mrs. Willans was thanked by acclamation for her notes.

#### MISCELLANEA.

*The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 47 (April 1915), contains an able review by Dr. Robert Munro, of the work of 'the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments and Constructions of Scotland,' in which he says (p.246) 'Excavations conducted by unskilled persons, however well-meaning their intentions may be, will generally do more harm than good, by destroying or overlooking important relics, simply because they are ignorant of the kind of objects to be looked for. This kind of research is little better than what a farmer does when he removes the stones of a cairn, fort, or circle, to build his dykes with, but allows the associated relics to be dispersed. All such indiscriminate excavations ought to be forbidden by law.'

#### THE RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following is another letter from the Rev. T. Stephens's collection (continued from page 31) :—

May it please your Ladyship.

Capheaton June 14th: 1722

I haue Receiued yors of the 12 of this month new Style, the most of it Relates to one Loraine, and not one word of his Complaints to Sr John Webb truth, I did write your Ladyship formerly aboute this man, and Shall now againe giue you an account of him, his Cheife tallant is smoakeing and drinkeing, and has been Runing to and fro vp and downe, and when he was fixt at a place never stadt long there, he fell acquainted with mr Geo: Errington who is but an odd Sort of aman, and told him that there was a great many Slaggs and old waist heaps at wood hall Lead mill, which Coll: Radclyffe had a Lease of and was within Six months Expiring, and for which he paid 6*l.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann' Rent, and he told mr Errington that as my Lady Mary Radclyffe was the Colls. Extrix it woud be very proper for him to apply to my Lady Mary and buy those dead heaps and Slaggs, which mr Errington did, and bought them for 50*l.* which was much better, and he gott as much Iron as was worth 50*l.* more, and my Lady Mary being very willing to Catch the 50*l.* in hand, sold Lumping penyworts and if this Loraine had not applyed to mr Errington, and he to my Lady Mary, the Lease the Coll: had woud haue been out in 6: months after, and then those slaggs and dead heaps and all the Iron woud haue belonged to your Ladyshippe and my young Lord, which woud haue been worth at least 150*l.* and if this Loraine and Errington had not medled, I am Senseable noe others woud haue been Concernd, now when they had bought the Slaggs and Dead heaps, then they did not know how to gett the Lead mill at wood hall to smelt them att, but by pretending they woud lay out great Sumes of money in the Lead mynes in Aldston moore, and by that meanes perswaded your Ladyshippe to lett them haue the lead mill for Seauen yeares Rent ffree, which was 6*l.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann', and besides 3 Tunn of wood which was worth 8*l.* and they haue not aduentured any thing in aldston moore that Signifyes a farthing, nor in my thoughts never will to any purpose, but in Short theire Cheife designe was to gett the Lead mill after they had bought the Slaggs and Dead heaps, and now what Loraine

wants widdow Browns House for is to keep an ale House in, her husband was a seruant to Coll: Radclyffe for aboute 20 yeare and was a very honest man and farmed 39L a yeare of my Lord and his widd Browne farmes it now and pays her Rent very well, the farme shee farmes is a pretty distances from the place where shee liues but has very badd houses vpon it, I cannot Say shee stands in need of Charity tho her husband Browne left her but 3L a yeare, where shee now liues shee keeps an ale house and makes a pretty good shift to liue, haueing but one Child and that a boy, I onely leaue your Ladyshipe to Judge what fauour Loraine deserues when he was the occassion of Soe much loss to your Ladyshipe and my Lord, and that his masters does nothing in Aldston moore to any purpose, the few men they Imploy there I am well Informd they doe not pay, and Such work as that will neuer Carry on a trade, I can assure your Ladyshipe Loraine tells a very great lye of me of being his Enimye, for you may be assured that if I see any prospect of his masters or of his Carrying on a good trade in Aldston moore in the Lead mynes, noe man liueing shoud be Readier to Encourage them then my Selfe, but I see noe such thing, and in a litle time I shall write your Ladyshipe More aboute this matter, and in case your Ladyshipe will haue me to Turn widd Browne out of her house and put Loraine in it, please to write me two lines to doe it, and it shall be done, shee is willing to pay forty shillings a yeare for the house, and that Rent Since her husband dyed which is three yeare Since, your Ladyshipe please to ask mr. sarsfeild aboute her husband who knew him very well, it is not an vsuall time for any body to Remoue at this Season, Mayday being the Comon time of Remoueing and Entering to houses and farmes, I ask your Ladyships pardon for this long letter, but its what is matter of fact, all this famaly are well, and giues theire humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and Childer, and to the new maryed Cuple to whome they all wish health and hapyness to, I shall pay mr. ffenwicks and waters a Thousand pounds and more, as soon as I am able to Ride abroad, I haue been very ill of an ague euer Since I wrutt your Ladyshipe my last letter which is twenty day Since, and it is a generall distempir all ouer this Countrey, and I had besides it a Seuere Cold in my bowells which was very dangerous as the Doctors told me, thanke god I am Much better, when I say mr. ffenwick and waters the money which I hope will be in a weeke or ten dayes at furthest, then I shall write your Ladyshipe and lett you know what money is in my hand, I can assure your Ladyshipe that money euery day growes Scarser and Scarser, that in a litle time I am afraid many Tennants will be Ruined, I send your Ladyshipe a note here Inclosed, I had from mr. Tuck who is agent in the north to the Comissions of Inquiry he is now at newcastle, but goes for London on Sunday next, it is a great pity that Estate in yorkshire shoud goe from the famaly, being one of the best by farr that belongs to it, at the Rent it is now lett for which is 44*6*1*:00*s*:04*d*. *3*1** ann' besides the advousion of a Church there this Estate has not been aduanced for a aboue a hundred yeares, it woud be a very good thing in your Ladyshipe to gett Sr John Webb to gett Some body to purchase it Some will Certainly gett a very good purchase of it, I cann assure your Ladyshipe, that who euer Informes your Ladyshipe they are very much mistaken that meldon and meldon parke are Cheape lett, for your Ladyshipe may depend vpon it the Tennants will not Signe theire Leases till they see how times goes and that trade doe mend, and that is a very demonstration that theire farmes is not Soe Cheap as is Represented to your Ladyshipe, nor neither is there one Lease as yett signd by any Tennants that agreed for theire farmes and that is a great signe they are not Soe Cheape, it was the South Sea that made farmes aduance, when Such Extrordirny prices was giuen for purchaseing Estates, wee haue gott an abatement of the land Tax for Dilston, the Land in Corbridge, Spindleston and Vitchester, and midleton hall, as for the other parts of the Estate wee haue not gott any abatement on the account of Duble Taxes because the Appeals dayes was ouer before Mr. Radburne wrutt from London, but hopes next yeare all the . . . will be abated, however all the Estate will be one third less this yeare 1722 then it [was] in 1721 being that yeare 3*s*. in the pound, and this yeare 1722: 2*s*: in the pound I haue [no] more to add at prsent but my humble Seruice to my Lord, and the famaly, and I am,*

Mr. Aynsley the attorney is now at London  
who will doe your Ladyshipe all the  
Service in his power.

Vor Ladyshipes most  
obedient Seruant  
Tho: Errington.

[Addressed : 'A Madame | Madame La Comtesse De | Darwent-  
water dans la Rue haute | proche L'Eglise de la Chappell | A |  
Bruxelles | By Ostend.]

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 6

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 28th July, 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The secretaries reported that they had communicated the votes of condolence to Mr. Edward Hunter on the death of his son, and to Mrs. Lamb on the death of her husband at the seat of war.

Mrs. Lamb, commandant of the British Red Cross Society, thanked the society 'very much for your most kind letter of sympathy in the loss of my husband' and expressed her 'grateful thanks for the kindness conveyed in the letter. Though Captain Lamb was not often able to attend the meetings of the society, owing to press of other business, his heart was very much in it as he loved and venerated all things connected with bygone ages.'

Mr. Edward Hunter was most grateful for the 'kind letter of sympathy with us in our great sorrow and I shall be pleased if you will convey my thanks to the society. My son, Captain G. E. Hunter, took a great interest in antiquarian affairs, and I know looked forward to a time when he might take an active interest in the society.'

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :

Thomas William Bourn, Jesmond Cottage, Newcastle.

The following BOOKS, etc., were placed on the table :  
*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Yale University Library, U.S.A.:—*Essays on Milton*, by E. N. S. Thompson, Ph.D.; *The Earliest Lives of Dante*, by J. A. Smith.

From the Museum and Muniments Committee of the Borough of Colchester :—*Report of the Colchester Museum of Local Antiquities*, 1914.

From Mr. Arthur Stones :—*Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society*, XXIV-XXVI.

From Mr. F. J. Brient :—*Durham*, by H. S. Ward.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary*, vol. xi, nos. 5, 6, and 7.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Archaeological Collections*, LVII.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Transactions*, 4th ser., iv, ii.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*The Archaeological Journal*, LXXI, no. 284.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Magazine*, no. CXXIII.

From the Royal Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, x, ii.  
 From the Thoresby Society :—*Publications*, xx, ii, and xxii, iii.  
 From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, xv, iii.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 91.

*Purchases* :—

*The Registers of Sutton, co. Surrey* (Parish Register Society) : *The Pedigree Register*, iii, no. 33 ; *The Museums Journal*, xv, no. 1 (July, 1915) ; *Visitations of the North*, i, edited by F. W. Dendy, D.C.L. (122 Surtees Soc. publ.) ; 21 Plans of Ancient Earthworks in Northumberland, by the Rev. E. A. Downman (completing the county) ; and *The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 48 (July, 1915). [In it is mentioned (p. 433) an article in *The Modern Language Review* for January, in which 'the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses are discussed as regards the linguistic indications of date, by M. D. Forbes and Bruce Dickens, who conclude very firmly for a date anterior to A.D. 867 ; they are therefore as much against Dr. Hewison as against Professor Cook.' In an article (p. 397) 'Journey to Belgium and Germany a hundred years ago,' occurs the following, referring to some French officers met at Magdeburg, 'Their opinion now was that they were to have peace with all the World but England. They admitted her generosity & disinterestedness in restoring their Colonies, . . . but the dominion of the seas, the monopoly of Commerce, & *delenda est Carthago*, were words & phrases which they had got by rote, and all the ideas connected with them, created in their minds & fostered by the Emperor, continued to flourish with undiminished rancour against Great Britain.]

*DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. W. Gibson (per Miss S. A. Gibson) :—A special constable's staff which formerly belonged to his father-in-law, Mr. Joseph Smithson, of Cockermouth, Cumberland. It is 18 ins. long and bears the date 1839.

From Mr. W. H. Cullen :—(1) The Egyptian *Ushabi* exhibited on 26th August 1914 (see *Proc.* vi, 237) ; (2) a bronze token, 1½ in. diam., struck on the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar, from copper from the *Victory* presented by the Admiralty ; (3) a Nuremberg counter, or 'abbey piece,' from the Tyne, having on obverse a cross paty in a tressure, and reverse, three small circles in each of them a leaf (?) ; and inscriptions in black letter around both sides.

From Mr. Arthur Stones :—A halfpenny, of William III (?)

The editor placed on the table *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser. xii, which is ready for issue to members.

*THE LIBRARY.*

The Chairman stated that one of their members, Mrs. Willans, had spent many months in preparing a catalogue of the printed books in the library which would be of great service to members. The council as a slight recompense for the valuable work done had decided to present her with the first four volumes of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, and of the first three volumes of the third series of the *Proceedings*.

This was unanimously confirmed.

## THE DELAVALS.

Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read some interesting notes relating to collieries in the Delaval district and other matters gleaned from the collection of Delaval papers in the possession of the society.

Mr. Tomlinson was thanked by acclamation after some apposite remarks on the subject by the chairman.

## MISCELLANEA.

The following is from Dr. Burman's collection (continued from p. 52) :—

## GILLEGATE BOROUGH, DURHAM.

Burgus et Man'iū'      Memorand' Q'd Nono die Maij Anno Regn' d'ni & d'ne Will'i & Marie  
de Gillegate.      dei gra' Angl' Scoc' ffranc' et Hib'nie Regis & Regine, &c. fidei  
defensor' &c. Sexto Anno d'ni 1694 Venit Abrahamus Allenson de  
Gillegate Skinner extra cur' maner' de Gillegate prd vitz apud Civitat' Dunelm' coram  
Johanne Tempest Ar' d'no maner' prd et Rob'to Smith gen'oso Sen'lō ejusd' maner'  
et cepit de d'no vnu' burgagiū' cum p'tin jacen' in Gillegate prd ex parte austral' ibm  
inter burgagiū' Eccl'ie Collegiat' Dunelm' ex parte occidental' & burgagiū' quondam  
in tenura Rob'ti Gibson ex parte oriental'. In q̄libus margeria Allenson vid' mater  
prd Abrahami inde h'ens jus totum jus statutum titulum Intere' clam' & demand' &  
sursu' reddidit & quiet' clam' in manus d'ni ad opus & vsu' p'fat' Abrahame Allenson  
Habend' & tenend' burgagiū' prd cum p'tin eidem Abrahame Allenson et assign'  
suis a ffesto annuntiationis b'te Marie Virginis ult' prt'ito usq' finem et terminu'  
Nonagint' & novem Annor' extunc px sequen' & plenar' complend' Reddend' inde  
annuatim d'no manerij prd ad ffesta pentecostes & Sci Martini Epi in Hyeme tres  
Solidos per equal' porcones et inveniend' vnu' p'cariu' in Autumpno et Reddend' etiam  
p' annu' d'no manerij prd ad ffesta Natalis dni vnam gallina' et fac' dno s'vicia' que  
incumb' per pleg' &c. et dat dno ȝ fine Novem decem solidos & sex denar' et  
admiss' est inde tenens.

Ext' ȝ me Rob': Smith, sen'lum.

## THE RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following are letters from the Rev. T. Stephens's collection (continued from page 64) :—

May it please your Ladyshippe.

Capheaton, July the 23d: 1722.

I haue Receiued your Ladyshipes letter of the 8th: of this Month, I am glad your Ladyshippe has the true thought of mr. Loraine and his Masters Concerneing widd Browns House, it is plaine that they doe not Regard the Intrest of aldston moore, when they make Such a pretence aboute that House, I am very glad to heare that your Ladyshippe and the Childer are well, God almighty Continue it, I obserue very well what your Ladyshippe writes aboute Mr. Simpson, if you would giue him a Thousand pounds he would make quit of it, and Spend it, for he is adowne Right Graceless as euer I knew, and Neuer would take anything in hand that was Good, but Still Idle, he is in morpeth Gaoll in Northumberland, and not in york Gaoll as your Ladyshippe writes, it is the Gaoller of york that puts him in where he is, and that man must be applyed to by Some body that has an Influence with him, to treate with him, and bring him to termes as loe as Can bee, for this Simpson and other three men that were prisoners with him in york Gaoll, Ruined the Gaoler that was there, and he was turnd out of his place, which was worth 80l. ayeare profit to him, and neuer gott into it againe, for being to Ciuite and kind to them, and they Run away and left the Gaoler in the Lurch, in my thoughts I cannot See that he Suffers in the least vpon your Ladyshippes account, for he and a great many more Such louse Sort of men as he, was very glad of Such an opportunity as hapend at that time, I shall acquaint Mr. Busby to manage this mater as well as he can, and to send your Ladyshippe the Receipt you want, but the Tenant Mathew

Thompson who is in amaner allmost beggerd, as I shall tell your Ladyshippe afterwards, desires that when Simpson getts out of Gaoll, that he may not liue at Dilston, for if he does, he will Certainly distroy and kill all the Rabbits, for he Cannot liue there but he must and will kill and distroy them, what I haue now to write your Ladyshippe is a malancolly account, of the great damages done by the great floods that hapend the 7: and 8: of this present Month, by the Riuers Tine, wear, Darwin, Deuills water, and Seuerall others, it is Reckoned by the drieuing downe of bridges, Spoile of meadows, Corne, and pasture grounds, to Twenty Thousand pounds Damages, and amongst the Rest, your Ladyshipes Tennants comes in for a good share, Matheu Thompson a farmer of Dilston has all his pasture grounds ouer flowed and Sanded with the flood, and a great deale of his Corne Spoiled by the flood Runing ouer it, his Rabbits which was very much Increasead by mr. Simpons being in Gaoll, is most or all drownd by the flood, he computs the loss of the Rabits to 50l. or Sixty pounds, the other Tennants of Dilston has much damage done in their Corne by the flood Running ouer it, and Dilston Mill Dapp which was a Strong dam all made of Good oake Timber is all gone away by the flood, it will Cost 40l. or 50l. to Rebuild it againe, and there is all your Ladyships Tennants of ffourestones which lies aboute halfe amile from the River South Tyne, has a pretty large feild that lies neare the said Riuer, that was all ouer flowed with water and Spoiled, there was wheat, Rye, Bigg, oates, and pease groweing in that feild, and all spoyld, there are Seuerall more besides what I haue Mentioned, your Ladysp I suppose has heard of the Sale of whenby Estate to one Mr. Garthforth of york a wine marcht, in my thoughts it is Cheap, being Sold for 7210l:, I am much affraid Seuerall Tennants will breake, there being noe Trade, nor noe money for either Corne or Catle, and money is very Scarce and hard to come at, that people ought to be good husbands of it, but it is a generall Complaint, and other peoples Tennants that are advanced, will find it as well as your Ladyships, wee haue had very great Raines euer Since the begining of may last, and wee haue now very wett wether, and a very bad hay haruest, our Corne not being Ripe as yet, I hope it may be better wether, in a litle time, all this family are well, and giues their humble Seruice to your Ladyshippe and family, I am, Yor Ladyshipes most obedient Seruant; Tho: Errington.

[Addressed: 'For | The Right Honn<sup>r</sup>able the Countis | of Darwent-water att Bruxells | by ostend, by way of | London. | p<sup>t</sup> pd to London 4d.]

May it please your Ladyshippe.

Capheaton 7ber 16: 1722.

I haue Receiued your letter of this Same dayes date foraigne Style, and obserues what your Ladyshippe writes me, that there is as mr. Radburne writes your Ladyshippe, in mr. ffenwick and waters hands of the money I paid them a 1131l. : 03s. : 04 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. which I much admire att, for they promised me before this time they would Returne it all to mr. Radburne. I shall write them to Return him 350l. with all speed as your Ladyshippe orders, and to Returne the Remainder as Soon as poseable, I am very much Surprised that mr. Radburne should pay mr. wright 78l. : 3s. : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Returns, and neuer wrigg me one line aboite it, which is 37l. : 2s. : 6d. more then the Returneing of the money woud haue come to Since I paid them for Returns, which was the 9: of January 1720, wden I paid them 89l. : 10s. : 00d. att 10s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent, and what I haue paid them Since that time the Returneing of it (if it were all Returnd comes but to 41l. being 8200l. at 10s.  $\frac{1}{2}$  hundred, comes but to 41l., but I thinke it must be some mistake that the 78l. : 2s. : 6d. paid mr. Wright, must be vpon Some other account, for I cann assure your Ladyshippe I was Resolued to pay them nothing for aduance of theire bills sent to mr. Radburne, Except your Ladyshippe had orderd it, I obserue what your Ladyshippe writes Concerning my accounts, I am sorry I cannot please your Ladyshippe and mr. Radburne aboute them, but especially that Gentleman, I wish your Ladyshippe woud write him to send me a methode in what way he woud haue them done and I shall obserue it, and if your Ladyshippe haue any body that you shall thinke more proper then I am to Recomend or oblige, I shall quitt when euer your Ladyshippe pleases, this is the Third yeare Since I came downe and has been Concernd, vitz, 1720 : 1721 : and 1722:, but this yeare will not End till penticost next 1723, and by that time the Rents due last penticost and next martinmas will be Receiued, and what arrears has and will be due in the said three yeares

shall at penticost next, be giuen an account of, and alsoe the Taxes, and the Rentals for the said three yeares Shall be Trans Scribed and Sent your Ladyshipe, I haue noe body to write or assist me in Trans Scribeing any bookees or Rentals, but what I doe my Selfe, I would your Ladyshipe would write to mr. Busby to assist in that matter, I vnderstood when your Ladyshipe sent him downe it was vpon that account he came to assist me, but I begg your Ladyshipe will write him in a calme way and take noe notice to him that I desired it, I am very much oblidged to your Ladyshipe for the Concerne you haue for my health, I thanke God I haue my health Indifferently well wee haue had a very wett Sumer and a very Indifferent hay haruest and a Corne haruest, and a great Many people has been much afflicted with agues, your Ladyshipe may be assured I shall doe all that is in my power to Serue your Ladyshipe and familly, and be very faithfull Just and honest to it, and if there be any body that Represents me otherwise, they doe me Injustice, and pray god forgiue them, I am very glad to heare your Ladyshipe and familly are all well, and I hartily wish a long continueance of it, all this famally are well, and giues there humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and familly, your Ladyshipe Sayes nothing in your letter to me Concerneing the Repaireing Dilston mill Dam, I supose your Ladyshipe may haue giuen mr. Busby orders about that matter, I told him aboue mr. Simpson in morpeth Gaol in this County, but what he has done in that affaire I know not, I haue not more to add at prsent, but to assure your Ladyshipe, that I am.

yor: Ladyships most obedient humble Seruant,  
Tho: Errington.

May it please your Ladyshipe.

Capheaton Nouember the 5th: 1722

This day I haue paid Mr. flenwicks and waters fifteeen Hundred pounds, to be Returnd to mr. Henry Radburne att London for your Ladyships vse, there is one Thousand pounds of it, out of the Estate Computed at or aboue three Thousand pounds  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann, and the other ffive Hundred pounds, is out of the money belonging to the Annuities, I did thinke it was proper to pay this ffive Hundred pound on the annuityes account, least mr. Radburne might haue occasion to pay those that may want theirre Annuities, I haue writt mr. Radburne this Same day to lett him know it, I doe not heare as yett, Sr: John Swinburns Lady is with Child, all this ffamilly are well, and giues theirre humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and ffamilly, and your Ladyshipe may be assured of it, that I am,

Yor Ladyships faithfull and most obedient Seruant, Tho: Errington.

[Addressed: 'For | The Right Honn'able the Countis of | Darwentwater att Bruxells in | fflanders by way of London to | Ostend | p<sup>t</sup> p<sup>d</sup> London.]

May it please your Ladyshipe.

Capheaton Aprill the 25th: 1723

I wrift your Ladyshipe about a month or fife weeks Since, and then told you what money I had of your Ladyships in my hand, and haue Since that time gott some more, I desired your Ladyshipe to lett me know how much I must pay to mrsers flenwicks and waters, to be Returnd to London to mr. Radburne, but I haue had noe answer from your Ladyshipe as yett aboue that affaire, mrsers flenwicks and waters, and mr. Radburne, agrees in there account, of what money I paid to flenwicks and waters as they told me last weeke, I cannot omitt acquainting your Ladyshipe what has hapend, lately, and Since I wrift you Relatinge to the ffarme of Buteland, which mr. w<sup>m</sup> Charleton of Reedsmouth now farmes of your Ladyshipe, and which he is to haue a new Lease of againe, at the Same Rent of 86*l*:  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann vpon his procuringe a good Tytle of the Lands in the mannor of warke to those you shoud name in trust for you but Mr. John Aynsley does not Aproue of the Tytle to be one of the best, mr Roberf widdrington, whose Eldest Brother mr. Henry widdrington, was Killed by the Said mr. Charleton, as all people beleaved, for mr. Charleton fledd out of this Kingdome vpon that misfortune now this mr. Robert widdringtons ffather farmed this ffarme of Buteland which mr. Charleton now farmes and this mr. Robert widdrington has Lands to the value of aboue 120*l*:  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann Joynes vpon Buteland, Called Broomvp, feillin, Steell, Hindhaugh, and Stidley hill, which came by his mother, and the old ffirancis Earle

of Darwentwater, when Sr francis Radclyffe Bart Bought those Lands which mr. Charleton now ffarmes of the Said mr. Robert widdringtons mothers Sister, they being two Heireses, and that Sister Intermaried with one mr. Sutton, of whome Sr francis Radelyffe purchased from, Sr francis and this mr. widdringtons ffather, whose name was william widdrington, being very Intimately acquainted, made a Devision of those Lands, and which was aboue fifty yeaeres Since, but neuer Reduced into writeing, and Buteland was allotted and Sett for Sr francis part, and the other Lands aboue named was allotted and Sett for mr. widdringtons part, but now mr. Robert widdrington thinks and beleaues that Buteland which is your Ladyships part, and which now mr. Charleton ffarmes, is of more value then his Lands are of, and woud now haue a new Diuision, and as there was noe writeings drawne of adiusion fformerly, he hopes the Law will allow him one now, and this mr. Robert widdrington told me before two very Substantiall men, that if he could haue a new devision he would give your Ladyshipe 160*l.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann' which is now but 86*l.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann' which is 74*l.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  ann' aduance Rent, and what those Palmars Lands in the mannor of warke may Turne to, noe body knows, I wrift all this to mr. Radburne aboue Tenn dayes Since, if your Ladyshipe haue amind to be kind to this mr. Charleton I am very well pleased with it, but it is my Duty to let you know what I am Informed of for your Ladyships Intrest and my Lords, this mr. Charleton has a Brother that is a Doctor of Phisicke, who has been, and still is a bitter Enimye of mine, he maryed my Cosin Erringtons widdow of wallicke Grange, and by that Mariage he came to be my Enimye, he made me pay 280*l.* for a fine 4 yeaeres Since, which before was but 14*l.* fine for a Lease of a small parcell of Ground belonging to the Duke of Somersitt, and now wallicke Grange Lease which the Doctor liues in, and belongs to his Grace is neare Expired, and he wil make me pay 3: or 400*l.* more for the Renewall of that Lease, if your Ladyshipe would be Soe kind to me, as to write to mr. w. Charleton your Baylife in the mannor of warke, to prevale with his Brother, in not Setting vp to bidd against me, for the Lease of wallicke Grange, it would Sause me a great deale of money, and if Soe, then your Ladyshipe might Show Some more fauour to mr. Charleton aboue Buteland ffarme, and I hope my Lord will gett more by me, then euer he will gett by mr. Charleton, but I leaue this to your Ladyships owne Consideration to doe as you thinke proper, I Cannot but put your Ladyshipe in mind, and I thinke it very proper for your Ladyshipe to write to your vnkle mr. Arthur Radclyffe who liues here, and Gie him an Invitation to Dilston House, I doe this for Seuerall Reasons, which I shall omitt here, att prsent, I am sure he will be very well there, and want for nothing that is Conuenient for him, all this familly are well, and Gives there humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and familly, and your Ladyshipe may be assured of it that I am,

Yor most faithfull obedient humble Seruant, Tho: Errington.

[Addressed : ' A madame | Madame La Countese de Darwentwater Dans La Rue Haute Proche | de La Chapell a Bruxells  $\frac{3}{4}$  ostend to | a Londra | pst. pd. 4d: to London.]

May it please your Ladyshipe.

Capheaton May the 13th: 1723.

I haue Receiued yours of the 4th: of this Instant, in which your Ladyshipe tells me, that you had a letter from Sr John webb, aboue Some affaires, that your Ladyshipe had wrift to him aboue, and amongst Which you had wrift and acquainted him, that you coud not gett the Rents Raised, by Reason of the badness of the times and that Sr Johns answeres was, he was much Surprised at it, for tho the Tennants are now hard Enough put to it att the time this was proposed it was otherwise, this your Ladyshipes obserues is truth, but those Tennants that was Raised by the hight of the South Sea Cannot be able to hold them at those Rents they were aduanced to, for Trade being Soe much Sunke and decayed in two yeaeres last past, by the fall of South Sea, and want of money and want of Trade, that put the Case that the Tennants that were aduanced had Signd there Leases and then could not afterward be able to pay there Rents, I thinke it was all one whether they were to be Ruined with Leases or without Leases, and as to what is Laid to my Charge aboue not getting the Leases Signd in time, I am cleare of that fault and Imputation, for after the agreements was made with the Tennants by me, I Imediately gaue the agreements to

mr. John Aynsley attorney at Law who drew the Leases and I pressd him from time to time to gett them done with all hast, and when he had done them and Sent them to me, I Immediately Sent them to mr. Rodbourne to be sent to your Ladyshipe to be signd, and as Soon as I Receiued them againe from mr. Rodbourne, I carried them to mr. Aynsley and pressed him very hard to Send for the Tennants to Execute their Leases, and most or all of them that were high aduanced Refused to Signe, Saying they coud neuer pay Such a large aduance Rent, for they woud all be beggers in a yeare or two, and giueing for Reason the want of Trade and want of money, and as to what Sr John obserues of a saying of an acquaintance of his, that had been the last yeare in the north, that the Estate was vnder a very ill management which he said had noe Influence vpon him and that he made answer he thought this coud not well be, Since the Estate was Raised Considerably, but that finding it otherwise after Repeated assurances from my agents of its being Effected he coud not but wauer in his oppinion, and feare there is too much ground for the Report, now as to this part of your Ladyships letter I make answer, that the Estate as yett is very little abated of what it was aduanced to, and I appeale to any body of Reason and that is not partiall, that the times Gouerns every thing, and if times are good and a good trade and plenty of money, then Estates will hold vp, but when times are bad as they are now, and noe Trade and noe money, Surely Estates must be Effected, and your Ladyshipe has a true notion of the affaire, that what Signifyes it to Raise Rents when the Tennants Cannot pay them, then by doeing of that, you breake your Tennants and Spoyles your farms, I know the man that has made those Remarks and false malitious Informations, and I name him to your Ladyshipe, and it is mr. George Errington and noe other person, who Runs abouthe the Kingdome and to Insenuate him Selfe into every bodys Bussines and their fauours if he can, but Realy he is now Soe well Knowne in these parts that noe body will beleauie him or Imploy him, all I haue to say to your Ladyshipe is, that I begg you will order any honest Judicall man to come downe into the north and Inspect the affaires that is Complained of, and that Such a person as is Sent downe to Inspect, may be a man of Sense and noe malice to others and be Impartiall, and lett him make a Report of what he Shall find amiss in mismanagement, then I shall be very well pleased to be Censer'd, I know all this Informers malace proceeds from the affaire in Aldston moore abouthe the Lead mynes there, that I opposed him there from bringing in one Loraine his Servant to be concernd, there as moore master, and opposing him in the getting into the House att wood hall were Cuthbert Browns widdow Liues and there he woud haue kept an Alehouse, he has giuen it out in Seuerall Speeches that his master mr. Geo: Errington was Soe much in fauour with Sr John webb, that he did not doubt but to gett me turnd out, I can assure your Ladyshipe this mr. Errington neuer did good to any body he was concernd for nor to him selfe, and I can make it appearre he has been 20000: loss to my Lords familly, and I am Sure I have acquainted your Ladyshipe with this Some time Since, I am Sure theirre is very few or none of the Tennants but if times doe mend but what will Execute their Leases, I am Sure it is a most Sadd thing to liue by the oppression of Tennants or any others in their power to Ruine, your Ladyshipe need to be in no paine for the prsent Tennants Rents that are not Raised, and I know of noe Lands that are Rauadged or not well husbanded but Dilston is the worst, and that occassioned by the great floods which has taken away the Lime and manure nay Euen apart of the Soile it Selfe, mr. ffenwicks and waters haue Returnd mr. Rodbourne all the money I haue paid them and theirre account agrees to a farthing I must owne the Dilston Tennants will be able to pay what they owe your Ladyshipe, but Cannot Continue theirre farmes any longer then mayday next vnless they haue an abatement of the Rents they now pay, as to mr. Thorntons Tennants I know not much of theirre farms, but I am Satisfyed they will be vnder the Same misfortune as others in Generall are in this County, for I know that Sr w:m. midleton Doctor Ogle and Some others am forced to make an abatement of theirre Rents that were aduanced by the South Sea, I can assure your Ladyshipe it is a very great trouble to me that your Ladyshipe shoud be soe troubled and mortifyed with Such Complaints of my mismanagement of your affaires, and wheneuer your Ladyshipe shall thinke fit to discharge me I shall obey it, vpon affaire and Setled account, I haue on the other side sent you a Copy of a letter I had from Mr. Thomas Waters partner with mesers ffenwicks abouthe the Returne of your Ladysps money to mr. Rodbourne which are as followes, Newcastle may 11: 1723 as to my

Lady Darwentwaters money wee are willing to take it as vseuall and Returne it to mr. Rodbourne to whome wee allwayes Send Such bills as can confide in and tho it may happen bills are at Some time Scarser then other yett your money is Generall Returnd in three Months time and Some times in Sumer when bills may be more Easye gott them wee Returne great part of it Imediately and if your occassions be pressing wee can Returne you 2000: in part of what you by you in a months time or less wee are allwayes Ready to accomadate you in any thing Soe wee thinke theres the less Reason to press any thing that may be prejudicall to vs for Shoud wee Chance to be two forward in takeing any bills but what wee can confide in and any misfortune shoud hapen by our Endorsement wee become lyable to the loss which would be a vexation to vs as wee haue little Consideration for trouble, if you designe to bring in any money pray lett vs know that wee may be prouideing for you, I am &c. Sr your humble Serut T: Waters, I hope my Deare good Lord will be Exempt from the Tax vpon papists for I see it in the votes that all papists or Reputed Soe to bee will not be Taxed in that Tax till they are 18 years of age, I wish it may be Soe, all I haue to add is to tell your Ladyshipe as I haue often done, that I hartily wish your Ladyshipe my Lord and young Lady all health and happyness, I pray God for giue my Enimyess, and that I may Intirely Submitt in every thing in this world to Gods holly will and pleasure, all this familly are well and giues theire humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and familly, and I am may it please your Ladyshipe,

Yor Ladyships most obedient  
faithfull true and Seniore Seruant,

Tho: Errington.

I have writt to mr. Rodbourne to whome  
I haue desired he would write me and giue  
me his direction to carry in the 2000: to  
messers fienwicks and waters, I haue  
more then that Sume in my hand, but shall  
Carry in that Sume vpon his notice to me.

The hedge wee builded between Thornbrough and newton Stands Still and I hope that affaire is now Easye.

[Addressed : ‘ A madame | Madam La Counesse de Darwentwater |  
Dans La Rue Haute Proche de La Chappell | a Bruxellse ™ ostend  
vie Londree | post paid to Londone 4d.’]

May it please your Ladyshipe.

Capheaton July the 4: 1723.

I haue wrtt fourre letters to your Ladyshipe Since I haue had one from you, I haue not much at prsent to acquaint your Ladyshipe with, but here came a gentleman to me one mr. Clarke, and would haue had me to haue paid him forty Shillings and said it was by your Ladyshipe order, for his goeing into Aldston moore to doe what mr. Loraine did there, I told this mr. Clarke I had noe order from your Ladyshipe to pay this money, but would write to your Ladyshipe aboute it, and as Soon as I had your order I would Readily pay it him, he was very angry that I woud not pay him and Seemd, to be in a Hectoreing Humor, please to lett me know what I must doe in this matter, wee haue very dry droughy wether, all the meadows and the pastures are very much Burnt vp, and that Causes noe Sale for Catle or Sheep, and there has been two faires the one on whitson Eue, and the other on mid Sumer day both at Stagshaw banke two miles onely from Dilston, and euer Since I can Remember, I never See two worse faires, and the Complaints is as much in the South as in these parts, the Estates late Coll: Radclyffes is to be Sett vp to Sale by the Comissionrs of Inquiryre the 9th Instant, Sr. John webb knowes it as alsoe mr. Rodbourne, and mr. Busby told me that your Ladyshipe also knew it, Admarell Delaval was killed by a fall from his horse within Two Hundred yards of his owne house att Seaton delaval, the 22d of June last, he has left a very great Substance, he was never maryed, all this familly are very well and giues theire humble Seruice to your Ladyshipe and familly, and, I am,

Yor Ladyships most obedient Seruant, Tho: Errington.

[Addressed : ‘ A madam | Madam La Countis de Darwentwater |  
Dans La Rue Haute Proche de | La Chappell a Bruxells ™ | ostend  
by way of | London. | pt. pd. to Londree 4d.’]

## OLD HARTLEY COLLIERY.

The following are the notes by Mr. W. W. Tomlinson read at the meeting on 28th July 1915 (see p. 67):—

" Among the books and papers which were transferred some years ago from the Hartley bottle works to the lumber room of this society is a nearly complete set of the fortnightly pay-bills of old Hartley colliery, from 1774 to 1808.

They contain particulars of the working expenses of the colliery and salt works, under a number of heads, and show what quantities of coals and salt were consumed and sold locally, and what quantities were shipped from the little harbour of Seaton Sluice.

Glancing through these old colliery accounts I recognized that they were capable of yielding a good deal of useful and even interesting information. They have, in the first place, enabled me to compile a list of all the pits sunk in the Hartley district during half a century, showing when they commenced and when they ceased working. I am not aware of the existence of a similar list. It shows that, in the case of ten of these pits, the average duration was only four years, and, in the case of ten others, ten years. The explanation why so many pits were sunk is this: that the workings could not be carried beyond a certain distance on account of the difficulty of ventilating them and of the increased cost of conveyance underground, and when the limit was reached it became necessary to sink another shaft.

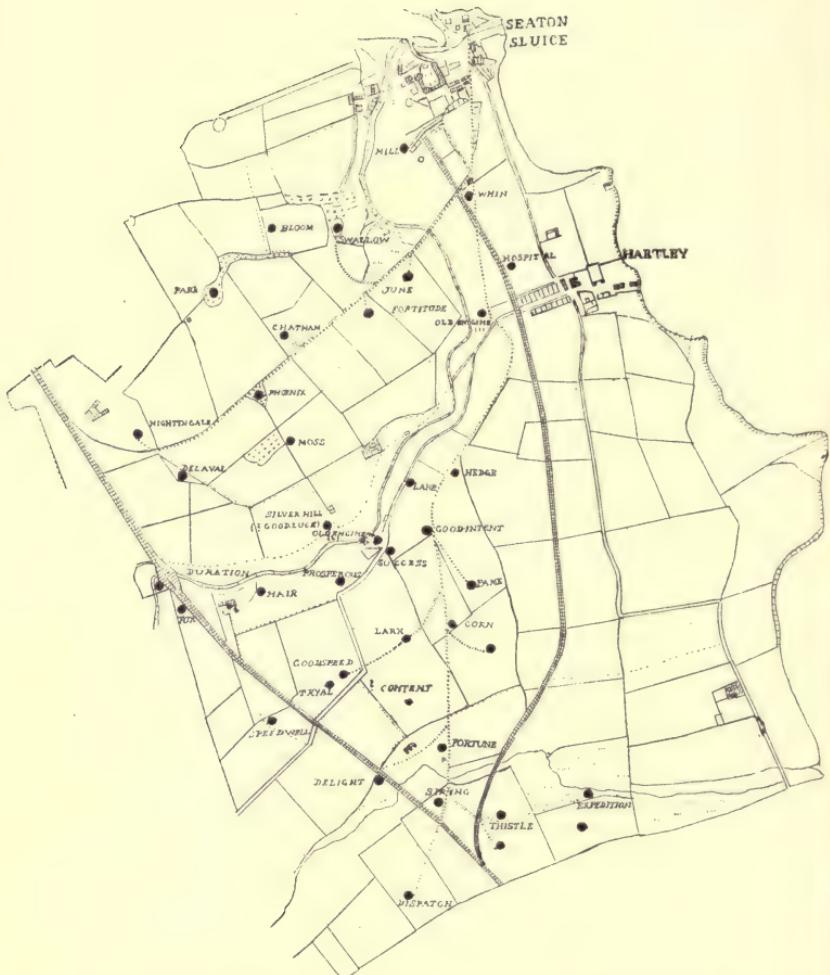
In 1774—when the series of pay-bills begins—the following pits were either working or were being used for working others, viz.:—Fox [sunk in 1759]; Duration [sunk in 1759]; Success [sunk in 1761]; Good Intent [sunk in 1761]; Corn; Goodspeed; Hedge; Lark; Lane; Prosperous.

The following is a list of the pits sunk subsequently:—

NAME OF PIT.	WHEN SUNK.	WORKING PERIOD.
Friendship	... 1 1776	... —
Fame	... 1777	... 1777-1780
Fortune	... 1777	... 1777-1784
Farewell	... 1777-1778	... 1778-1779
Good Luck	... 1779	... 1779-1783
Spring	... 1778-1781	... 1781-1785
Tryal	... —	... 1781-1792
Thistle	... —	... 1782-1792
Delight	... 1781-1784	... 1784-1792
Chatham	... 2 1784-1785	... 1786-1788
Fortitude	... 1784-1785	... 1785-1788
Content	... 1787	... 1787-1792
Expedition	... 1787-1788	... 1788-1790
June	... 1787-1788	... 1788-1796
Park	... 1789-1790	... 1790-1796
Dispatch	... 1791-1792	... 1792-1798
Bloom	... 1791-1792	... 1792-1797
Speedwell	... 1790-1792	... 1792-1805
Moss	... 1792-1793	... —
Swallow	... 1793-1794	... 1794-1797
New Engine	... 1794-1795	... —

<sup>1</sup> Probably the same pit as the 'Fortune.' On a plan dated 1778 it is called the 'Brierdon' pit.

<sup>2</sup> To bottom of yard coal seam.



PLAN SHOWING OLD COAL-PITS AND WAGGONWAYS  
IN THE HARTLEY DISTRICT.

NOTE.—The name 'Farewell,' below pit S.E. of 'Corn' pit, has been omitted from the above plan.

NAME OF PIT.		WHEN SUNK.		WORKING PERIOD.
Phoenix	...	1795-1796	...	1796-1799
Nightingale	...	<sup>3</sup> 1797 <sup>4</sup> 1797-1798	...	1797-1811
Chatham	...	<sup>5</sup> 1800-1802	...	1802-1811

Between 1759 and 1781 there had been three 'winnings' in different parts of the Hartley coal-field, viz., near the Crowhall farmhouse, near the Briardene farmhouse, near the Hartley west farmhouse. These winnings were effected as described in the following document.

## (1)

[1759] Making a winning at the west boundary near the Crowhall stables ; the same consisted in the erection of a fire-engine, sinking, drifting, laying a waggonway, &c., and continuing the engine at work for eighteen months. Estimated, after allowing for the engine's materials which have since been appropriated to other purposes	...	...	£	s.	d.
			1456	12	11

## (2)

[1776] Winning a colliery on the south side of a twenty-fathom dyke, which dyke runs in a south-westerly direction through the estate near Brierdon in the manor of Hartley, and which winning was effected by a stone drift drove water level from the bottom of the Larke Pit southwards until it cross-cut the said dyke at the distance of 490 yards from the said Larke Pit, which drift, together with timber, &c., and sinking a pit and staples for effecting the said winning, exclusive of the pits working coals	...	...	£	s.	d.
Estimated	...	...	1405	0	4½
[1778] Continuing the aforesaid drift 280 yards to the westward and putting down a bore-hole upon the said drift at ye west extremity, the whole length of ye drift clead with deals, &c., on both sides, top and bottom	...	...	749	3	11½
[1778-9] Making a bridge cross the Gill at Brierdon	...	...	149	9	4½

## (3)

[1780] Winning the colliery on the north side of an eight-fathom dyke which crosses the estate in a north-westerly direction from Hartley Bates and runs by the Dairy House in the manor of Seaton Delaval, which winning has been made by drifting from the Lane Pit	...	£	s.	d.
Erecting a new engine-house west of the old engine	...	150	0	0
Driving an off-take drift from the said engine shaft	...	40	15	0
		190	15	0
		£783	9	3

I supplement the chronological list by an alphabetical one in which I have included the names of a few pits sunk before 1759.

LIST OF PITS OF HARTLEY COLLIERY ARRANGED  
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

NAME OF PIT.		WHEN SUNK.		WORKING PERIOD.
Bloom	...	1791-1792	...	1792-1797
Chatham	...	1785	...	1786-1788
Chatham	(From Yard to Main Coal)	1800-1802	...	1802-1811

<sup>3</sup> To bottom of yard coal seam.

<sup>4</sup> From yard to main coal seam.

<sup>5</sup> From yard to main coal seam.

NAME OF PIT.	WHEN SUNK.	WORKING PERIOD.
Content	1787	1787-1792
Corn	before 1774	-1779
Delight	1781-1784	1784-1792
Dispatch <sup>1</sup>	1791-1792	1792-1798
Duration	before 1774	-1776
Expedition <sup>2</sup>	1787-1788	1788-1790
Fame	1777	1777-1780
Farewell <sup>3</sup>	1777-1778	1778-1779
Fortitude	1784-1785	1785-1788
Fortune	1777	1777-1784
Fox <sup>4</sup>	1759	-1776
Friendship <sup>5</sup>	1776	—
Good Intent	before 1761	—
Good Luck	1779	1779-1783
Good Speed <sup>6</sup>	before 1774	-1784
Hair	before 1774	—
Hedge	before 1774	-1779
Hospital	before 1745	—
June <sup>7</sup>	1787-1788	1788-1796
Lane	before 1774	-1785
Lark	before 1774	-1777
Moss	1792-1793	—
New Engine	1794-1795	—
Nightingale	(To bottom of Yard Seam) Do. (From Yard to Main Coal Seam)	1797 1797-1798
Old Engine	before 1761	—
Park	1789-1790	1790-1796
Phoenix	1795-1796	1796-1799
Plain	before 1744	—
Prosperous	before 1773	-1776
Speedwell	1790-1792	1792-1805
Spring	1778-1781	1781-1785
Success	before 1761	-1781
Swallow	1793-1794	1794-1797
Thistle	—	1782-1792
Tryal	—	1781-1792
Venture	before 1759	—
View	1784	—
Whin	1754	—

We find references in these accounts to bore-holes, staples, drifts and heapsteads connected with the pits. In 1782, for example, there is an item for clearing a bore-hole in the 'Delight' pit, in 1790 another for sinking a staple in the 'Bloom' pit, in 1797 a third for making a heapstead at the 'Nightingale' pit, and a fourth for making a water level drift under the 'Phoenix' pit.

<sup>1</sup> Filling up the 'Dispatch' pit, October, 1800.

<sup>2</sup> Filling up and taking timber of the 'Expedition' pit shaft, Oct. 22—Nov. 5, 1800.

<sup>3</sup> Filling up the 'Farewell' pit, December, 1780.

<sup>4</sup> Drawing water in the 'Fox' pit, December, 1779—January, 1780.

<sup>5</sup> See note 1 on page 73.

<sup>6</sup> The 'Good Speed' pit shaft was repaired and cleaned out in 1796 and again in 1800.

<sup>7</sup> This pit was afterwards sunk from the yard to the main coal seam. It was working in 1818.

## WAGGONWAYS.

In 1774 the waggonway extended from Seaton Sluice to the 'Corn' pit, a short distance from Brierdene farmhouse in one direction, and to the 'Fox' pit near Crow Hall farmhouse in another. It was of wood, and there are frequent entries in the colliery accounts for sleepers, beech, oak, and fir rails, and pins for the rails.<sup>8</sup> In 1778-9 the waggonway was carried south of the Brierdene burn, the bridge over which, we have seen, cost £149 9s. 4½d. 'Cuts' and 'Batteries' were also being made at Brierdene in 1778.

In 1784 the 'Chatham' pit being about to be sunk, it became necessary to carry a branch of the waggonway across the Seaton burn in a westerly direction, and the following report was made to Lord Delaval on the subject:—

1784, Mch. 6, Seaton Sluice.

MY LORD,

Having in company with the rest of your lordship's agents viewed and levelled every likely place or situation for making a bridge across Hartley Burn in order to form a waggonway, the most convenient spot of ground seems to be in the *Hungry Banks* at or about the middle distance between the old engine quarry and the plantations at the south end of the glass-men's gardens, for there the banks close in with the burn in a more sloping direction than anywhere else, which makes a considerable saving in the length of timber that will be wanted if the same is to be done. And in the next place it gives an opportunity of joining the designed way with the present one exactly at the gateway at the head of the bank or entrance into what is called the North Field, where the glass-house branch commences, which situation also commands the coal staith and the other works without the smallest alteration.<sup>9</sup>

In 1785 a timber bridge was made at the point suggested, and the waggonway carried to the new winning. In 1797 this branch was extended to the 'Nightingale' pit near the Dairy house. It subsequently became the Dairy house branch of the Blyth and Tyne railway, on which passengers used to be carried in 1850 and 1851. Items appear in the accounts for 'laying the way' to the 'Spring' pit in 1781, to the 'Park' pit in 1790, to the 'Bloom' pit in 1791-2, to the 'Speedwell' and 'Dispatch' pits in 1792, to the 'Swallow' pit in 1793-4, to the 'New Engine' pit in 1794 and 1795, to the 'Phoenix' pit in 1796, to the 'Nightingale' pit in 1797 and to the 'Chatham' pit in 1801-3. Under the head of 'Expenses for waggons and waggonways,' we find regular entries for 'creasing' or clearing the rails for the free passage of the flanges of the wheels and for cleaning the gutters on each side.

An item like 'rubbishing 73½ rods of waggonway,' in 1778, is noticeable for the use of a term of measurement which is not met with again in the accounts. There were 'foot-gangs' on these old waggonways which required to be made-up and mended from time to time.

## COAL GINS.

The earliest of these accounts contains items for 'Expenses attending the machine for drawing coals' at the 'Good Speed' pit, no doubt the engine set up in 1765 and seen by Watt in 1768. Most of the work of drawing coals from the pit was done, however, by means

<sup>8</sup> Beech rails in 1777 cost 5d. a yard, oak rails 7d. and fir rails 4d., sleepers cost 8d. each.

<sup>9</sup> Report on proposed waggonway in the possession of Mr. T. E. Forster.

of a coal gin—an apparatus consisting of a drum fixed upon a vertical shaft to which was attached a long lever called a 'start'; a horse yoked to the end of the lever and moving in a circular track caused the drum to revolve and to wind or unwind a rope working over a pulley into the pit.<sup>1</sup> One of the first entries is for a Norway baulk, for making a 'start' for the 'Lark' pit gin (Jan. 7, 1774). Gins were set up at the 'June' pit in 1788, at the 'Speedwell' pit in 1790, at the 'Dispatch' pit in 1791, and at the 'New Engine' pit in 1794. Every fortnight expenses appeared under the head of 'Repairing Gins, Sleds, Trams, &c.'

#### SCREENS.

The practice of screening coals at the pits had commenced at Hartley before 1774, for one of the heads of expenses was for 'Banking out and screening coals.'

Items for gunpowder appear in the accounts as early as 1777, but it was probably only used for blasting stone.

#### UNDERGROUND.

The coals were brought from the working places to the flats in sleds provided with shoes, drawn along barrow-ways, and conveyed to the bottom of the shaft in 'trams'<sup>2</sup> drawn by galloways. The pitmen worked by the light of candles, which represented a heavy item of expense, amounts of £100 and even £150 frequently appearing in the fortnightly pay-bills 'on account of candles.' There is no reference to the steel mills which are known to have been used at Wallsend and other places. The lamps which were set up in the 'Lark' and 'Good Speed' pits, in 1779, were probably fire-lamps, which were used for the artificial ventilation of the mine. In 1785 one of the items of expense at the 'Delight' pit was for 'attending the fire-lamp underground.'

#### HORSES.

Horses were used on the waggonways, at the gins, and in the pits. Pit ponies cost from £2 to £5. The price paid for a yellow galloway in 1778 was £3 15s. 0d.; for a black galloway in 1779, £2 12s. 6d.; and for three grey galloways in 1779, £13 15s. 0d. In 1792 three waggon horses were purchased for £68 8s. 9½d., which included 'expenses at Durham Fair.' Many of the items suggest that the horses were well looked after, and that their ailments received kindly attention. The following will serve as examples:—

s. d.

1778, Mch. 25—8 April—Mustard, &c., for a horse	...	...	...	1	5
1787, 5—19 Dec.—Port wine for a sick horse	...	...	...	2	6
1788, 12—26 Mch.—Treacle, &c., for horse drink	...	...	...	2	9
1788, 17 June—1 July—Sope, &c., for a lam'd horse	...	...	...	0	10½
1790, 24 Mch.—7 April—Ale for horses drinks	...	...	...	1	4
1796, Sep. 28—Oct. 12—Ointment, &c., for a horse	...	...	...	5	0
1804, 16—30 May—Ale for galloways for drinks	...	...	...	1	3

The farrier's fee for doctoring a waggon horse in 1794 was 10s. 6d., and for 'bleeding and two drinks to black horses' 10s. 6d.

<sup>1</sup> "Glossary of Terms used in the Coal Trade," by W. E. Nicholson.

<sup>2</sup> 1777, Oct. 22.—To 60 common deals for tramways. Dec. 17.—To a quantity of tram and rolley sides for the use of the pits.

## COLLIERS.

There are many references to the practice of binding the colliers and other workmen. These occasions appear to have been celebrated by copious libations at the expense of the colliery, judging by the number of entries for 'ale drunk by the colliers when binding' and the amount of the sums paid; in one instance (1802) £127 10s. 1d. and in another (1804) £38 12s. 6d. There are two entries in 1802 for ingrossing pitmen's bonds. Other entries show that these bonds were not always kept.

'1795, May 13—27. Constable for taking the boys who absented themselves from the colliery.

'1796, Aug. 31—Sep. 14. Warrants for apprehending colliers who had absented themselves from the colliery, 8s. 2d.

'1800, Mch. 12—26. Paid a constable for apprehending Henry Carr, a collier, 1s.

'1805, July 24—Aug. 7. Expenses per Mr. Townson and others looking after run-away colliers, £6 17s. 4½d.

In 1778 there is a significant item, 'Hand-shackles, 8s.'

Hewers in 1777 were paid at the rate of 3s. 4d. per score for round coals and 2s. 3d. for small coals; putters at the rate of 1s. 3d. per score. The score at most of the pits of Hartley colliery consisted of 20 sixteen peck corves<sup>8</sup> and weighed 1½ chaldrons or 88½ cwts. The hewers—who produced on an average about 12½ corves or 55 cwts. of coals per day—were thus paid 9d. per ton for round coals and 6d. per ton for small coals. For purposes of comparison we may take 2s. or 2s. 3d. as the price now paid, under modern conditions, for hewing a similar quantity of coals. In the accounts there were usually deductions for rye sold to the colliers. Several classes of workmen were paid by the day; off-putters at 1s. 8d.; creasers of the ways at 1s. 8d.; screeners at 1s. 2d.; carpenters at 1s. 4d. and 1s. 2d.; drivers of galloways at 1s.; drivers of gin horses at 10d.; wailers or boys who picked out the 'brasses' from the coals, 5d. [6d. in 1778]. The waggonmen were paid 3d. per gate or journey, the gate-keepers 1s. 6d. per week. Overmen were paid at the rate of 10s. per week. Items appear in the accounts in 1777 and 1785 for 'forthering the work.' These were at the rate of 2d. per day. Drivers 'farthings' at the 'Tryal' pit in 1785 were extra payments to the drivers of underground galloways on the basis of ¼d. per score. 2d. a day was paid to the pitmen in 1785 as 'a consideration for wet working.'

Several items suggest that the colliers were treated with consideration.

'1798, Dec. 5—19. Paid to the colliers in 'Phoenix' pit for being laid idle by the machine being wrong £2 17s. 9d.

'1793, July 10—24. Ale and bread to colliers when working on the Pay-Saturday, 10s. 10½d.

'1797, May 10—24. Entertainment to people when taking a valuation of the engines, £5 7s. 3d.

'1802, Dec. 29—1803, Jan. 12. Entertainment to waggonmen when the coal heaps were grounded, £5 15s. 0d.

'1807, Nov. 25—Dec. 9. Ale to colliers when choosing the Mayor, &c., £2 14s. 9d.

<sup>8</sup> Eighteen-peck corves were used at the 'Lark' pit in 1774, ten-peck corves at the 'Duration' pit in 1776 and twenty-peck corves at the 'Chatham' pit in 1803, which made the scores at these pits respectively, dropping the fractions, 99 cwts., 55 cwts., and 110 cwts.

The item 'allowed to colliers for accidents' is of frequent occurrence. Money appears to have been lent very lavishly to the workmen at the colliery, in sums of 5s., 10s. 6d., and £1 ls. 0d. In one instance (1807) £20 was lent to Thomas Grey, a banksman.

The hospitable traditions of Seaton Delaval are not merely reflected in the entertainment given to the work-people, but in that given to the custom-house officers who came to measure the waggons in accordance with the statute. In 1778 it took the form of 'meat and drink,' in 1786 of 'dinners and drinks,' and in 1787 of 'dinners, &c.'

#### CESSES.

The various rates which the colliery was called upon to pay were the following:—

Poor and Bridge Cess (1774); Baggage Cess (1790); County Cess (1791); Vagrant Cess (1792); Assessment for raising men for the Navy (1795); Cess for Militia (1795); Cess for Militiamen's wives (1795).

#### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Under this head I sweep in a few items which possess a general interest.

1774, Oct. 13. Sold for the use of Hartley Box<sup>1</sup> 12 half deals.

1776, Apr. 24—May 8. A six-hours glass, 5s.

Assistance at sea with a boat to save a keel, 5s.

1778, Dec. 2—16. Postage of a letter, 9s. 6d.

1779, Nov. 3—17. Numbering the Colliers' doors, £1 5s. 6d.

1779, Nov. 17—Dec. 1. Leading ware from the seaside, 3s. 4d.

1784, Oct. 27—Nov. 10. A gift to George Grozer by Lord Delaval, 10s. 6d.

1785, Feb. 2—16. Leading rubbish to the cart-road leading to Brierdon, 3s. 2d.

1790, April 7—21. Looking after and preventing trespassers in the North Field, 10s. 6d.

1791, Feb. 12. Carpenters' work at Starling Castle, &c.<sup>2</sup>

1792, Nov. 28—Dec. 12. Making a cart road to the 'Speedwell' pit.

1794, July 23—Aug. 6. Set of bore-rods, £19 0s. 11d.

1797, Oct. 25—Nov. 8. Making flannel shirts for the sinkers, 6s. 6d.

1798, Dec. 19—Jan. 21. A fine for a cart going to Newcastle not having Lord Delaval's name thereon, 12s. 6d.

1799, Feb. 27—March 13. Raising a new dyke leading from waggonway bridge to 'Phoenix' pit, £2 9s. 6d.

1799, Oct. 9—23. Making a cart road and dyke at the Dairy House.

1800, Feb. 26—Mar. 12. Casting up and rubbishing a new road at the Dairy House.

1801, Mch. 25—Apl. 8. Assisting in warping a raft of timber from the Bates to Seaton Sluice, £1 2s. 0d.

1801, May 6—20. Engraving a plate &c., for Hartley coals, £1 8s. 1d.

1803, Dec. 14—28. Comitions to officers belonging the pioneers, £7 16s. 6d.

1806, February 19—Mch. 5. Paid for collecting silver at Newcastle, £5 1s. 0d.

1806, May 14—28. Making a set of pit clothes, 4s. 6d.

1806, May 28—June 11. A present to pitmen to drink, 10s. 6d.

1808, Feb. 3—17. Thomas Bewick, printing Invoices and Certificates, £1 16s. 2*1*d.

<sup>1</sup> Presumably a club. There is a head in one of the old ledgers, 'Box Society at King's Arms, Seaton Sluice,' and the balance standing to the credit of the society was £160. On May 11th, 1811, James Cook gave a receipt for £8 received from Lady Delaval, per Mr. John Bryers, being interest on £160 due to the Box Society at Seaton Sluice the 3rd February, 1811.

<sup>2</sup> Starling, or as it was called in 1774 'Starling Castle,' is the curious little building, now in ruins, on the west side of the burn, near the Swallow dene, a quarter of a mile from Seaton Lodge.

## OLD TERMS.

Many of the terms employed in these accounts have an old-world flavour about them. There is the word 'brattish' which appears again and again in connexion with the pits, also the word 'grathing' in conjunction with shovels. It is evident from the accounts that the now obsolete word 'farrying,' as applied to horses, was in use in the north from 1777 to 1805. The 'mothergate,' for propping which there were expenses in 1777, was the rolley-way extended into the workings. 'Fearnought for colliery use' which appears in the accounts in January, 1799, was an old term for a stout kind of woollen cloth.

## SALT MAKING.

From 1774 to 1795 there are entries for expenses in connexion with the making of salt. There were at first four salters employed and these were finally reduced to one. They were evidently paid according to the amount of salt manufactured. One man in 1785 made 6 $\frac{2}{3}$

Numb. 17216  
 PERMIT for Oxley  
 of S<sup>r</sup>. Slince to  
 go by Land-Carriage to  
 D<sup>r</sup>. with Tendo  
 Bushels, — Gallons of  
 Salt, in  
 10 Bags  
 of which Entry is made at  
 the Salt-Office at Harbley  
 by Lord Delaval  
 Proprietor of Salt.  
 Witness my Hand and  
 Seal, this Third  
 Day of Feb<sup>r</sup> 2 1785  
  
 Sam<sup>l</sup> Gibson Esq.  
 Recd the above Salt G. Allen

## SALT PERMIT.

tons and was paid at the rate of 4s. per ton; another 9 tons, and a third 4½ tons. From the wages of each there were deductions for meal supplied. As the wages of the third man were 17s. and the deductions 16s. 6d. for meal and 6d. for money lent, he had nothing to receive.

In conclusion I will briefly tell the history of the colliery subsequent to 1808. Lord Delaval died in 1808, and soon afterwards his successor demised the coal mines to Messrs. Ridley, Jobling & Co., who in 1811 or 1812 sank the Delaval pit which was worked until 1830. They must have relaid part of the old waggonway with stone sleepers and cast-iron rails. Some of the blocks which were recently unearthed by the contractors for the Seaton Sluice branch of the North Eastern Railway averaged 14 inches by 12 inches by 8 inches, and are of an early type. In 1830-1 Messrs. Jobling & Co. sank the 'Mill' pit near Seaton Sluice, and in 1845-6 Messrs. Carr & Co. sank the ill-fated 'Hester' pit, which was closed in 1862."

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#### MISCELLANEA.

##### THE RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following letter is from the collection of the Rev. T. Stephens (continued from page 72) :—

May it please your Ladyship.

Capheaton July 29: 1723.

I haue not had the Honnr; of a letter from your Ladyship Since ye 29 of may last, and I haue wrtit Six to your Ladyship Since that time, I haue paid messers ffenwicks and waters merchants in Newcastle vpon Tine, Three Thousand Two Hundred pounds Since the 27 of may last, to be Returnd to mr. Rodbourne for your Ladyships vse, as I haue aduiside mr. Rodbourne of the same, I make noe doubt of it but your Ladyship has heard the mallancolly newes of the Sale of the Reuersions of my Lady mary Radclyffes Estate, my Lords Reuersion, and mr. Charles Annuity, wee haue noe Sale for Catle or Sheep, and very little Trade, and very little money, and your Ladyship may be assured, that farmes must in Course fall of the Rents they are now lett for, all this familly here are well, and giues there humble Seruice to your Ladyship and familly, and I am,

Your Ladyships most obedient Seruant, Tho: Errington.

[Addressed: 'A madame | Madame La Countis De | Darwentwater Dans La Rue | Haut Proche La Chapell a | Bruxells ¶ ostend by via Londree. | p<sup>st</sup> p<sup>d</sup> to Londree 4d.]

The following local documents are from Dr. Burman's collection (continued from p. 67) :—

##### BYWELL ST. ANDREW.

Nathaniel, bishop of Durham, to king William III. Request for the arrest of Lancelot Newton, of Stocksfield Hall, gent., who is under sentence of excommunication for non-payment of 35 shillings adjudged against him, in a suit for subtraction of tithes brought against him by John Ritschel, clerk, vicar of Bywell St. Andrew, co. Northumberland, by John Brookbank, doctor of laws, vicar-general of the bishop of Durham as well as of £5 costs and 3s. 10d. fee for monitory letters. 12th October, 1700.

##### DURHAM.

**Thomas**, by Divine providence Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and Metropolitan, Do by these presents make known to all men that it hath been alledged before the Worshipfull Arthur Collier, Doctor of Laws, Surrogate of the Right Honourable Sir George Lee, knight, also Doctor of Laws, Master Keeper or Commissary of Our Prerogative Court of Canterbury lawfully constituted on the part and behalf of Elizabeth Elmsall (Wife of the Reverend Henry Elmsall, clerk) and Mary Bethiah Woollin formerly Scott (Wife of the Reverend John Woollin, clerk), the Nieces and Executrixes named in the last Will and Testament of Ann Willcocks formerly Seward (Wife of John Willcocks, late of the city of Durham deceased that by Indenture Quadripartite dated the twenty fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty-five and made between the

said John Willcocks of the first part, the said Ann Willcocks (by her then name & addition of Ann Seward of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, spinster) of the second part, John Millart of London, Gentleman, and Edward Haulsey of Staple Inn, London, Gentleman, of the third part, and Mary Lawrence of Kensington, aforesaid, spinster, servant of the said Ann Seward, of the fourth part; it appeareth and is (among other things) therein recited that in consideration of a marriage then intended to be had between the said John Willcocks and Ann Seward, and for other considerations in the said Indenture mentioned the sum of five hundred pounds South Sea Stock and the sum of three hundred pounds South Sea Annuities of her the said Ann Seward, were by her Transferred and assigned to the said John Millart and Edward Haulsey (with the privity consent and approbation of the said John Willcocks) upon the Trusts and to and for the intents and purposes therein mentioned and among others since determined that it should and might be lawfull to and for the said Ann Seward, at any time after the solemnization of the said intended marriage (during her coverture), by any Deed or Writing attested by two or more credible witnesses or by her last Will and Testament testified as aforesaid to declare limit and appoint (notwithstanding her Coverture) to what person or persons the said three hundred pounds South Sea Annuities and five hundred pounds South Sea Stock should (after the Death of her said intended husband) be transferred by the said John Millart and Edward Haulsey, or the survivor of them or the executors or administrators of such survivor (subject to the payment of a certain Annuity of ten pounds to the said Mary Lawrence, spinster, therein mentioned for her life) in such manner and proportion as she the said Ann Seward should settle and appoint as in and by the said Indenture Quadripartite (shown to the said surrogate) fully appears **And whereas** it was further alledged that the said Intended Marriage was afterwards had and solemnized between the said John Willcocks and Ann Seward, and that the said Ann Willcocks (during her coverture) duly made and executed her last Will and Testament in Writing in the presence of three Credible Witnesses and did thereby give bequeath, declare and appoint the said principal sums of five hundred pounds South Sea Stock and three hundred pounds South Sea Annuities to such person and persons and in such shares and proportions as therein mentioned and of her said Will appointed them the said Elizabeth Elmsall and Mary Bethiah Woollin, formerly Scott, executrices, and afterwards dyed without Issue, leaving behind her the said John Willcocks her Husband, who is since also deceased, and that the said Mary Lawrence the annuitant dyed in the lifetime of the said Ann Willcocks, formerly Seward. **And we** further make known that on the 24th day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty five, at London, before Our Master Keeper or Commissary aforesaid the said last Will and Testament of the said Ann Willcocks, formerly Seward, deceased (hereunto annexed) was proved approved and registered the said deceased having whilst living and at the time of her death, Goods, Chattels or Credits in divers Dioceses or Jurisdictions by reason whereof the proving and Registering of the said Will and granting Administration of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased, and also the auditing, allowing and final discharging the Accompt thereof are well known to appertain only and wholly to us and not to any inferior Judge and that Administration of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the [said] Ann Willcocks, formerly Seward, deceased, so far as concerns the said principal sums of five hundred pounds South Sea Stock and three hundred pounds South Sea Annuities, and all Interest, dividends and profits grown due for the same since the Death of the said John Willcocks, but no further or otherwise was granted to the said Elizabeth Elmsall and Mary Bethiah Woollin, formerly Scott, the Nieces of the said deceased and Executrices named in the said Will, they having been already sworn by commission well and faithfully to administer the same and to make a true and perfect Inventory of the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said Ann Willcocks, formerly Seward, deceased, so far as concerns the said principal sums of five hundred pounds South Sea Stock and three hundred pounds South Sea Annuities and all Interest, Dividends and profits grown due for the same since the death of the said John Willcocks and to exhibit the same into the Registry of Our said Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in or before the last day of May next ensuing, and also to render a just and true Accompt thereof. **Given at London** the sixth day of November aforesaid, and in the eighth year of Our Translation.

Wm. Legard, Pet: St. Eloy, Hen: Stevens, Deputy Registrars.

## STOCKTON.

Anne, by the Grace of God, of Great Britaine, &c., Queen, Defender, &c., to our trusty Welbeloved John Rudd and William houghton, Esquires, Jabez Collier, John fflowerdew and Robert Hilton, gent., greeting. Whereas Wee are informed that John Wakinshae, alias Wakinshaw, of Stockton vpon Tease, in the county palittine of Durham, linnen draper, vseing and exerciseing the trade of merchandise by way of bargaineing, exchange, bartering and chevisance, seeking his trade of liveing by buying and selling about since did become Bank't within the severall statutes made agt Bank'ts to the intent to defraud and hinder John Moore, citizen and haberdasher, of London, and John Dickson of the city of Yorke, linnen draper, and others his creditors, of their just debts and duties to them due and oweing ~~W<sup>e</sup>ee~~ minding the due execucion As Well of the statute touching Orders for Bank't made in the parliament begun and holden att Westminster the second day of Aprill, in the thirteenth year of the reigne of Elizabeth, late Queen of England made and p'vided ~~B<sup>a</sup>s~~ of the Statute made in the parliam't begun and holden att Westm afores'd, the nineteenth day of March in the ffrst year of the reigne of the late King James the ffrst of England, ffrance and Ireland and of Scotland the seven and thirtieth, Intituled an Act for the better releife of the creditors agt such as shall become Bank't ~~And~~ alsoe of the Statute made in the parliam't begun and holden att Westm afores'd, the nineteenth day of february in the one and twentieth yeare of the reigne of the s'd late king James the ffrst of England, &c., and of Scotland the seven and thirtieth Intituled an Act for the further descipcon of a Bank't, releife of creditors agt such as shall become Bank't ~~And~~ for inflicting corporall punishment vpon the Bank't in some Speciall Cases ~~And~~ alsoe of the Statute made in the parliam't begun and holden att Westm afores'd, the fourteenth day of June in the fourth year of our reigne Intituled an Act to p'vent ffraud ffrequently commited by Bank's ~~And~~ alsoe of an Act made in the second session of the same parliam't intituled an Act to ex-plaine and amend an Act of the last Session of parliam't for p'venting ffraud ffrequently commited by Bank'ts. Upon trust of the Wisdome fidelity, diligence and provident circumspection which Wee have conceived in you doe by these p'sents name, assigne, appoint, constitute and ordaine you our speciali Comissioners, giveing full power and Authority vnto you, foure and three of you Whereof you the s'd John Rudd and William houghton to be one to proceed according to the s'd Statutes and every or any of them not onely concerning the said Bank't, his body, land, tenements ffreehold customary goods, debts, and other things whatsoeuer, But alsoe concerning all other p'sons who by concealem't, claime or otherwise doe or shall offend touching the p'misses or any act thereof contrary to the true intents and meaning of the s'd Statutes or any of them or doe and execute all and every thing and things whatsoever As well for and towards satisfaccon and payment of the s'd Creditors as towards and for all other intents and purposes according to the ordinances and provision of the same Statutes ~~Willing~~ and comanding you four or three of you whereof you the s'd John Rudd and William houghton to be one to proceed to the execucion and accomplishment of this our Commission according to the true intent and meaning of the same Statutes with all diligence and effect Witnesse our selfe att Westm the twenty sixth day of february in the eleventh year of our reigne. Bridgeman.

## SUNDERLAND NEAR STANHOPE.

By Indenture of 15 Charles II, by the Grace of God of England, &c., king, defender of the faith, made between (1) Thomas Emerson of Sunderland in Weardale, yeoman, and (2) John Emerson of the same, yeoman, after reciting a lease of John, bishop of Durham, of 6 April then last past, to the said Thomas Emerson of 'the moiety or one halfe of a messuage or tenem't called Sunderland Scituate and being within the parrish of Stanhope with all and singular houses, lands,' &c. in the occupation of the said Thomas Emerson for 21 years at a yearly rent of 33s. 4d. it was witnessed that the said Thomas Emerson for good and valuable considerations and especially of a competent sum of lawful English money paid by the said John Emerson did assign his interest of and in 'one parcel of medow Ground called Northyate ffaw, one moiety of all his estate in one pasture commonly called Sunderland pasture with one Beastgate in a parcel of Ground called the Clough, and the one moiety of all ffellegates ~~To bold~~ the same for the unexpired term. John Emerson to repair walls, &c., to pay rent, &c. [Seal gone.]

# THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

85

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

---

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 7

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library at the Castle, on Wednesday, 25th August 1915, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Nicholas Temperley, a member of the council, being in the chair.

Several accounts recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid.

Mrs. Willans thanked the society for presenting her with the volumes of transactions (see p. 66).

The following books, etc., were placed on the table:—  
*Presents*, for which thanks were voted:—

From the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A.:—Murray's *Hand-book to the Eastern Counties*, 1870; and *Hand-book to Durham and Northumberland*, 1870.

From the Cambridge University Library:—*Report of the Library Syndicate for 1914*.

From Mr. A. M. Oliver, town clerk:—A number of recruiting posters and local documents connected with the war.

From Mr. Parker Brewis:—Another collection of the same.

From R. Blair:—*The Antiquary*, n.s., xii, 8.

*Exchanges*:—

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 58.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland:—*Journal*, 6 ser., v, ii.

From the British Archaeological Association:—*The Journal*, xxi, ii.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists Club:—*Proceedings*, xxii, ii.

*Purchases*:—*The Museums Journal*, xv, 2; and *Notes and Queries* for August.

## PIERCEBRIDGE.

Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A., reported the discovery of several pieces of bright red gritstone 'apparently from the neighbourhood of Carlisle,' and of a piece of pink marble 1½ inches by 2½ inches by ½ inch, which had been sawn 'for the purpose of making cubes for mosaic.' At Aldborough (*Isurium*) several beautiful mosaic floors have been discovered and are to be seen there, but none has been found hitherto north of that place. Sandstone cubes of about an inch square have occasionally turned up in Roman forts in the north of England.

## BARNARDCASTLE, ETC.

The following abstracts are made from deeds, which, except the last which is the property of Mr. R. J. Dent, 20 Coronation Avenue, Harrogate, belong to the Rev. J. M. Walton, Langton rectory, Northallerton. The society is indebted to the courtesy of these two

gentlemen that these abstracts have been made by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., the secretary of the Surtees Society:—

- 1.—April 15, 1315, 8 Edward II. Grant by Richard Todde of Briscough<sup>1</sup> to Lawrence de Dunelmo, burgess of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, of a toft with a croft in Briscough, called Gerard's croft which lay between Holleburne and the way out of the town (*exitum ville*), at a yearly rent of a rose on St. John the baptist's day if demanded. Witnesses, Sir Henry son of Hugh knight, Sir John de Denton, rector of Romaldkirk (*ecclesie sancti Rumbaldi*), Hugh Toller, Nigel son of Alan, Henry Freman.<sup>2</sup>
- 2.—Oct. 6, 15 Henry VI (1436). Grant by John Graston, chaplain, to Roger Baynbridge, of four burgages in Barnardcastle (*villa castri Bernardi*), lying in the street (*vico*) of Galowgate between the burgage of the abbot of Egliston on the east and the burgage of Thomas Wrightson on the west. Witnesses, Thomas Fulthrope, the receiver of Barnard Castle, Nicholas Spence, Robert Herwod, William Stany, Barnardcastle.
- 3.—Dec. 14, 1456. Grant by Henry Mikkyton, chaplain, son of John de Mikkyton, to Thomas Mikkyton of Barnard Castell, his brother, of a tenement and nine acres of land in the vill and fields of Bryscough, and of an annual rent of 18*d.* from a toft and the moiety of three bovates of land in the same, in which three bovates of land together with two tofts William Bryscough (*sic*) formerly enfeoffed his eldest daughter Emma, that is, of that toft and of the whole moiety which were on the south. Witnesses, John Hodyston, Richard Puryour, Robert Harwod, John Tyndell. B'nard Castell.
- 4.—May 12, 1466, 6 Edward IV. After a recital that Robert Elstob, late of Little Staynton, by a deed dated Dec. 16, 1454, had granted to John Chepman a messuage and 36 acres of land in the vill of Foxden,<sup>3</sup> formerly belonging to Walter de Beaulieu, and a messuage and 24 acres of land in the same vill formerly belonging to Thomas Dycon, which Robert had had by grant from John Elstob of Foxden, his father; and that afterwards the said John Chepman and William Elstob of Foxden 'gentilman' had agreed on Jan. 29, 1465–6, under a penalty of 10*l.* to stand to the arbitrament of William Cusson chaplain and Thomas Wyndelston, their relatives, as to their claims to the said messuages and lands. The arbitrators decided that John Chepman should have the messuages and lands in tail, and that William Elstob should hand over a deed by which John Elstob had lately acquired them of Walter Beaulieu. Remainder in tail to William Elstob. Durham.
- Endorsement:—'Irrotulatur in dorso rotuli claus' cancellarie Dunelm' de anno pontificatus domini Lawrencii episcopi Dunelm' nono.'
- 5.—March 10, 8 James I (1610–11). Bargain and sale by Thomas Parkin of Barnardcastell, 'yoman,' to James Freere of Barnardcastell, cordiner, for 17*l.*, of a burgage and garden, the greater part being in ruins, in Barnardcastell on the west side of the street (*vici*) called Thorngate, between the burgage and lands of the said Thomas Parkin on the north and the burgage and lands of Arthur Morgan on the south. Signed Thomas Parkin.

Witnesses to signature:—Mich. Walker, Will'm Walker, Will'm Parkin, Henry Jacksone, Nynian Bynck' (mark); and to the livery of seisin by Thomas Perkin 'in propria persona' on Oct. 7, 1611, Mich. Walker, Will'm Walker, Will'm Perkin, Henry Jacksone, Nynian Bynck' (mark), John Rayner, Henrye Applyby, Thomas Dowthwait, Robert Walker.

<sup>1</sup> East and West Briscoe, in Baldersdale, in the township of Cotherstone and parish of Romaldkirk.

<sup>2</sup> Seal, circular, diameter 1½ inches. A flower with seven petals. s' RICARDVZ TOD. Endorsed, xiij.

<sup>3</sup> Foxton in the parish of Sedgefield, near Stockton. There is a pedigree of Elstob of Foxton in the *Durham Visitations and Pedigrees*, p. 113, but it affords no help in identifying the persons mentioned above. On the inquisition taken March 6, 1451–2, after the death of William Osborn, who died seised of lands and tenements in Stockton, one of his heirs was his sister Emma, aged 59, late wife of William Elstob (*44 Dep. Keeper of Public Records Reports*, p. 478).

6.—Exemplification of a fine dated the octave of St. Michael, 38 Elizabeth (1596), between Giles Rayner, plaintiff, and Anthony Newby and Jane his wife, defendants, about 2 messuages, 2 tofts, 2 gardens, 16 acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 15 acres of pasture and 18*d.* rent in Briscowe.

7.—June 20, 31 Charles ii (1670). A common recovery suffered at Durham before Sir Robert Eden bart. and William Blakiston and Ralph Davison esquires, justices itinerant, about 3 messuages, 5 gardens, 100 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, 500 acres of furze and heath (*jamponrum et bruere*), 100 acres of moor, common of pasture for all kinds of beasts, and coal mines in Cockfield, in which Lancelot Hilton and Cuthbert Hilton gentlemen were the demandants, Simon Gilpin junior clerk, and Abraham Hilton, gentleman, tenants to the *præcipe*, and Thomas Watson and Christopher Tobhall, gentlemen, vouchees.

8.—Friday in Easter week, 4 Edward ii (April 16, 1311). Grant by Geoffrey de Tesdall to Sir Robert de Stretford, chaplain, of a burgage in Barnard Castle (*villa castri Bernardi*), lying in Market street (*in vico fori*) between the burgage of the lord of the town on the north and the messuage of William Draulace on the south, which the grantor had had by the grant of Alexander, son and heir of Robert le Messager of Barnard Castle, who had had it by the grant of Sir Alexander de Balliol,<sup>4</sup> lately lord of Barnard Castle, to hold by the services due by and by doing<sup>5</sup> to the borough of Barnard Castle, as the other burgesses should do by law for their burgages as was fitting. Witnesses, . . . de Smitheton, Henry the tailor (*cissore*), William le Rous, William de Scargill, William de Houeden, Peter son of John . . . William Spro (*sic*), Peter Tagg. Barnard Castle.

Mr. Brown was thanked.

#### THE CENTENARY OF THE SAFETY LAMP.

Mr. John Oxberry read the following paper on the 'Centenary of the Safety Lamp: Local Helpers of Sir Humphrey Davy':—

"The centenary of the invention of the Davy lamp is approaching, and ought, especially here in the north of England, to be recognized as an event that is worthy of commemoration. Whoever else neglects to show appreciation of the invention, the people of this great coal producing district ought not to be silent. For it was in this district that the first organized effort was made to induce scientific men to turn their attention to the discovery of a remedy for the chief and most distressing of the dangers that beset the life of the coal-miner: it was here that Sir Humphrey Davy began the investigations and experiments which culminated in the introduction of the lamp that bears his name, and it was within a few miles of the place where we are at present assembled that the first Davy lamp ever made was put to the practical test which demonstrated its efficacy.

And the members of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries have a special reason of their own for directing their attention to the coming centenary. In the first place, two of the original members of our society—the Rev. John Hodgson and Mr. John Buddle—were co-partners in the labours which led to the invention, and for that reason are deserving of our grateful remembrance; and, in the second place, to honour the memory of the inventor will be to act in accordance with the example set by the early members of our society, who were

Alexander Balil was lord of Barnardcastle after the death of his brother Hugh, from about 1271 till his own death in 1278, when he was succeeded by his brother John, afterwards king of Scotland. See the excellent history and pedigree of the Balil family in the sixth volume of the *New History of Northumberland*.

<sup>4</sup> Faciendo burgo castri Bernardi sicut alii burgenses pro burgagiis suis de jure faciant, prout decet.

so impressed by the utility and beneficial character of Sir Humphrey Davy's achievement, that, at their May meeting in 1816, they made him an honorary member. The secretary's letter announcing the election, and Sir Humphrey's reply will be found in Raine's *Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson* (vol. I, pp. 187-88). I need only quote one sentence from the letter, a sentence which says that the members had taken the liberty of adding Sir Humphrey's name to the society's roll, because of the important service he had rendered the people of the district, and because of their 'strong sensation of gratitude for the humanity, and admiration of the talents which elicited the great discovery.'

The coal trade is our leading industry to-day, and it was our leading industry prior to the invention of the safety lamp. But its progress then was hampered by the greater perils which accompanied its operations.<sup>1</sup> Mining experts believed they had exhausted their resources in their endeavours to overcome the risk of explosion. John Buddle was of opinion that to look for further aid from mechanical agencies in preventing explosions in coal mines was futile. All that skill could do to ventilate the workings, he thought, had already been done. 'It is,' he said, 'to scientific men that we must look for assistance in providing a cheap and effectual remedy.' Fortunately the world had not long to wait for an answer to the earnest appeal that went forth.

Readers of Mr. Hodgson's biography will remember that Dr. Raine alludes to a collection of letters and other documents, bearing on the invention of the safety lamp, which Mr. Hodgson had carefully preserved. From this collection his biographer reprinted a few letters, but the great bulk of them were left untouched. The volume containing this store of unedited and unpublished material has been placed at my disposal, and whatever it contains that will serve to illustrate my subject I have been granted the privilege of laying before you by our fellow member, Mr. John George Hodgson, who owns the volume, and who is, as I suppose we are all aware, a grandson of the county historian.

On the 25th of May, 1812, an explosion occurred at Felling colliery. The destruction of human life was without a parallel in the memory of any living individual. Ninety-two men and boys lost their lives by the catastrophe, and in consequence of the mine taking fire immediately after the explosion, the sad task of searching for the bodies of the dead dragged slowly on for nearly four months. The extent of the calamity, and its attendant misery and desolation of hearth and home, attracted the attention of all humane persons, and the publication of a narrative of the accident from the pen of the Rev. John Hodgson, at that time vicar of Heworth in which parish the colliery was situated, roused the public still more thoroughly, as it was intended to do, to the pressing need that existed for some attempt being made to obviate, as far as ever possible, the repetition of accidents of so distressing a character. The sights he witnessed made an agitator of Mr. Hodgson in so far as this subject was concerned. In season and out of season, by letters to the newspapers whenever an accident occurred in a coal mine, and by any other opportunity

<sup>1</sup> In the coal mines of the Tyne and Wear, six hundred men and boys were destroyed by the explosions of inflammable air, in the years 1812 and 1813.—Mackenzie's *History of Northumberland*, vol. I, p. 92.

that came his way, he strove to keep alive in the public mind the paramount need for remedial measures. He incurred the hostility of some of the coal owners by his persistence, but the horrors of the Felling calamity had burned themselves into his brain, and when the suggestion was made for the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines, he was one of the first to be approached to support the scheme, and promptly became one of the most ardent and energetic workers on behalf of the movement. The honour of proposing the establishment of the Society belongs to Mr. J. J. Wilkinson, a barrister practising in London, but belonging to a Durham family. While on a visit to his native county in the year 1813, Mr. Wilkinson issued a circular calling attention to the frequently occurring accidents in coal mines, and proposing the institution of a society whose aim should be their prevention. His circular was issued on September 1st, 1813, and on the same day he wrote the following letter to the vicar of Heworth to accompany the printed proposal.

Ryhope, Sunderland, 1st Sept., 1813.

SIR,—I send you a plan I propose for a society the object of which is most important to the real interests of the North.

I shall feel obliged by your telling me what you think of it, and how it can be best carried into execution. Sir R. Milbanke, Dr. Fenwick and the Rev. Mr. Nesfield, &c., &c., highly approve of the plan.

I am happy in saying how much you are esteemed by all to whom I have mentioned the subject, for your humanity and ability in the unfortunate business at Felling.

I am Sir, Your very Obt. Servant, J. J. WILKINSON.

This letter shows that if Mr. Hodgson had been frowned upon for his efforts by some, he had won the esteem of others, and it also furnishes us with a glimpse at the origin of a society which was to play a very important part in bringing about the invention of the Davy safety lamp. Both Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Buddle were elected to the committee. For the society's first 'Appeal to the Public,' Mr. Hodgson was chiefly responsible, though when it appeared in the newspapers it was 'Signed at the Request, and in behalf of the Meeting of the Provisional Committee,' by Sir Ralph Milbanke. In his pamphlet on the Felling explosion Mr. Hodgson had invited scientific men to come to their aid. The only sentence I shall quote from the 'Appeal' is one that emphasises the conviction he had given utterance to then, that it was to science they must look to find the remedy for which they were in search. The 'Appeal' says:—

*The Main Object* of this Society is to invite the Attention of the scientific World to the Evils which the present System of Ventilation is inadequate to remedy, to induce the Chemist through Motives of Humanity, and by Offers of honourable Reward, to investigate the Origin, and obviate the destructive Consequences of the Fire Damp.

The Rev. Robert Gray, at that time rector of Bishopwearmouth, and subsequently bishop of Bristol, had, from its commencement, been a supporter of the society, and in the summer of 1815 he was inspired with the idea of inviting Sir Humphrey Davy to come to their assistance. Sir Humphrey, who had been spending a holiday in Scotland, readily complied with Dr. Gray's request, and agreed to break his journey at Newcastle on his way southward. Dr. Gray immediately arranged with Mr. Hodgson to call upon Sir Humphrey on his arrival in Newcastle, and also wrote to Mr. Buddle, requesting his co-operation in the matter. The interview between Mr. Hodgson

and Sir Humphrey took place on the 24th of August, 1815,<sup>1</sup> at the Turk's head in the Bigg market, the same inn, be it noted, where a little over two and a half years earlier the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries began its career of usefulness. There is, of course, no connexion between the two events, except that the Rev. John Hodgson played a leading part on each occasion. Still, I think, it is interesting enough to be worthy of passing mention, that within the walls of the same building in the Bigg market that saw the birth of our society, Sir Humphrey Davy began an enquiry which did not terminate until he had placed an instrument in the hands of the miner that revolutionised the coal trade.

On the 24th and 25th of August, Sir Humphrey Davy—who had stayed at Hebburn hall on the night of the 24th as the guest of Cuthbert Ellison, M.P.—pursued on Tyneside and at Sunderland the enquiries he began over the breakfast table at the Turk's head, and it is this coincidence of date with our present meeting that first suggested the appropriateness of introducing the subject to your notice to-night. A hundred years have passed since Sir Humphrey came here in response to the appeal that was sent out by men whose hearts had been made to bleed by the grim coal mining tragedies they had witnessed. It is well, I think, that we should mark an occasion which we can recognize now, as the first faint gleam of a brighter day for everyone connected with the coal producing areas of the country.

Mr. Hodgson has himself furnished us with an account of the visit of Sir Humphrey in his *History of Northumberland*, and as this account is quoted by Dr. Raine in the *Memoir* (vol. I, pp. 173-5) I need make no further allusion to it here. The letters from Sir Humphrey to Mr. Hodgson following upon the interview number about forty. I shall, however, only deal with those which relate to the experiments leading up to the invention.

Sir Humphrey's first letter, dated September 27th, 1815, is from Harewood house, in Yorkshire. His holiday was nearing its close, and he writes to Mr. Hodgson reminding him of his offer to help, and adding :—

I am now on my way to London where I am going expressly for the purpose of making experiments on the subject [of colliery explosions]. Will you have the kindness to get sent to me some quart bottles, five or six (common black glass) filled with the fire damp from the blower in your neighbourhood: the best way of filling them will be, I conceive, by emptying them close to the blower when full of water. Mr. Dunn offered to assist on this occasion. I have thought a good deal on the prevention of explosions from the fire-damp, and I entertain strong hopes of being able to effect something satisfactory on the subject.

A few complimentary words, a request to be remembered to Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, and directions as to the method of packing and sending the bottles concluded the letter.

Mr. Hodgson has kept the draft copy of his reply. It is a long letter, for the most part taken up with the writer's own personal observations and theories regarding the formation of fire-damp. One or two sentences are all we need to quote, though to print the whole would afford additional proof of Mr. Hodgson's anxiety to forward

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Raine gives the date of the interview as the 23rd of August, but a letter of Mr. Mathias Dunn's, the viewer at Hebburn colliery containing an extract from his diary, definitely states that Sir Humphrey visited Hebburn on the 25th of August and we know he went to this colliery the day after the interview at the Turk's head.

the cause they were working for, and would show how carefully and thoroughly he had studied the matter in all its bearings. He wrote on October 3rd, 1815, to Sir Humphrey :—

I saw Messrs. Buddle and Dunn yesterday morning at Hebburn Colliery, and they very willingly undertook to collect the gas, and send it to London according to your directions. It will be given either to the Lord Wellington or the True Briton coach this evening.

On the 15th of October, Sir Humphrey wrote acknowledging the receipt of the bottles of fire-damp. He adds :—

My experiments are going on successfully, and I hope in a few days to send you an account of them. I am going to be fortunate far beyond my expectations.

Four days later he wrote again, and in view of the importance of the facts he had to communicate, his letter I shall quote in full.

DEAR SIR,

23, Grosvenor Street, 19th October, 1815.

I am going through a set of experiments on mine damp, and have already discovered that explosive mixtures will not pass through small apertures or tubes, and that if a lamp or lantern be made air tight on the sides, and furnished with apertures to admit the air it will not communicate flame to the outward atmosphere.

My experiments have also furnished me with several other interesting views of the subject which I hope to be able to turn to advantage, and which I will communicate to you as soon as I can procure models of lamps to be sent to the North.

I do not wish this notice to be communicated to the public till I have mentioned it to some of my scientific friends in town; but I will in a short time draw up an account of my researches in the form of a sketch. I will send it to you before it be read at length before the Royal Society.

I find the fire-damp to be a hydro-carbonate, which by chemical analysis it has always been supposed to be.

The experiments on the fire-damp with tubes in a vessel air-tight on the sides are very interesting, and I have no doubt of the lamps furnished with them being perfectly safe, and of Mr. Buddle and Mr. Dunn approving them.

I am, Dear Sir, Very sincerely yours, H. DAVY.

The significance of this letter will be apparent to all who are acquainted, however slightly, with the construction of the safety lamp. The crowning triumph of Sir Humphrey's efforts was yet to come, but this letter reveals that he had discovered the root principle of the matter and was on the high road to success.

On the 30th of October he wrote again to Mr. Hodgson, enclosing a long account of the various lamps he had designed, and on the 19th of November, enclosed under frank from Cuthbert Ellison, M.P., came another letter announcing further progress. He wrote again, on the 9th of December, in sanguine tones about further experiments, and a week later, on December 16th, revealed the result of these experiments in a letter where every sentence showed how important he deemed his latest discovery to be. Here is an extract from it :—

I spoke of my improved lamps and lanterns in the last note I wrote to you. I have pushed my enquiries and experiments upon safety apertures to a most fortunate end —which I cannot refrain from mentioning—

#### FINE WIRE GAUZE

forms an explosion sieve and separates flame from air; and yet emits more light than horn. I can make all lamps and lanterns perfectly secure, and my means are demonstrably certain . . . You will I am sure rejoice at a success which will not be questioned when the lamps are inspected.

The importance Sir Humphrey attached to the peculiar quality possessed by wire gauze which his experiments had elicited, is disclosed by the prominence he gave the three words in his letter. We have no need to dwell upon its importance now, for his example in employing it in the construction of his safety lamp has been followed ever since, and though many modifications and improvements have been adopted, what he called the explosion sieve—that is the wire gauze—still forms the element of safety in the miners' safety lamp.

Dr. Raine speaks of Davy having by this discovery fettered 'in a thin web of wire gauze the destructive enemy which had annihilated its thousands'; and in a letter dated December 29th, 1815, Sir Humphrey tells Mr. Hodgson that he had succeeded in confining the destructive element, flame, 'like a bird in a cage.' Sir Humphrey's metaphor is scarcely so happy as Dr. Raine's, but they both attempt to convey the same idea, that the fire-damp which the miner encountered in the colliery workings flared up and burned within the gauze cylinder of the lamp, and did not set fire to the explosive mixture by which it was surrounded.

In his letter of 29th December, Sir Humphrey promised to send Mr. Hodgson models of his lamps, and in a rough sketch showed what he termed 'the last, the most simple, and the most perfect.' This model, which in all essentials is the same as the Davy lamp of to-day, arrived at Heworth vicarage on Monday, the 8th January, 1816, and on the following day, in the workings of Hebburn colliery, it emerged triumphantly from the severe tests to which it was subjected under the directions of Mr. Hodgson, and the viewer of the colliery, Mr. Matthias Dunn. In a letter to Sir Humphrey Davy, Mr. Hodgson gives a vivid description of the trials which demonstrated the value of the invention, but as that letter is printed in full in Dr. Raine's *Memoir* (vol. I, pp. 178–82) nothing further than a reference to its existence need be said about it here.

I have not had much to tell about the part that Mr. Buddle played in all these enquiries and experiments. This is because Mr. Hodgson did most of the correspondence in connexion with the subject. But the collection of letters which has been laid under contribution for this paper contains abundance of proof of the warm friendship that existed between the great mining expert and the vicar of Heworth, and of their complete trust in each other, and cordial co-operation in every step that was taken to attain the end they aimed at.

And now that we have traced the process of discovery from the appeal which was made to science, down to the answer which science gave, and incidently shown that Sir Humphrey Davy received local assistance in his researches, the value of which he was never slow to acknowledge, we may leave the subject for others to deal with when in January, 1916, we reach the centenary of the introduction of the Davy lamp into the coal mines of the country. Whatever the outcome, whether the centenary is recalled or disregarded, the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries may, at least, claim after to-night that, as in 1815 some of its members helped in the work of making the Davy lamp a success, so, in 1915 the society has not neglected to revive the memory of their services.

I have dealt in this paper with a single episode in the story of the invention of the safety lamp. But it does not seem fitting, especially in the North of England, that the question should be treated even in a cursory and incomplete manner, without a reference being made

to, at least, two local inventors—Dr. Clanny and George Stephenson—who share with Sir Humphrey Davy the honour of having applied their talents to the attempt to find a remedy for the dangers of fire-damp. That Dr. Clanny was first in the field is indisputable, and that Sir Humphrey Davy saw and examined Dr. Clanny's lamp when he visited the north in August, 1815, is well-known. But the lamp invented by the Sunderland doctor was clumsy and expensive, and had nothing in common with the type of lamp introduced by either Davy or Stephenson.

When we come to Stephenson's lamp, however, we find that the principle underlying its construction was identical with that which gave Sir Humphrey Davy such hopes of success at the very commencement of his researches—the principle that small tubes or apertures would not permit the internal flame in the lamp to set fire to an explosive gas surrounding it. That both Davy and Stephenson, working at the same problem, discovered this principle independent of each other, and without either having any knowledge of what the other was doing, there seems to be no reason to doubt. In the history of inventions the same thing has occurred before. But at the time of the introduction of the safety lamp many bitter words were spoken by the respective champions of Davy and Stephenson to show that there had been a filching of ideas or a priority of inspiration. It is better that the old dispute should be allowed to rest, and that the hard things uttered should be forgotten. The collection of data relating to the safety lamp preserved by the Rev. John Hodgson contains a large amount of matter touching on the controversy. I have read a good deal of it, much of it contained in private letters that, one is glad to think, have remained private. After reading some of the angry words that were bandied about, I will only say that I have learned from them that in the heat of the moment even a philosopher may forget his philosophy, and utter things about a rival for which he must, if his utterances ever recurred to him when the passion had passed, have been heartily ashamed. And there was one of Stephenson's supporters who frequently forgot the courtesy of expression that is expected from a gentleman. But the ashes of the burning controversy that raged around the question of priority are cold and dead. We may well leave them undisturbed, and only remember that both Davy and Stephenson did their best for humanity, and for the efforts they made are both deserving of our gratitude."

Thanks were voted to Mr. Oxberry by acclamation.

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#### MISCELLANEA.

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THE NORTHERN STAGE (*Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. xi, p. 31)

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Miss Dodds communicates the following note :—

"There is one play, 'The Assumption of the Virgin,' which has been added in a later hand." This is the statement of Halliwell-Phillipps, in his edition of the plays for the Shakespeare Society, but W. W. Greg, who is editing them for the Early English Text Society, states that on a careful examination of the manuscript he found that the 'Assumption' play, though written in a different hand and on different paper, had been corrected and rubricated by the scribe who copied the rest of the cycle; consequently this play must be contemporary with the others. [*Athenaeum*, 13th Sept., 1913.]

## THE RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following letters from Henry Rodbourne, the agent, to Sir J. Webb and Lady Webb, are from the Rev. T. Stephen's collection (continued from page 82) :—

Honoured Sir

London 23d Decembr' 1723.

By mine of the 20th I presumed to acquainte you I had (that moment) the honour of yours of the 17th & 22th, N.S. as also one inclosed from my honoured Lady, wherein her La'pp, seemes to take the most proper method for Stateing an acco't ever Since the death of my late Lord, and I am certeine, will be the most effectuall meanes to State and distinguish my late Ladyes Separate acco'ts Since itt dos not appear so inteligible as I was in hopes itt might haue done but as I was never acquainted or lett into her La'pps private acco'ts I know nothing further than the paym't of Bills of Exch'e & her La'pps other ord'r's to particular persons and w'ch were placed to my gener'll acco't of Cash, & abstracts of the S'd Cash acco't w'th the Stewardes, Sent to her La'pp once or twice ayear, as I presume you finde among the papers ; and therefore the moneys p'd from time to time, yearly betwixt Christmas & Christmas is the most certeine & ready way to finde out the truth & w'ch my Lady may expect Shall be punctually done w'th all the Speed your other affaires will permitt me & w'ch w'th my humblest duty I request her La'pp may know. I alwayes did believe her La'pps Joynture would best appeare by quarterly paym'ts out of my Cash acco't as also for my Lord's & Serv'ts boarde, & pockett money, Lady Ann's Interest money, Law charges and casuall expences : because mine is the acco't must appeare (if called for) in Chancery. Then a particular acco't ought to be kept of Lady Ann's money, and my late Ladyes proper acco't ought to have been kept distinct & separate from all the rest. but nothing of the beforemenconed appears in my acco'ts or the Stewards. I am moreover humbly of opinion that something of ye method proposed, will also make your acco'ts more inteligible & less burthensome for the future, 'tho' in the interim I shall observe your comands concerning the Sums menconed, and will not faile to pay the persons & Anuityes as directed. the Lady Mary's interest I believe is p'd pursuant to my ord'r Some time Since, and ye Merch'ts tell me by their last letter, Mr: E hath p'd them £2000 (w'ch he foolishly told them was the W. acco't) & w'ch hath made me uneasy after ye precaucons I haue taken in yt affaire. I believe you'll easily understand my late ironicall letter, that gentlem'n & I stand well, So wee must keep faire but not be over hasty. Att present I haue a dispute w'th the purchaser of Whenby ab't paym't of his proporc'on of Mr Rookes & Lady Dowagers rentcharge, & w'ch hath putt a full stopp to the Report to the Comm'r's I was gett'g for that & Some arrears due to my Lord on Whenby acco't. I haue Sent him avery Sharp letter upon that affaire w'ch I hope will haue a good effect, if not Mr Rooke is resolved to Levy the whole upon Whenby : then I hope he'll thinke itt his interest to comply. alfo Mr Elstob the Comm'r's late Agent haveing refused to repay the money he wrongfully rec'd I haue given ord'r's to Sue those ten'ts who then paid him in oposicon to my late Ladyes request & promise of indemnity. Doct'r ffairely hath not drawne any bill upon me, So that I will not faile to obey yo'r comands in remitting the Sum as directed. neither do I heare any thing of your £150 bill formerly menconed, I hope the orders I haue given & menconed above will haue yo'r approbacon and am with all Duty & Submission,

Hono'rd Sr:

wee have a strong report  
that his Maj'y will remitt  
halfe the new tax.

Yo'r most faithfull & most  
obedient Servant,

H. R.

[Addressed : ' A Monsieur | Mons<sup>r</sup> Le Chevalier Webb.]

Madam

London the 3d of Janry 1723 O.S.

I haue the honour of yo'r La'pps Abstract w'th Sr: John's Letter of the 29th, and will not faile to observe all ord'r's & direcions, & assoone as possible will examine particulars : but as to the Probat & enrollment of Wills, itt is not required in our case ; only reall Estates Devised by Will, there indeed the Lands Shall not pass without itt. & this is by the explanatory Act to that of the Registering Act in 1717 w'ch is Mr: Pigot's opinion alfo, So

your La'pp may depend upon itt, that wee haue no occasion to do any thing of that kinde, as to CR: or any other matter nothing can be done as yett, but in Some Short time I hope Something may be done. before I pay the Glasier menconed I humbly desire to know his name if itt be Scriven whose debt is ab't £80 his case is hard never haveing rec'd one peny of my Lords money in his life time, he has often made complaints to me, & I believe my late Deare Lady did intend him ye first paym't of my late Lords debts. there is a bond my late Lady gave Mr Eyre for £1000, of w'ch I p'd £300 in part by her La'pp's direcon. I finde if the rem'dr of the principell could be p'd w'th the interest, itt would do him avery great kindness, att this time, being much press'd (as he tells me) for moneyes due from his late Brother. I hope your La'pp, Sr: John and all your deare family are in perfect health, wishing many happy New Yeares, and am w'th intire Duty & Submisfion

Madam Yo'r La'pps most faithfull & most obed't Servant

Hen: Rodbourne.

On Tuesday next the Duke of Norfolkes Brother Mr Phill: Howard is to be married to Mr: Stonors eldest Daughter.

I haue returned £50 to Mr flarell att . . . 1590 Liv'es tournois.

Assoone as I can putt acco'ts &c: into a little ord'r I intend an Abstract of all moneyes, Since my last, to the time of my late Lady's Decease, and alfo Since that time upon Sr: John's acco't as Guardian to my Young Lord. Mr: Errington hath lately paid the Merchants £2000 att Newcastle to be returned as opportunity offers.

Itt often fretts me to thinkie I had not a power to haue purchased the Anuity & the Reversion. next tuesday ye 7th inst: is the last day the Comm'r's Sitt as a Boarde, So I am in a hurry to gett our Report, then they breake up their housekeeping I hope forever.

[Addressed : ' For | The Hono'rble the Lady Webb att | Brussels.' ]

Madam

London the 20th of Janry 1723

Pursuant to yo'r La'pps commands I haue here inclosed Extracts from mine, and the Stewards acco'ts of all the particulars of moneys p'd & returned to my late Dear Ladys order and use, but how and upon what acco't applied, I am wholly ignorant: however I hope these particulars may be Some help towards the due examinacion and adjust'g the private Anuall acco't your La'pp mencioned, for if the Several extraordinary Sums applied to the use of my Deare Lord & Lady Ann be fully & truely entered, I humbly conceive, 'twill not be difficult to adjust the proper Anuall allowances for their boarde, Servants &c: those Anuall gross Sums (I alwayes thought) might haue appeared more properly in my Cash acco't belonging to my Lord, and So transferr'd to her La'pps particular acco't from whence the paym'ts & remittances from time to time, might haue issued, as her La'pps occasions had required. and I believe may yett w'th Some addiconall care & trouble, be put into the method I proposed as above, by Setting off these Sev'all payments, in part of my Ladys Joynture, Anuall allowance for my Lord, Lady Ann's interest &c: w'ch last to be kept in a separate acco't as particularized & mencioned in yo'r La'pp's last, and I humbly propose itt as the most proper & ready method for Sr: John's future acco't of those affaires. I meane, that my Lords Anuall allowance for boarde, Servants, expences, &c: be paid quarterly to Sr: John's owne acco't, and all remittances be made from itt only, & not from my Lords acco't as formerly. If I do not explaine my Selfe so fully as I ought, I humbly request your La'pp will be pleased to lett me know. Your La'pp will finde in the inclosed particular a Sum of money paid to the late Lady Gascoine & £50 to Mrs: florster by my late Ladys particular ord'r's in writeing: but whether in repaym't of moneys borrowed is not express'd. the new tax is not fix'd as yett in many parts of this Kingdom, but I do not finde L'd Gage's news proves true, or that any part will be remitted of this Yeare : tho' they assure us itt will never be imposed againe, and only 2s 6d the Land tax for the ensuing yearre. I haue this moment the honour of a Letter from Sr: John dated the 12th of this month N.S. w'th a Note upon Mr: Wright for £200 w'ch Shall be placed to Sr: Johns acco't & haue p'd both bills for £150 & £200. my two last of the 3d & 10th of this mo. O.S. I hope are since arrived; & therefore Shall not repeate the contents, only ye Comm'res haveing altered their resolucon Sitt generally once a weeke, w'ch obliges me to

be very cautious. I am forced to attend them, till I haue their Answer to my Memoriall, 'tho' I am convinced they'll never part w'th 2d of the money they haue wrongfully rec'd from the Estate. I also haue been obliged to complaine of the purchaser of Whenby, who refuses to pay his Share of the rentcharge apportioned to Mr Rooke & Lady Dowager unles they will give him Separate acquittances, and the said rentcharge being vested in Trustees, renders the method almost impracticable ; besides Mr: Rooke Stormes & Sweares he'll not receive itt in parcels, but in one intire Sum quarterly by my hand as heretofore, and thereupon hath ordered an Attorney to make a distress on the Ten'ts of Whenby forthwith, So that wee are like to haue Some delay in the payment of Lady Dowag'r w'ch I feare for circumstances will not admitt of 'till matters are Setled or that I haue Sir John's direcon ; therefore in order to keep that Lady quiet, I'll venture to pay the next Quarter, w'ch becomes due the 1st of february next, humbly desireing direcon therein as Speedily as possible. I beseech God Almighty to grant Sr: John your La'pp & all your dearest family perfect health & am with intire Duty & Submifion

Madam | Yo'r La'pps most faithfull & most obedient | Servant

Hen: Rodbourne.

The 17th I had a Letter from Tichborne & all are well there.

I request this may present my humble duty to Sr: John.

As I am writeing haue receiv'd a parcell of Lace in a pacquett from the Secretary's Office & am Sending itt to Mr: Talbot as ordered.

[Addressed : ' For | The Honorable the Lady Webb | att | Brussels.' ]

Madam

London 3d of february 1723.

I have the honour of yr La'pps of the 29 ultim' and also from Sr: John of the 9th inst N.S. & will take due care of the £100 bill when pr'sented, & in the interim attend yo'r La'pps further instructions as menconed in Sir John's last Letter. Wee are much Surprised att the miscarriage of the Box of writeings, Since they arrived Safe att Bridges as appears by the inclosed from Mr Hunter to me ; and therefore if not arrived, 'twill be proper for Mrs Hill to enquire of Mr: Joseph Ververs att Brussels. in my former to Sr: John, I presumed to mencon the pay'mt of the two last bills of Exch'e, Mr: Lacey's bill & the £15, for putting out a boy apprentice. that I had reserved £15 for a Son of Mr Gough in the Country, whose name Mr: Webb believes Sr: John mistakes for Mr Corfe, who sent a letter to Brussels, w'ch wee both humbly desire may be explained. & that I haue p'd Mr: Webb the remaining £20 in full of interest due att Mich'mas last, & w'ch he said amounted to ab't £70 in his hands in Banke. if I might be permitted to recomend one whose Parents by great losses are become very poore, and the youth very deserveing, and an object of Charity, is willing to accept of any trade, who I dare undertake, will answer the intencion of yo'r bounty, when Sir John will be pleased to give orders for an enquiry. I shall accept itt as a bounty to my Selfe, and as itt's from a motive of Charity I hope to obteine Sr: John's & your La'pps pardon for this presumpcon, 'tho' att a time when I am very Sensible, both Sr: John & your La'pp are involved in a crowd of intricate business. in my former I also menconed the pacquett of lace Safely delivered to Mrs: Talbots hand. and will not faile to pay Mr: Prichard's Note when due & place it to acco't as directed. That our good god will be pleased to preserve Sr: John your La'pp & dearest family in perfect health, is the daily prayer of

I have p'd the Glasier his bill  
£81 : 7 : 0 & enjoyned him Secrecy  
who presents his most humble  
thanks for your goodness to him.

Madam

Yo'r La'pps most faithfull &  
most obedient Serv't  
Hen: Rodbourne.

I request this may present my most humble Duty to Sir John.

[Addressed : ' For | The Honorable the Lady Webb | att | Brussels.' ]

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 8

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 29th September 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several accounts recommended by the council for payment were ordered to be paid.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Thomas Walter Coning, 9 Haldane Terrace, Newcastle.
2. R. W. Martin, Rhondda House, Benton, Newcastle.

The following books, etc., were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., president :—*A Conference of Pleasure*, composed for some festive occasion about the year 1592, by Francis Bacon; edited from a MS. belonging to the noble donor, by James Spedding. [Mr. P. Brewis said: *A Conference of Pleasure* is a title given by Spedding, and also used by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, to describe a document otherwise known as 'The Northumberland Manuscript,' but which as a whole has no title. It is a small foolscap folio, originally 10½ by 7½ inches, on the cover of which has been a table of contents, wherein this particular device presented by the Duke has the title :—'Mr. ffr:ncis Bacon | Of Tribute, or Giving what is Due,' followed by four subordinate titles—'The Praise of the Worthiest Virtue,' 'The Praise of the Worthiest Affection,' 'The Praise of the Worthiest Power,' and 'The Praise of the Worthiest Person.' The subject of these four praises are respectively virtue, love, knowledge, and lastly the queen, Elizabeth, and the whole is a device written by Bacon with the object of reconciling the queen to Essex after one of their numerous quarrels. The manuscript is not in Bacon's own handwriting, but has been identified with a high degree of probability as the writing of John Davies of Hereford, (1561-1618), one of Bacon's scribes, and also employed as teacher of writing to the children of Henry Percy, ninth earl of Northumberland. The manuscript was discovered in 1867, with other papers, in a box in Northumberland house. It contains many things besides the praises, and the cover has some highly interesting scribbling upon it.]

From the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A.:—*A Thousand Years of the Church in Chester-le-Street*, by the Rev. Canon Blunt, M.A.

From Mrs. Willans :—*The Truth about German Atrocities* (Parliamentary Recruiting Committee).

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary*, xi, 9 (Sep. 1915).

*Exchanges:*—

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, n.s., xv.

From the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A.:—*Bulletin*, no. 46.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Transactions*, 4 ser. v, i.

*Purchases*:—*North Country Diaries*, II (124 Surt. Soc. publ.); *The Museums Journal*, xi, no. 3; *Pedigree Register*, III, 34; and *Notes and Queries* for September.

## DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM:—

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor:—

From Mr. W. H. Cullen:—The following coins and medals: Silver—Coronation medal, Edward VII and Alexandra; of queen Victoria, sixpence and threepence of 1901; 12 annas of 1862; of president Kruger, a shilling of 1896. Copper, of queen Victoria, pennies of 1854 and 1901, a farthing of 1901, and a quarter anna of 1862; of Albert, king of the Belgians, a 2 cent piece of 1912.

## EXHIBITED:—

By Mrs. Clayton of the Chesters:—A bronze measure of Roman date, in shape like a truncated cone, found in June near the Roman fort of Caervoran (*Magna*). It is about 10½ inches high, 7½ inches diameter at top, and 11 inches at bottom, and weighs 25 lbs. 12 ozs., its capacity being 20 pints or thereabouts. On its side is inscribed in letters of the best period IMP . . . CAESARE | AVG · GERMANICO · XV COS | EXACTVS · AD · f · XVIIS | HABET · P · XXXIIX, which are thus Englished by prof. Haverfield: ‘In the year when Domitian was consul for the fifteenth time this measure was tested to a capacity of 17½ sextarii; its weight is 38 pounds.’ The name of the emperor (Domitian) has been carefully erased. The words are divided by triangular stops. (See opposite plate.)

Mr. Blair (secretary), in the absence of the writer, read a learned paper on the object and on Roman weights and measures in general, by professor Haverfield, F.S.A., a vice-president, illustrated by lantern slides. It will probably be printed in the next volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (3 ser., XIII) *in extenso* with illustrations.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to prof. Haverfield for the notes, on the motion of prof. Duff, and to Mrs. Clayton for the exhibit, on the motion of the chairman, who stated that one of their members, Mr. Otto Levin, was the first to notice the object in the course of a journey along the Roman Wall.

Mr. R. Coitman Clephan, F.S.A., a vice-president, read a long and elaborate paper, fully illustrated by lantern slides, ‘On Armour with an Account of the Tournament.’

Thanks were voted to Mr. Clephan by acclamation.

## MISCELLANEA.

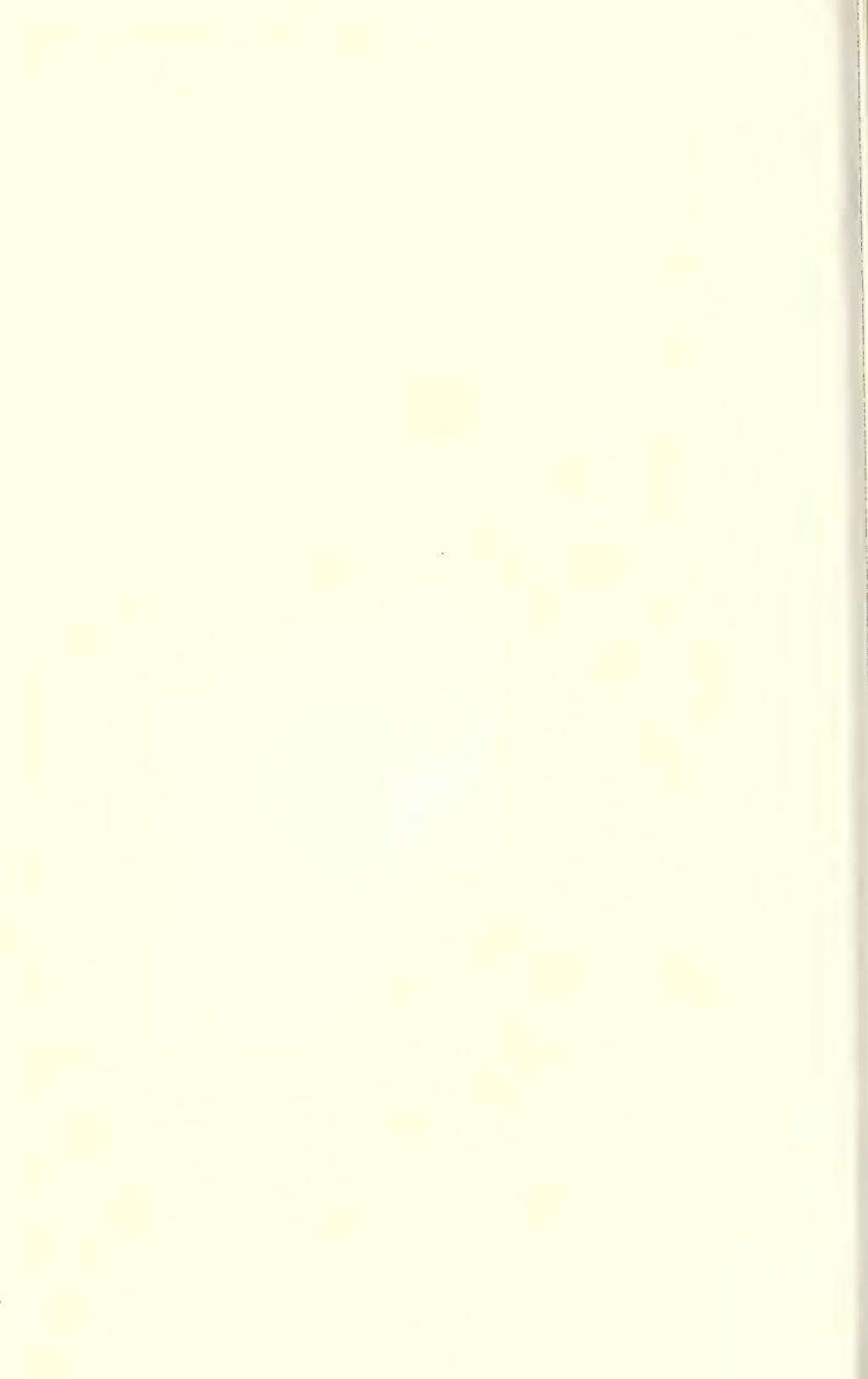
## THE COQUETDALE RANGERS.

The Rev. M. Culley of Coupland Castle has kindly sent the following, which he contributed to the *Berwick Journal* last July:—

“Among the numerous bodies of military that were called into existence in Northumberland in the latter part of the 18th century

ROMAN BRONZE MEASURE FOUND NEAR CAEVORIAN (*Magna*).  
From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.





in consequence of the Napoleonic wars and threatened invasion of England, the corps known as the Coquetdale Rangers is of considerable interest to those living in the northern parts of the county, for this body was largely recruited within the district extending from North Coquetdale Ward to Tillside and Bowmont-water in Glendale.

A certain amount of interest has been revived in the history of these old, and in most cases, defunct corps, in view of the somewhat similar circumstances prevailing amongst us at the present time.

There appears to be some uncertainty as to the exact date of enrolment of the Coquetdale yeomanry cavalry through the earliest muster rolls not being forthcoming; but at any rate the corps had been recruited previous to the 31st January 1804, for they are known to have mustered at Glanton, with the other local bodies of militia on that night of alarm, when the beacons answering one another along the whole line of the Cheviots, announced (though as it turned out falsely) the invasion of the kingdom. In 1805 and 1806 the corps was under the command of Captain Thomas Selby, of Biddleston, while amongst those serving under him occur the old local names of Mills, Morrison, Moody, etc.

On the 26th April, 1806, Lieut.-Col. Rawdon inspected the Coquetdale Rangers, and reported favourably of them. Their uniform, which appears to have been new for the occasion, was scarlet, with white breeches, brass helmet with black horse-hair plume, and scarlet cloak. Captain Selby died at an early age in 1818, and was succeeded, either immediately or shortly after, in the command of the corps by Captain John Collingwood Tarleton, of Collingwood house. In 1805, the corps numbered 55, while by 1821 (Captain Tarleton commanding) the number of troopers had increased to 183.

A few years later, Captain Kerr seems to have been in command; he was succeeded by Captain Matthew Culley, of Coupland castle, whose commission bears date 8th July, 1827, just 88 years ago. There is preserved at Coupland castle a muster roll of Captain Kerr's troop when the command was taken over by Captain Culley in 1827. It comprised 56 effectives. No apology is made here for printing the roll of names. It is instructive as showing the patriotic spirit which animated our ancestors; while many of those, from the same district of Northumberland, now serving in the army, cannot fail to be interested in recognising the names perchance of grandfather or great-grandfather, or other kinsmen.

'Captain Culley's Troop'; (arranged as in the original, alphabetically)—Thos. Allen, Trumpeter, Wooler; Samuel Allen, Wooler; John Bolton, Sergeant, Ewart; Thos. Bolam, Netherton; Thos. Brown, Howtel; Robt. Brown, Wooler; Oswald Baird; William Bell; William Black; Robt. Chisholme, Sergt., St. Margrets; Alexr. Chandler; James Caisley; Thos. Duncan, Qr. Master, Humbleton; Thos. Dickinson; Thos. Dickson, Wooler; Richd. Elliott, Wooler; Wm. Fairnington, Wooler; Robt. Gardner, Wooler; Andrew Gowans, Wooler; Jno. Greg, Wooler; Jno. Glaister, Wooler; Thos. Henderson, Chatton; Ralph Herbertson, Bamborough; William Herbertson, ditto; Jas. Hall, Fenham; Jas. Hall, Wooler; Jos. Hall, Wooler; Jno. Hall, ditto; Robt. Jameson, Newmoore House; Jno. Jobson, Alnwick; Geo. Kinghorn, Wooler; Jno. Lilly; Jno. Lumsdon, Alnwick; Peter McLarin, Wooler; Samuel Mills; Wm. Moffatt, Whittingham; Jno. Nevins, Marledown; Robt. Ormiston, Wooler; Robt. Oliver, Alnwick; Jas. Percy, Flodon Edge; Geo Phillips, Lowick;

Jno. Pringle, Alnwick; Chas. Rogers, Corporal, Wooler; Jno. Rogers, Chatton; Saml. Redpeth, Alnwick; Jno. Smith, Sergeant, Low Haughhead; Isaac Steel, Brankston Hill; David Scott; Joseph Scott; James Smart, Alnwick; James Skelly, Alnwick; Jno. Turnbull, Wooler; Jno. Taylor, Wooler; Jas. Weightman, Wooler; Jno. Watson; Thomas Young, Wooler.

Under dates 18th March and 9th August, 1827, the roll shows the signatures of nearly all the members of the corps, as well as a list of the accoutrements of each. Amongst the latter occur pistols, sword and sling, sword belt, helmet and feather, breastplate, pouch and belt, holster, and spurs."

#### THE RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following letters, *re* Lady Derwentwater's rent charge of £1000 per annum, and opinion of counsel from Henry Rodbourne, the agent, to Sir J. Webb and Lady Webb, are from the Rev. T. Stephens's collection (continued from page 96) :—

Honoured Sir

London 7 Jun' 1725.

I haue the honour of yo'r of the 9th N.S. and will take punctuall care of yo'r bills when pr'sented, as alfo of your tryall att the Assizes, havinge already given direccions in order to itt. I had lately a letter from Hatherope and my Lady with all the family there are in perfect health, and the Young Lady goes on very well, and am extremely glad to hear that you & your deare family are well, w'ch I beseech God to continue. A fewe days since, a Gentleman arrived here from Mr Constable with the Probat of Lady M R's. Will, and 4 other papers w'ch after wee had read, & considered, att Mr Stricklands Chambers, they delivered me Copyes of em, ye 1st dated 20 febry 1722/3 ye 2nd 28th of febry 1722/3, the first called instrucions to Mr C—, is Signed, the other call'd her Verball Will is unsigned. therein are divers limitacons and bequests and among the rest, a writeing box to my Lord. the 3d dated the 2d of March, 1724, is call'd a Codicill unsigned. and the 4th dated the Same day is call'd her instrucions to Mr C—— unsigned. but they Say she declared her intencion to Signe them the next day w'ch proved to be the day of her death. in these two last papers Shee leaves Nafferton, a Moiety of Redheugh, and the tythes of Norham to my L'd chargeable w'th the paym't of £4010 Secured on the said tythes. also to my L'd all her Lead Mynes or Shares in Lead mynes, Subject to the paym't of the Colle debts. three of these papers, are the hand writeing of the good man, but are Such a jumble of incoherencies & contradiccons as I haue not mett w'th before. I haue inquired into the value of the Estates menconed & I finde ye Anuall rents are as follows Viz—Nafferton . . . . . £218 : 0 : 0  
A Moiety of Redheugh . £192 : 0 : 0  
And Norham Tythes . £438 : 0 : 0

The tythes are held by Lease for 21 yeares of the B'pp of Durham, renewable every 7 Yeares att £300 fine and £60  $\frac{1}{3}$  Ann' reserved rent. Redheugh I finde was left by her brother Mr: Franc' R, w'th a particular recomendacon of his Godson & nephew, Mr. C. R. who is not So much as named in these papers, and is oddly express'd to my Lord, as follows, I leaue halfe of Redheugh to my litle L'd D— in case halfe of itt be thought to belong to him by the best & ablest Councill, and not otherwise, indeed the whole Seemes to be a confused disposicon of things, as you'll finde when you read the papers w'ch I presume my Lady will take care to convey safe to your hand: because I humbly thinke they require ye utmost Secrecy. nor can one guess how those contradictions will be reconciled till there is a conference betwixt my Lady and Mr C— w'ch I hope will be att her La'pps returne hether. Doct'r Chamberlen haveing assigned the £2000 mortgage upon the marriage of his Daughter to Mr: Hopkins of WarwickShire, hath prevented the paym't of itt according to notice, and w'ch Mr Hopkins desired to continue att 4  $\frac{1}{3}$  C't; therefore the last weeke I attended him, and lett him know the money had been ready ever Since the 28th of May, and from

that day you expected the interest to cease, and as you had no occasion to continue the money, I desired the mortgage might be assigned, w'ch he promised should be done forthwith. So as I hope that affaire will soone be dispatch'ed. I am with intire Duty and Submfisyon.

Honoured Sir

Yo'r most faithfull & most

obedient Servant,

Hen: Rodbourne.

Mr. Errington tells me the double tax is taken off my Lords estate, but not by Mr Ledgard tho' you haue been so generous & kinde to him.

I forgot to acquainte you, that some discourse happening att our meeeting to read the papers concerning the Coll's Will whereby her La'pp was only ten't for life, y't the whole ought to haue come to my L'd charged only w'th the residue of his debts, w'ch the personall Estate was not Sufficient to pay. the Gentleman answered me that her La'pp haiving bought itt of the Comm'r's Shee thought herselfe Sole & absolute Mistress & might charge or give itt, to whom, or to what uses Shee pleased, to w'ch I replied, that by Law Shee might do, as he said : but as Shee Sold two of the Mann'r's call'd Plessy & Newsham the first being of ye Anuall value of £458 : 5 : 0 the other of £438 : 15 : 0 for £16200, being £7000 more than the purchase money, I humbly conceived the Surplus w'th the other parts of the Estate in equity & good conscience, ought to haue been left to my L'd in order to discharge the S'd residue of ye debts, and what other incumbrances might affect it. . . . w'th Submission & respect, and he seemingly acq . . . I said, one thing I could not omitt obseruing, . . . last, my L'd had nothing left him but the old w . . . box. 'tho' the will was made the 22d of November 1722, [there] are Several reverions left, but I do not finde more than £100 in present, left to Mr C—

[Addressed : 'A Monsieur | Monsieur Le Chevalier Webb | Proche Berlemon | A | Bruxelles.']

Honoured Sir

London 3, Apr' 1727 O.S.

I haue the honour of yo'r's of the 22th March & this afternoon another of the 8th curr't N.S. & also of the 5th & will not faile to performe all yo'r comands & payments therein menconed. but first I must crave leave to pr'sent my humble thankes for your generous bountie, and hope & Sincerely wish, I may haue Some opportunity in yo'r affaires to deserve itt, I do assure you non shall be more ready in yo'r Service, and will use my best endeavours in renewing the Lease w'th Christ hospitall. they now propose to grant 21 Yeares after 3 in being, so I intend to bidd £750, net money without repaires, and will endeavour to put those or the greatest part upon the Tenants. The Duplicate of your last acco't Sent by Mr: Thorold, I inclosed in my letter for your perusal before her arriveall, as I did also to my honoured Lady, of her La'pps particular acco't but if those miscarried, upon notice I will not faile to Send others. herewith I present a Copy of the Case touching Lady Darw'r rentcharge (wh'ch I stated att the request of Mr: Rooke) with Mr Pigots opinion thereupon, intirely for Mr Rooke, & who is likewise entituled, to the plate & other personall Estate, for want of adisposicon in writeing. I finde Mr Pigots opinion is grounded upon a late resolucon in the Court of Chancery. I'll acquaint L'd Harcourt that you haue complyed w'th his request, and am w'th intire Duty & Submission, Yo'r most faithfull & most

You haue all paym'ts to Mr: Thompson Hono'ed Sir obed't Servant,  
in my acco'ts w'ch agrees I believe w'th the time Hen: Rodbourne.  
therefore I conclude the mistake is in him &  
the Lady, he sent ye last mo: to demand 3 qu'r's before it was due.

The Case concerning the late Lady  
Darwentwaters rentcharge.

By the Deed of Separacon dated the 6th of february 1700 made between A & the Trustees of B, his wife. the s'd A agreed w'th the s'd Trustees that they should raise & pay to B, his s'd wife the Sum of £1000 p<sup>t</sup> ann' tax free, in lieu of £400 p<sup>t</sup> ann' Separate mainteinance & Joyn-ture & Setled ye Rents & profits of divers Baronyes, Mann'r's, Lands &c: for the terme of 99 Yeares In Trust to pay the s'd B £1000 p<sup>t</sup> Ann' thereout for her life att 4 paym'ts Vidlt. the

1st of May the 1st of August the 1st of November and the 1st of february, by even & equall porcons, and to pay the overplus to the S'd A, his heires & Assignes. w'ch s'd Sum of £1000 was rec'd by the S'd B. for Sev'ell yeares accordingly.

B, dyed on the quarter day the 1st of November 1726 about ten of the Clock att night. Qu:—Whether the Exec'r's &c: of the S'd B, the wife or the heir att Law of A, be intituled to the quarterly Sum of £250, She dyeing on the S'd day att the hour above menconed.

The currant opinion has been that if the Grantee of a rent dye on ye day itt is due before Midnight that the heir att Law Shall haue the rent, not the Exec'r's, &c: But in naturall Equity I think itt belongs to Execut'r's for the renſ was due on the 1st of November & ought to be demanded before Sun Sett ; if therefore itt was due, the act of God did not divest that duty, & in conscience & equity I thinke the Execut'r's ought to haue itt, and I am informed itt has been so resolved in equity.

Nath Pigott, 27 March 1727.

[Addressed : ‘A Monsieur | Monsieur Le Chevalier Webb | Proche Berlemont | A | Bruxelles | By | Ostend.’]

Honoured Sir,

London 5<sup>th</sup> Maij 1727.

I herewith pr'sent, Mr: Mead's opinion concerning the late Lady Darwentwaters rentcharge, to whom I put a 2d quer', in ord'r to your indemnity, and you will observe he advises the direcon of the Court of Chancery before you pay the money, and accordingly I intend to give Mr Rooke notice thereof, being now in Towne, pressing earnestly to haue itt, w'ch was the reason, together w'th your sentiments of the 19th past, of my takeing this 2d opinion, and if Mr Petre pleases he may haue an opportunity of proposeing to the Court his claime in behalfe of his Lady & all others concerned, and an amieable Decree may be had for their Satisfaccon as also for your indemnity.

I haue attended the Committee of Governors of Christ Church hospitall, who seemed unprepared for a treaty, & adjourned itt therfore to a further time, Sine die, & promis'd notice when they expected my attendance, and 'tho' I have made a considerable interest w'th Some of their members yett I almost despaire of Success, Since I am Sensible they give roome for other bidders by this adjournm't.

I haue rec'd the Deed of Conveyance by Mr Hunter w'th my vouchers, & a Duplicate of my honoured Ladys acco't but not the Duplicate of your owne acco'ts w'ch I sent inclosed in a letter for your perusall a litle before his departure from hence ab't the time Mr: Thorold tooke charge of 'em, if itt be mislaid or miscarried I will send another upon notice.

This moment I haue the honour of yo'r's of the 7th, and am extremely glad that Mr: Tho: Webb is in so faire away of recovery, I beseech God to give him & continue you my honoured Lady and all your deare family in perfect health, and will not faile to take due care of your bill when pr'sented.

I expect Mr: Rowl'd Belasyse this night and that to morrow he will execute the Deeds, and I doubt not but the money will then be paid : but as Ind' Comp'es Bonds are advanced to 52 £ C't prem' I Humbly request your further direcon before I buy, because wee continue very uncertaine whether peace or warr, and one woud not lose halfe a Yeares interest or run the risque of itt if possible, but as you are in amore certaine way of intelligence than wee are here, I hope to haue the honour of yo'r Speedy commands being w'th all Duty & Submiss'n

Hono'rd Sir

Mr Pigot Mr Gyles the Proct'r  
& I haue taken true paines  
for Mad'm Steinghen, & att this  
time I am labouring hard for an  
accommodacon w'ch I hope to effect.

Yo'r most faithfull &  
most obedient Serv't  
Hen: Rodbourne.

Mr Mead's opinion.

By Deed of Separacon dated 6th of february 1700 made Between A & the Trustees of B—his wife the s'd A agreed w'th the s'd Trustees, that they should raise & pay to B his s'd wife the sum of £1000 £ ann' tax free in lieu of £400 £ Ann' Separate mainteinance & Joynture. And Setled the rents & profits of divers Baronyes, Mann'rs, Lands &c: or

the term of 99 years, In Trust, to pay the s'd B— £1000  $\frac{2}{3}$  ann' thereout, for the terme of her life, att 4 paym'ts Viz: the 1st of May the 1st of August the 1st of November and the 1st of february by even and equall porcons, and to pay the overplus to the said A— his heires and Assignes, and w'ch s'd Sum of £1000 was rec'd by the s'd B— for Several yeares accordingly.

B— dyed on the quarter day the 1st of Novemb'r 1726 ab't 10 of the Clock att night.  
1—Quer. Whether the Adm'r of the s'd B— the wife, or the heir att Law of A— be intituled to the Quarterly Sum of £250. She dyeing on the saide day att the hour above menconed.

Opin'

This case as it is here Stated Seemes to me to be different from ye case of a rent reserved or pay'ble by a ten't out of land: for in that case ye Law has Setled the time att w'ch the rent is due, Viz: att midnight, and itt has been resolved, even in equity, that if a ten't for life dyes on Mich'ms day, on w'ch the rent was pay'ble that ye Joynfrees or next in rem'dr Shall be intituled to the rent, w'ch grew due on Mich'mas day, pr'ferably to the Execut'r or Adm'r of ye Ten't for life; 'tho' even ye case hath since been rendred doubtfull, by another resolucon. But this Case arises on a Trust, & the Trustees having a legall Estate in them, whatever rent issues out of the lands, itt in point of Law belongs to them, & how they Shall dispose of itt, on ye foot of or in execucon of this Trust, is the proper question. had the Trustees p'd ye £250 to B— on ye morning of ye 1st of November, on ye evening of w'ch s'd day She dyed, I apprehend itt could not haue been said to have been a breach of trust, and I am inclined to thinke since A— was only to haue ye overplus, after the 4 quarterly paym'ts were made, on ye 4 dayes of paym't, yt ye Adm'r of B— will be intituled to the £250 w'ch was to haue been paid, on ye day on w'ch B— dyed.

2 Quer.

If the Adm'r of B— be intituled to the s'd arreare and the heir of A— being an Infant, under the tuition of C— his Guardian.

2 Quer. Whether itt will be Safe for C— to pay the s'd Sum of £250, without direcc'on of the Court of Chancery.

I am far from thinking the Case So cleare, as that the Guardian of the Infant Should on a Single opinion, conclude himselfe Safe in ye paym't of the £250. & Since 'tis the concerne of an Infant, I apprehend that itt may be very proper, that the Representative of B— should Exhibit a bill ag'st the Trustees of the 99 Yeares terme, and the Infant heir of A— to haue Satisfaccon of this £250 out of the Trust Estate.

Sam: Mead,  
29 Apr 1727.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson has kindly sent the following extracts from the *Newcastle Journal* (continued from *Proc. vi*, p. 274):—

To be sold a freehold estate at Broom-house parish of Holy Island, 170 acres, let at the yearly rent of £140. Also Thompson's Walls, parish of Kirknewton, 620 acres. Mr. James Wilkie of Broomhouse will show that estate; and Mr. Edmiston of Mindrum will show Thompson's Walls. All persons indebted to the estate of James Grey, esq., lately deceased, are required to pay the same to John Grey, jun., of Alnwick, esq. *Journal*, 29 Aug., 1772.

To be sold, houses and lands in the township of Hackwell in the parish of Stamfordham of the yearly value of £200. Also the farm of Loudside in the township of Whitchester, parish of Heddon on the Wall, let for £140 per annum. All which estates were late the estate of Mr. Robert Newton, deceased. Apply to Mr. Lowes of Hexham or to Mr. Newton, attorney, at Morpeth.

*Ibid.*, 29 August, 1772.

To be sold a copyhold estate at Whitburn of about 100 acres. Apply to Mr. Edward Maxwell of Whitburn.

*Ibid.*, 5 Sept., 1772.

To be sold by auction, Witton hall, three miles from Bishop Auckland. Apply to Charles Joseph Douglas, esq., the owner, at Witton Hall.

*Ibid.*, 12 September, 1772.

To be sold by Decree of Court, the Manor of Harte, co. Durham, the impropriate rectory of Harte and lands, comprising 3,445 acres of the yearly rent of £2373, also three fourth parts of the manor of Barmston let at the yearly rent of £314.

*Ibid.*

To be sold a freehold estate near Rothbury called Harehaugh, the property of Dr. Clifford Handasyd, containing 200 acres. Apply to Mr. Meggison at Whalton, near Morpeth.

*Ibid.*

To be sold, Whisker-shield in the parish of Elsdon, comprising 543 acres. Apply to Mr. Robert Richardson of Alnwick, attorney, who is properly authorised by the owner Mr. Robert Potts, of Hudspeth, near Morpeth, to treat. *Ibid.*, 17 October, 1772.

To be sold the stock in trade of John Grey, jun., of Alnwick, comprising woollen and linen cloths of all colours. He thanks his friends for past favours and hopes for a continuance of them in the wine and spirit way. *Courant*, 24 October, 1772.

To be let, a stock farm at Thorleshope parish of Castleton in Liddesdale, 1,533 acres, Enquire of Mr. Charles Hall of Overacres, Mr. Robert Vazie at Hexham or Mr. William Walker in Leeds.

*Ibid.*

To be sold, Monksend farm at Croft, late the estate of Mr. James Mewburn, deceased. *Ibid.*

To be sold the freehold estate of Fellingsby near South Shields, 364 acres, let at £160 per annum. *Ibid.*, 31 October, 1772.

To be sold, a freehold estate at Bell Shield, parish of Elsdon, now in the occupation of Mr. William Anderson, the owner. *Journal*, 21 November, 1772.

To be sold, Hole-house or Holbeck farm in the parish of Wolsingham, good mansion house and 127 acres of land, water corn mill, &c. *Courant*, 9 January, 1773.

To be let, a farm in Shilbottle, commonly called the Moor-farm, belonging to and in the occupation of Mr. George Selby of Hunting-hall, 100 acres, &c. Enquire of Mr. Selby of Alnwick. *Ibid.*, 16 January, 1773.

To be sold, a copyhold estate in Cockerton. Enquire of Mr. Ralph Tunstall, Darlington. *Ibid.*

To be let, an extensive tract of land at Ryal in the parish of Stamfordham, belonging to Benjamin Stead, esq., and now in his occupation, containing near 1000 acres of land, good mansion house, &c. Enquire of Mr. Henry Atkinson of Newcastle. *Ibid.*

To be sold, a freehold estate at Bell Shield in the parish of Elsdon. Enquire of the owner, Mr. William Anderson at Shittleheugh, or Mr. Jasper Gibson, Hexham. *Ibid.*

To be let, several large granaries at Budle, near Belford, well situate for the port of Warn. Apply to William Younghusband, esq., of Budle. *Ibid.*

The creditors of Thomas Story of Sleekburn New Key, cornfactor, are desired to meet at White Swan, Alnwick, on Saturday, 6 February. Account of demands to be transmitted to Mr. Lawson, attorney, at Morpeth. *Ibid.*, 23 January, 1773.

Whereas there is an agreement in writing subsisting, drawn by Mr. George Cook, betwixt Edward Cook, esq., and his brother, Mr. John Cook, for his estate at Blakemoor to farm for the term of 12 years, and as Mr. John Cook understands he is about disposing of it to other people, this is therefore to warn all persons from treating about the same, as Mr. John Cook intends immediately to proceed against Edward Cook, esq., according to law for possession of the same. *Ibid.*, 6 February, 1773.

To be sold, a freehold estate of 55 acres at Sherraton Grange, co. Durham. Enquire of Mr. John Maling at Sunderland. *Ibid.*, 20 March, 1773.

To be sold, an estate at Plausworth, partly freehold, partly copyhold. Enquire of Mr. Christopher Johnson, attorney at law, Durham. *Ibid.*

To be sold, a freehold estate called Settringstone, parish of Warden, 338 acres. Enquire of Rev. Mr. Peile or Mr. Ord, surgeon, both of Hexham. Also the house at Hexham wherein the late Mrs. Lazenby lived. *Ibid.*

To be peremptorily sold by auction in one lot, on Thursday the 20th day of May next at the Crown and Rolls tavern, in Chancery Lane, London (unless sooner disposed of by private contract), a freehold estate in the county of Northumberland, consisting of two farms adjoining together called Copland and Yeavring, situated near Wooler, and let on lease to a very substantial tenant at £300 a year. For further particulars apply to Collingwood Forster, esq., at Alnwick, or to Mr. Swale; No. 5, Lincoln's Inn New Square, London. *Journal*, 24 April, 1773.





ST. NICHOLAS'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH,

WITH BLACKGATE IN FOREGROUND,

FROM TOP OF THE KEEP.

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.

# THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

105

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 9

An outdoor meeting of the Society, being the only one arranged this year, on account of the war, was held in conjunction with the Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, on Tuesday, 5th October 1915, at

## NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

At 10-30 the party, numbering about seventy, assembled at  
ST. NICHOLAS'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH,<sup>1</sup>

which was described by Mr. W. H. Wood, F.R.I.B.A., as follows:—

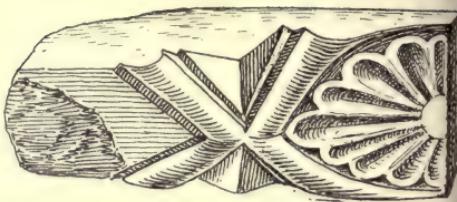
"The ancient parish church of St. Nicholas has for the last thirty-three years served as the cathedral for the diocese of Newcastle, and although not to be compared with ancient cathedral churches such as Durham and York or even the more modest structure of Hexham, it is not unworthy of its position. It is a great town church and as such built on different lines from a monastic or collegiate church. The predominating characteristic of St. Nicholas is spaciousness, largely obtained by the use of arches of wide span; those of the nave being 17 feet 6 inches, those of the transept 20 feet 8 inches, and those of the choir 23 feet, with a height of 24 feet 7 inches. The only dimension wanting is height, but this could not be obtained owing to the conditions under which it was built. The late Norman church gave the scale of all that followed. With the church in continual use it was not possible to pull down the old building and erect a new one. This meant that the arches of the nave were pierced through the old walls and were thus limited by their height, and the transepts and choir followed in harmony with the nave. It was only when they came to the tower that it was possible to build without any restrictions, and here, in the desire to augment the dignity and beauty of the church, they totally disregarded the question of proportioning the addition to the existing building.

It is said that a church was founded on this site by Osmund, bishop of Salisbury, in 1091. (He died in 1099 [Ellison]). There is no doubt this is correct, as Longstaffe remarks had the site not been occupied thus early by a church it would have been built over by the houses of the rising town, and could not afterwards have been acquired. This early church serving the small community gathering round the castle was probably small, and the increasing population requiring more room it was superseded by a new structure of late Norman date, though probably the early Norman chancel was allowed to remain. The few carved and moulded stones still in existence show that this second church was contemporary with the keep of the castle and is thus between 1172 and 1178 and would be built by the same masons. The old stones referred to are three corbel stones, two of which are built into the wall over the north arcade of the nave to take the aisle roof. They

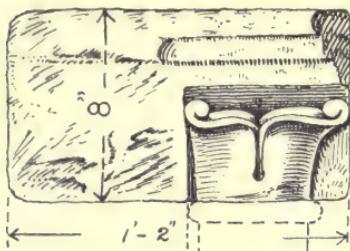
<sup>1</sup>See Sir Stephen Glynne's notes on St. Nicholas's & All Saints' Churches, *Proc. 3 Ser. III*, 274, 275.



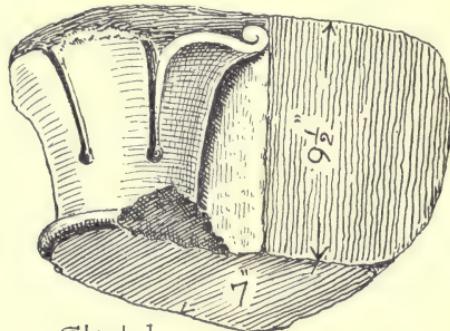
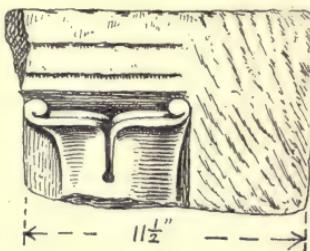
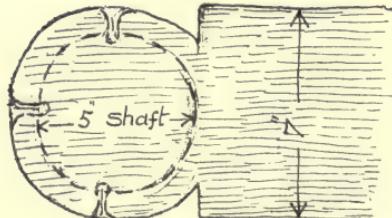
Plan of soffit.



Outer order of doorway arch.



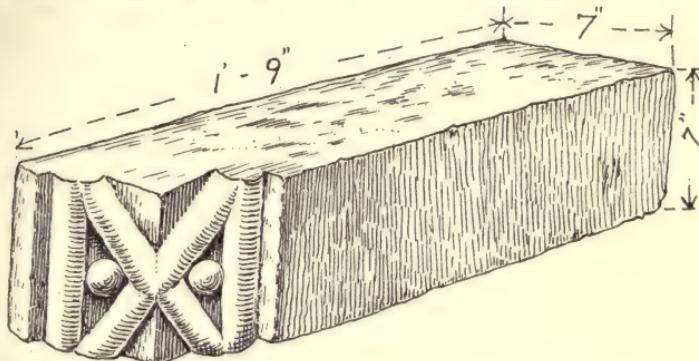
CAP OF DOORWAY.

SketchPlan of soffit.

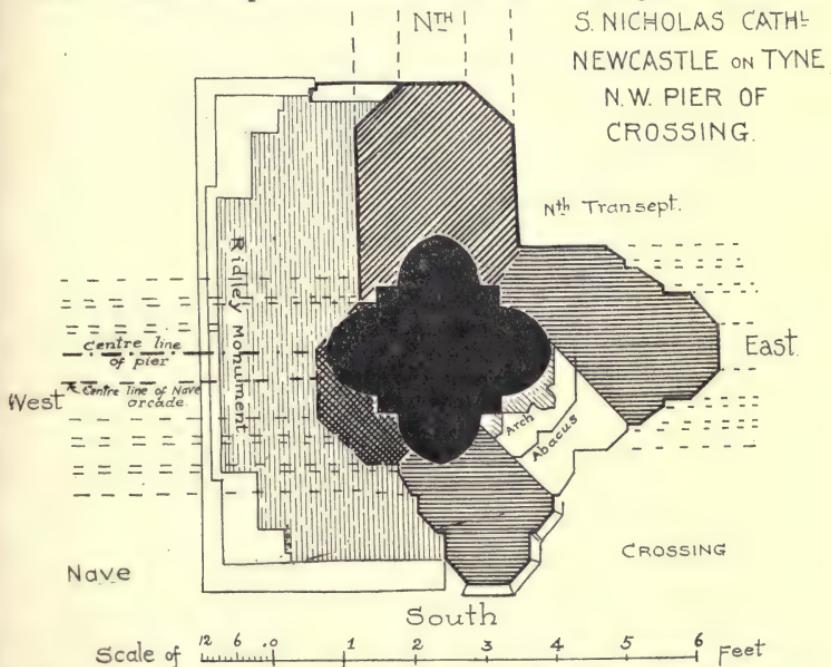
Window cap.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE (see next page).

are ornamented with a bold chevron roll with balls in the triangular spaces. There is also in the churchyard the cap of a nook shaft, it is of the voluted water-leaf type with square abacus, evidently from



a doorway; there is one arch stone ornamented with chevron mouldings and a carved leaf probably a stone of the outer order. My own feeling is that they are from the west door of the Norman tower. The neighbouring church of All Hallows had a west doorway of this kind. There is another cap of the same kind but rather larger and coarser



in execution, and from its form has apparently been the cap of the centre shaft of a window, possibly the belfry window of the tower.

The walls above the nave arches up to the beginning of the clear-storey are the nave walls of this late Norman church.

The next date we get is that of 1216 when the church was burned (Ellison). Apparently it was the eastern portion which was damaged. If this was, as I imagine, the early Norman chancel, it would probably be considered inadequate and the opportunity taken to replace it by something better. They seem to have commenced immediately with the rebuilding. In the north west pier of the crossing is embedded a very early pier of this date. Its plan is a square with keel shaped shafts on each face (p. 107). (There are piers of this plan in St. Hilda's, Hartlepool). The bell of the cap projects in a way reminiscent of the late Norman caps described. The arch mould is of early section, but with an ogee arris on the roll moulding. The arch spanned from east to west and has on its lowest stone the mark of the headbeam of a screen, suggesting that there was an Early English crossing.



Cap of Early English respond

In the churchyard is the cap of a semicircular respond of the same date, having the figure of a fiddler on it. This may have been the respond of this arch. It is said that there is a pillar of circular form in the north east pier of the crossing and this might be the shaft of this respond. There is preserved a stone which appears to be the springing stone of two arches of an early 13th century sedilia, and this would suggest that the chancel was rebuilt at this date. This Early English chancel was not so long as the present one, its east wall being on the line of the first pillars from the present east end.

About the year 1310 the enlargement of the nave was commenced. This date is indicated by the section of the base moulds of the piers, the head-dress of the hood-mould terminations, and the form of the tracery of the two unaltered windows on the south. The arches were inserted in the Norman walls of the nave, the north side being done first. When they did the south arcade they got the bases about 9 inches higher. This arcade is without caps, an unusual treatment at this date, although it is found in 13th century work at Finchale priory. It has the effect of giving height and is economical; once

started the fashion was followed in the rest of the work, and was copied at St. John's, Newcastle, and St. Mary's, Gateshead.

You will notice in the north aisle four corbels inserted over the arcade to carry the aisle roof, two of these are Norman and the other two Early English. The aisle walls are built of Norman stones and in the wall of the south aisle is a series of arched recesses for the tombs of founders.

The Norman church ended where the east walls of the present porches stand, as the hood of the western tomb arch stops short of this wall. As there are no doors in the side walls, the entrance must have been by the western door of the Norman tower, still standing at that time. One peculiarity of the church is the way the floor of the nave falls from west to east, the difference being 16 inches.

The next work undertaken was the erection of the transepts, this work went on slowly extending from about 1340 to 1350. Again the work was begun first at the north side. The north respond of the north-west pier of the crossing is clearly older than the rest as it is more out of plumb than the rest of the pier, which must therefore have been built later. It was evidently necessary for some structural reason to retain the Early English pillar and build the later work round it. This has not added to the strength of the pier, interfering as it



FROM A PAINTING BY JOHN WILSON, R.S.A. (1774-1885).

does with the bond of its masonry. There was no clearstorey at this time to give weight, and the pier being unable to withstand the thrust of the wide arches has gone over considerably to the south and east. The transepts were built for the accommodation of altars, and the western aisles were for convenience of access. That to the north transept is shorter than the transept itself by the width of the crypt.<sup>2</sup> This latter is of the same date, but what its purpose was, I am unable to say. There is a painting by John Wilson, R.S.A. (1774-1855),

<sup>2</sup> See these *Proceedings*, 3 Ser. v, for an illustration of the crypt, facing p 66.

showing the church from the north, and it shows a shallow porch just north of this short aisle. The aisle itself is shown lower than it is now, and has its end wall carried up as a sort of buttress against the clearstorey wall. Upon this latter and partly supported by a double corbel course is a square turret rising to some height above the parapet. As all the clearstorey has been refaced and the aisle raised there is no trace of this remaining, but the adjacent clearstorey window is much nearer to the next one than the general spacing, on account of this turret. The work at the transepts went on slowly with changes of plan during its progress, as is shown by the way portions were added on, the smaller of the two arches on the east side of the north transept being formed and a chapel built in the angle between the transept and the Early English chancel, as shown by the diagonal buttress outside, but while this was still in hand the chapel known as St. George's porch was added. The windows of the transepts are very beautiful examples of flowing tracery, but you will notice that one on the north side of St. George's porch has been brought from the nave and reused here by the 14th century builders. Wilson's drawing shows that the large north window is a correct copy of the old one. That of the south transept was of similar character, one of its tracery bars still remaining in the churchyard shows this. The present south window was inserted by Roger Thornton (1394–1429). There is a shield with the coat of arms of Nicholas Sabram, M.P. (1376 and 1379) for Newcastle, over an altered window on the east side of the south transept, indicating that the alteration was made by him. The clearstoreys of nave and transepts were all added at the same time, about 1340, and the present roofs are of that date, but have had bosses and coats of arms added at later periods. The tracery of the clearstorey is modern. The nave up to that time would probably retain its Norman roof. There was at one time a turret over the crossing as shown by an old engraving in the vestry, but whether this was for a sanctus bell I am unable to say, although its position would certainly suggest this use.

There is not a long interval between the completion of the transepts and the commencement of the choir. The proceeding of the bishop and prior of Carlisle, who in 1368 sent their proctor to assert their authority over the new building, shows that the work was well advanced at that date, but this can only have applied to the wall of the aisles as the old chancel was still standing. The new chancel was carried one bay farther east as is shewn by its piers and responds being built upon old coffin lids which would at the time be in the churchyard. See the east pillar and respond on east side and the east respond on the south. The east pillar on the south side stands on a large Roman stone lying face up, upon what I conclude to have been the lower part of the Early English chancel wall. The floor of the eastern bay of the chancel is the only one at the original level.

The tracery of the windows is not far removed from Decorated tracery, and is well adapted for the display of painted glass. On the exterior on the north side the jambs and arches of the two western windows are moulded and in the easternmost one a mould has been commenced, but not carried round. All the others have simple splayed jambs. The tracery of the clearstorey windows is modern and out of character, being the same as those of the nave and transepts. The east window is the third in this position. The first was

of similar design to the others, the next is said to have been put in by Roger Thornton, who filled it with painted glass; this had a small circular window over it the same as the east transept. This is shown in an interior view in the vestry. The present window was inserted in 1860. The two old doorways in the south aisle led to the vestries, these were low buildings and are shown in an engraving in the vestry. The present vestry was built by Sir Walter Blackett in 1735.

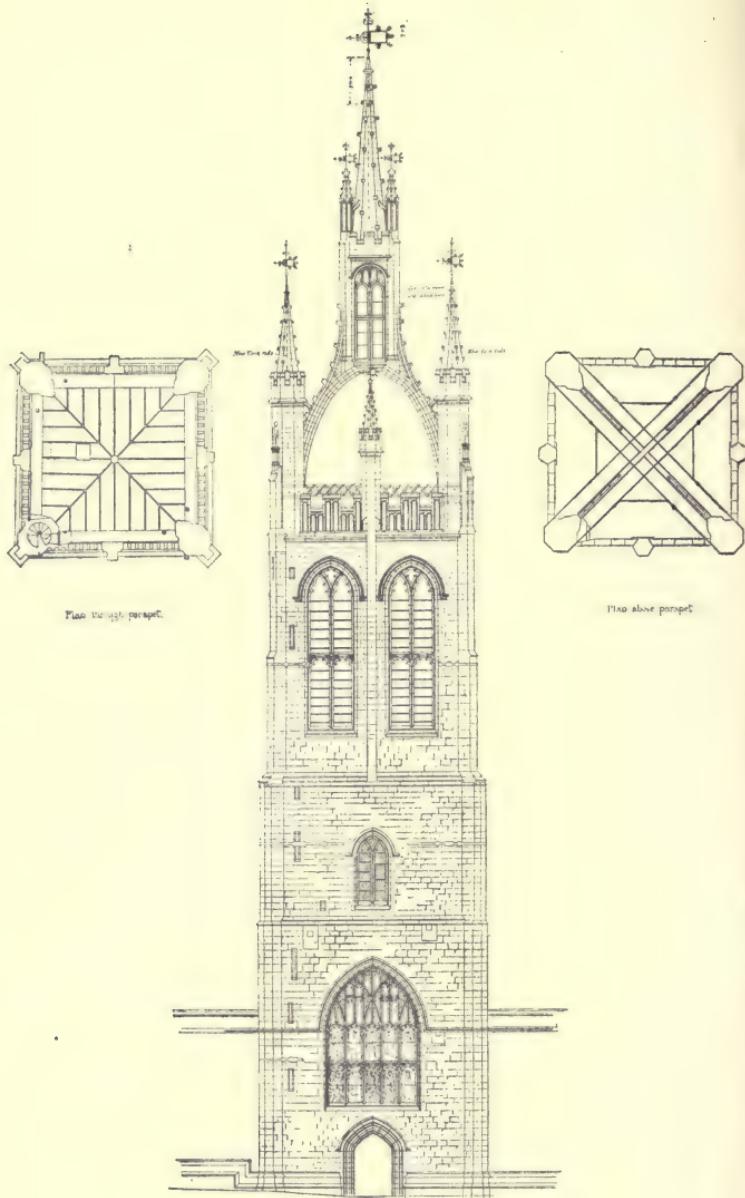
At the east end of the south aisle may be seen the original choir stalls. They have had *misericords*, but they have all been removed.

The chapel on the south side of the nave was the chantry of St. Margaret and was added in 1394. It contains the effigy of Peter le Marshal, swordbearer to Edward I, who was buried in this church in 1322. This was formerly in the cusped arch in south wall of transept, though this cannot have been its original position. The present stone in this recess was formerly in one of the tomb recesses in the nave. It has a very beautiful raised floriated cross of Early English period. Other grave slabs in this chapel are very interesting, as is also the panel from the altar tomb of George Carr and his wife, formerly in the chancel, now terribly defaced and fixed against the west wall of the south aisle; the subject, the Crucifixion with the figures of our Lady and St. John and attendant angels, can still be made out, and a portion of the inscription on the cornice still remains. Other monuments worth notice are the Maddison monument in the south transept, 1634, and the Hall monument in south aisle of choir, 1631, both evidently by the same designer.

The rood screen was standing in 1635 and the door giving access to the loft can still be seen; above at the springing of the chancel arch are two corbels to carry the rood beam.

The last great work undertaken was the tower built by Robert Rhodes (1427-1474), probably about 1430. There was an interval between the erection of the tower and that of the lantern. This is shown by the fact that the tower settled on the south side causing it to be  $10\frac{1}{4}$  inches out of plumb, but the spire is vertical.

The western responds of the 14th century nave arcade are incorporated with the great piers of the tower. These piers and arches with the beautiful lierne vault are the finest part of the church. The arms of Rhodes are carved four times at the intersection of the main ribs of the vaulting with the octagonal bell hole round which is inscribed 'Orate pro anima Roberti de Rhodes.' The aisles were continued westward, and porches added. The present porches and the arches at the west end of the aisle are modern. The walls of the south porch are of great thickness and built with inclined courses to act as buttresses to the tower. Externally the tower is most successful. It is well proportioned and skilfully divided into stages by strongly marked stringcourses, but the crowning glory of the whole is the lantern. On the cornice of the tower stand four great angle pinnacles with their own cornices, battlement and spires, most beautifully proportioned and supported by the four angle buttresses of the tower, which are brought up to half their height where they terminate in octagonal pedestals, each surmounted by a statue; that at the north-west angle representing Adam, that at the north-east Eve, at the south-east David, and at the south-west Aaron. From the angle pinnacles spring two large arches intersecting each other and supporting a square lantern having a window on each face, and a pinnacle at each angle, against which the upper order of the large arches is

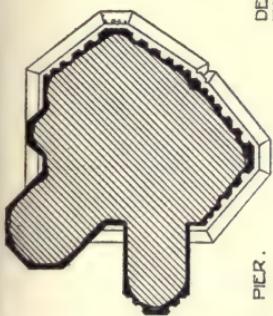


ST. NICHOLAS'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.  
West Elevation of Tower.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH  
OF S. NICHOLAS.  
NEWCASTLE.

SCALE  
OF  
FEET.

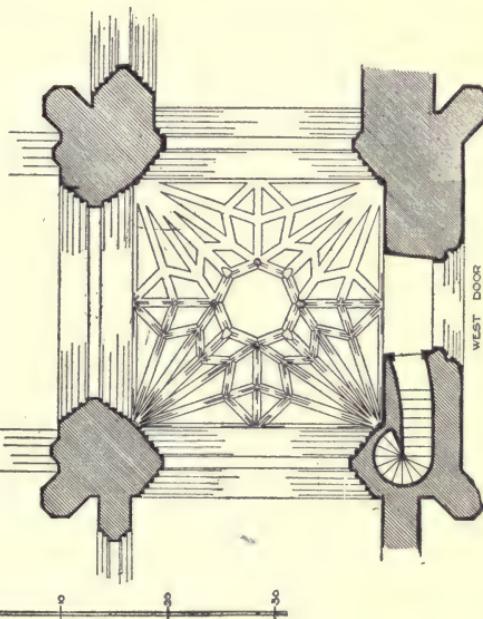
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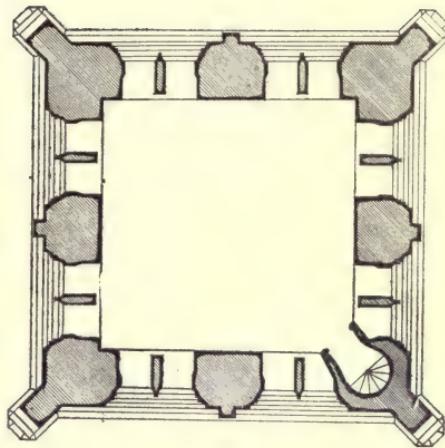
DETAIL OF PIER.



VAULTING RIB.  
DETAIL OF BASE  
TO PIERS.

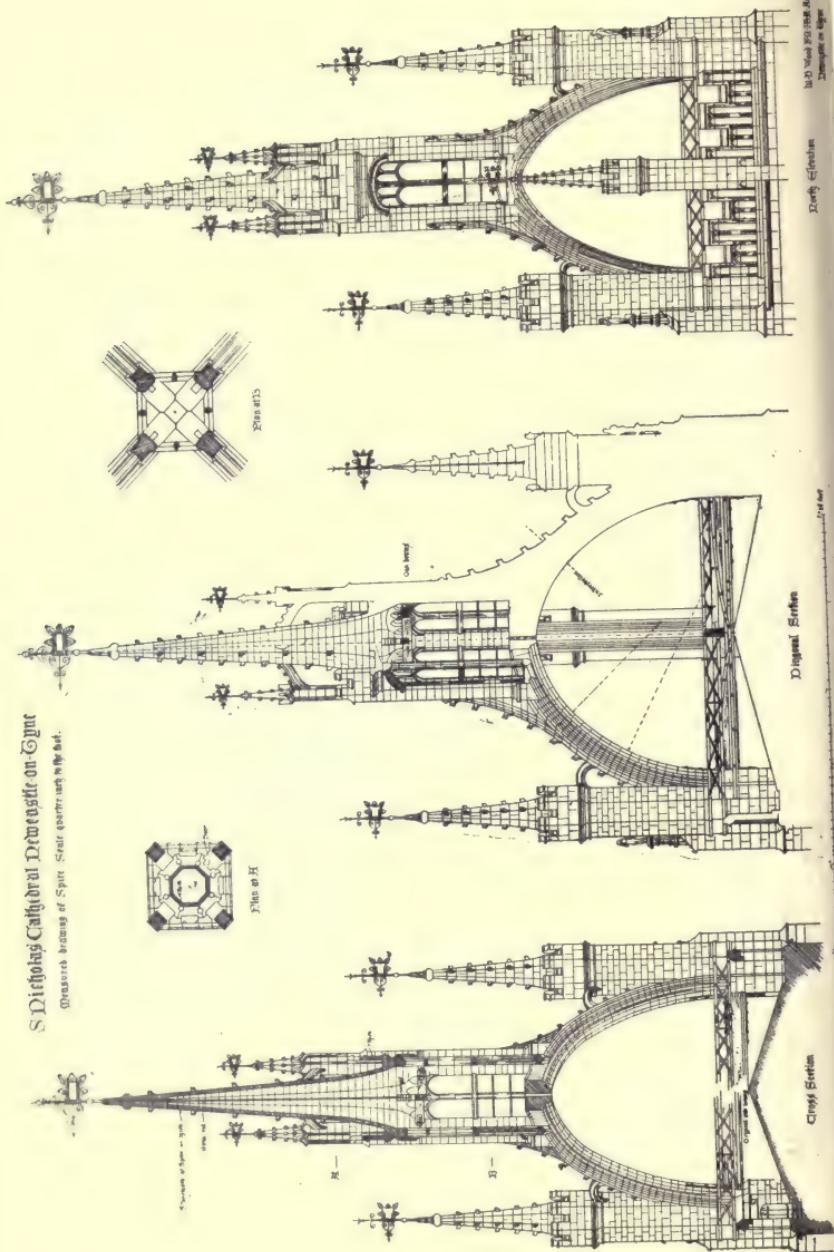


PLAN OF TOWER LOOKING UP,  
SHEWING VAULTING.  
WEST DOOR.

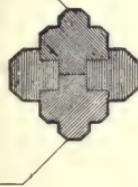


PLAN OF BELFRY STAGE.

W. WOOD, FRSA, M.A.  
NEWCASTLE ON TYNE.

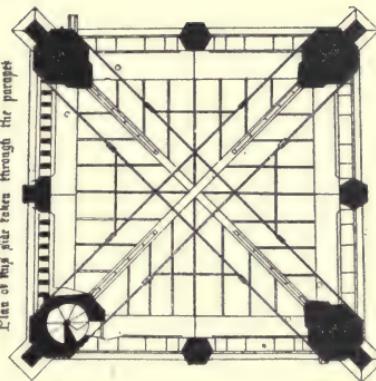


S. Nicholas' Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Perspective Drawing of Spire. Scale: quarter inch to the foot.



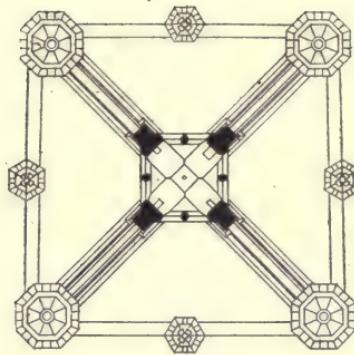
D

Plan of this side taken through the porch.



C

Section of Rib.



E

Plan at H.

Plan at B.

W. W. Ward & T. D. Ash:  
Architects in Charge  
Incorporated in Copley  
March 1911

Scale 1 in. = 10 ft.

brought up by an ogee curve to half the height of the lantern as a buttress. The lantern has its own parapet within which rises the spire. The sides of this are only 4½ inches thick. The great arches carrying the lantern are four centred, the larger curve being at the haunch, so as to reduce the thrust as much as possible. These arches were tied in from their erection by strong oak beams and iron bolts (still existing) but superseded by the very ugly lattice ties which so much interfere with the beauty of the building. Mr. H. T. Newbiggin, consulting engineer, kindly calculated the stability of the structure for me, and he found that could it have been protected from wind pressure and earth movement it would stand without any tie. From the beautiful proportion and outline of the lantern from all points of view I feel quite certain that it was built by the aid of a model. Formerly a light was suspended in it to guide travellers across the moor. The account for wax for this purpose is still extant. The height of the tower from the ground to the top of the parapet is 120 feet, and to the top of the centre vane 203 feet. By an ancient agreement the cost of repair of the tower is borne by the corporation, who have the privilege of ringing the bells. The same arrangement obtains at Antwerp, where the corporation keep the north-west tower in repair.

Under the tower stands the marble font probably presented to the church by Rhodes's niece, and surmounted by a fine oak cover of early 16th century date. The centre boss of the vaulting of its lower stage contains a carving of the coronation of the Virgin Mary.<sup>3</sup> This and the brass eagle lectern are the only ancient furniture remaining in use. Perhaps I ought to include the organ case. The upper centre portion facing into the transept is the case of the organ built by Renatus Harris in 1676. The 16 feet flanking towers, the small organ below and the substructure are modern. The case on the side towards St. George's porch is about 70 years later than Harris's case. The original case is well designed with good vigorous carving."

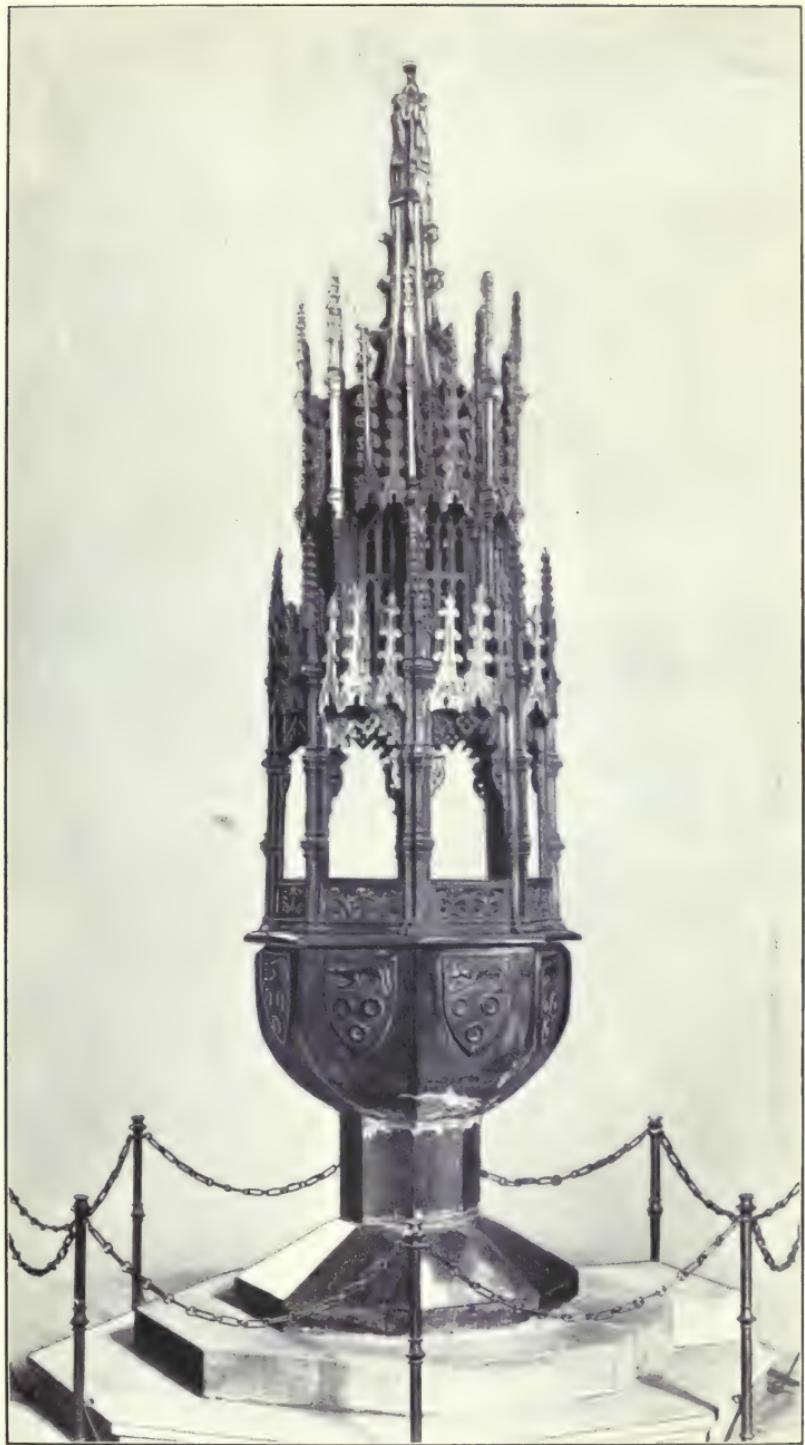
The party then proceeded to the vestry where Mr. A. J. Robinson, one of the churchwardens, and Mr. R. Thompson, senior verger, displayed the church plate, registers, the 'Hexham bible,' and other objects of interest. The portraits and drawings hanging on the walls of the vestries attracted much attention. The communion plate is described in these *Proceedings*, 2 ser. III, p. 359, and the bells at p. 39 of the same volume. Since the bells were examined in 1887, several changes have taken place amongst them, the bell of 1658 with its curious inscription, made by John Hodson, has been sold, and is now on the top of Langley castle, having been acquired by the late Mr. C. J. Bates. Three new bells were added in 1914.

Members then perambulated the church, and, about noon, proceeded to the keep of the castle which was entered by the original doorway on the ground level, thus giving the party direct access to the chapel. Here Mr. W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., took the party under his guidance.

#### THE CASTLE.

Assembling in the chapel, Mr. Brewis explained that our first definite knowledge of a castle on this site is of post-conquest times, when in the year 1080, William sent his son, Robert, on an expedition against the Scots, and Robert, on his return from the said journey, founded a castle on the present site, and this, as Speed has it, 'laid the foundation of a castle whereby the town of Newcastle did afterwards both take her beginning and her name.'

<sup>3</sup> See illustration in these *Proceedings*, 3 ser. v. 8.



FONT AND COVER, ST. NICHOLAS'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

This block lent by the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society.



In the reign of the Conqueror stone castles were exceptional in England, and the castle built by Robert appears to have been of the usual mound-and-bailey type, *i.e.* an artificial mound with a flat top upon which stood a wooden keep, having a courtyard or bailey enclosed by a wooden palisade attached, and the whole surrounded by a ditch. The mound was the most enduring portion of such a castle, and the last vestige of it disappeared with the laying out of Castle street in 1811.

The present structure is the work of Henry II; begun in 1172 and finished in 1177 at a cost of about 1000*l.* in money of that time, but equal to a much greater sum at the present day. The reason of this expenditure was that in the previous reign the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland had been ceded to the Scots. Henry re-annexed them, an act which naturally caused him to anticipate resentment on the part of the Scots, and with this the necessity for increasing the frontier defences of his kingdom. His anticipations were realized before the present keep was half completed; Henry's son being in rebellion called on the Scots for assistance, and William the Lion invaded England and attacked Newcastle. The outer defences of the castle seem to have been then so far advanced that he thought it impossible to take it without a long siege and the assistance of powerful military engines. He therefore abandoned the attack; and was himself shortly afterwards captured near Alnwick.

Built by the first Plantagenet, Henry's keep, almost square on plan, consists of a main apartment on each floor surrounded by immensely thick walls which are honeycombed by subsidiary apartments, stairs, and passages, and on the east side is a fore building carrying a staircase to the main entrance which is on the second floor. Under this staircase is the chapel, and you have entered it by the original doorway on the ground floor; but this doorway was formerly defended by a tower, now demolished, which stood at the foot of the main staircase, and there was originally no direct communication between the chapel and the main tower. The chapel consists of a chancel with a window on its north side and another at its east end, under which was placed the altar, with a piscina, now cut away, on the south wall, and an aumbry on the north. In the centre of the south wall is an arch into the ante-chapel, which has its main axis north and south, and thus at right angles to that of the chancel. Both have groined vaults, with moulded and enriched ribs. The wall arcading has columns with upturned volutes<sup>4</sup> to the capitals, like the contemporary capitals in the Galilee at Durham, and those recently excavated of Newminster cloister arcade. The vaulting is very irregularly set out, some of the diagonal ribs nearly missing the corbels intended to support them; yet the whole produces a rich and satisfactory result; indeed, this very want of symmetry constitutes to some minds its greatest charm, and taken as a whole the chapel is one of the finest pieces of military architecture in Great Britain. Various local relics are preserved here.

From the chapel the party proceeded to the ground floor chamber, which is remarkable for its fine vault. This room was once used as a gaol, and in 1777 the philanthropist, John Howard, visited it and gave a harrowing account of the miserable condition of prisoners chained to the walls and exhibited on Assize Sunday at a charge of 6d. admission.

<sup>4</sup> See page 106 for examples from St. Nicholas's church.

Members and friends then ascended to the first floor apartment, which is now used as the meeting room of the Society of Antiquaries. It was explained that the horse-shoe table was made of oak from the River Tyne, and the president's chair from a portion of a tree found under the footing of the Roman Wall near Port Carlisle.

In the great hall, Mr. Brewis explained that the unduly lofty appearance was due to the dis-proportionate height of the present brick vault, which was not erected until 1810, the crown of which is over 40 feet from the floor. The original ceiling was lower, and did not include the upper tier of windows. Under the vault are the banners of great families of the north, some of them connected with the feudal ward of the castle. The fireplace is modern, and the fine overmantel was removed from the Bee Hive Inn, Sandhill. The central panel is probably the apotheosis of king James I. On the south side of the great hall, in the thickness of the wall, is a light, comparatively cheerful, room, generally known as 'the Kings Chamber.' It is skilfully contrived under two southern windows of the great hall, so that both it and the great hall may receive the mid-day sun; it contains an original fireplace, though the flue is, in its upper portion, modern. There is an inner door from this room leading to a garde-robe.

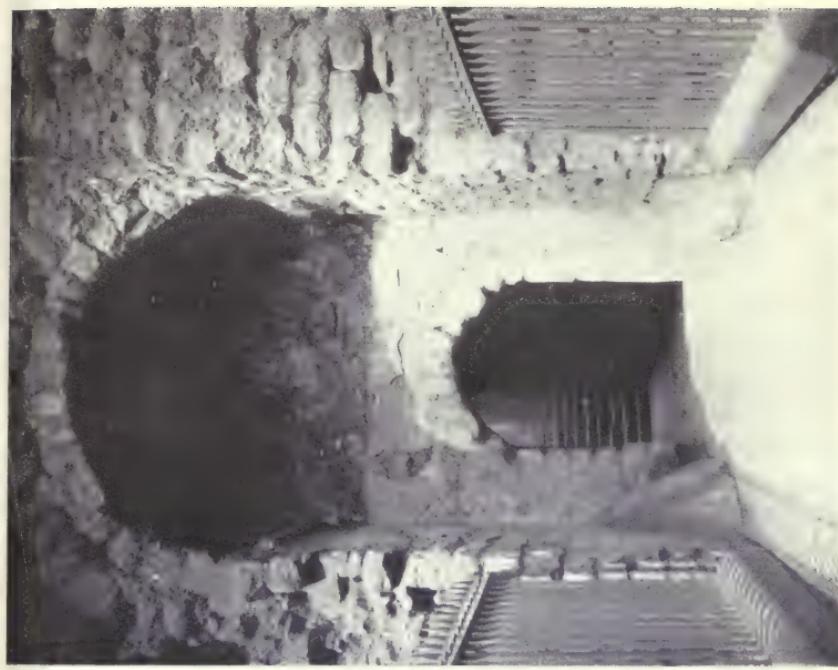
In the north wall of the great hall is a door leading into the well room. Here, as at Dover, (designed by the same architect) the well shaft has been brought up to the second floor.

The visitors then ascended to the flat roof of the keep, which has been closed to the public since the outbreak of war but was by special permission of the authorities thrown open for this occasion and the view from the summit was seen under favourable weather conditions. The whole of the roof, battlements, and flag tower are modern, and do not reproduce the original work. In the centre of the roof is a sundial from Carville hall, Wallsend; on the higher portion of the upper surface is the motto—'Time tide doth waste, therefore make haste, we shall,' an incomplete sentence to be finished by adding the word 'dial.'

Members then descended to the warden's lodge, after which a visit was paid to the south postern (see plate facing this page), which is the only remaining gateway in the curtain wall, here pierced by a barrel vault which has been thickened both internally and externally, probably to carry a tower above for defence.

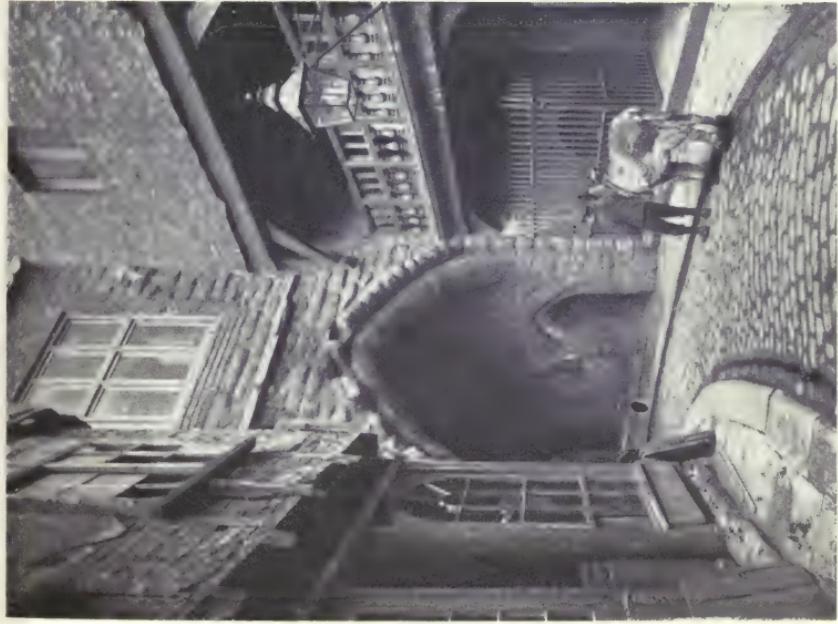
After this, the party visited the 'Heron Pit' annexe adjoining the Blackgate,<sup>5</sup> and proceeding to the east end examined a fragment of what is presumably the twelfth century outer bailey wall of the castle. Abutting against it, but not bonded into it, is the south curtain wall, added in 1247 to connect the Blackgate with the older wall. The Heron Pit, occupies the centre of the annexe, and measures ten feet long, eight feet wide, and twelve feet deep, forming a cell, or prison, entirely underground, to which access of light or air was only obtained by a trap-door in the floor above. This pit was named after William Heron, of Ford, sheriff of Northumberland, 1247-57, and as such governor of Newcastle castle. The visitors inspected a number of centurial stones from the Roman Wall, and a large Roman altar which from a remote period served as the base of the town cross in the Market Place of Corbridge. The deep rectangular recess cut in its focus was made to carry the shaft of the cross, which now stands near the south porch of the Roman Catholic cathedral, Clayton Street West.

<sup>5</sup> The first illustration on the plate facing this page shews the archway from the Castle garth before the shops were removed from the site of the annexe.



SOUTH POSTERN.

CASTLE, NEWCASTLE.



BLACKGATE (interior).

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.



About forty members and friends, being those who had given previous intimation of their intention to attend, lunched together in the handsome 'Arbitration Room' of the Central Station Hotel, the guests of Mr. Joseph Oswald, one of the secretaries of both societies. Mr. Oswald was in the chair, supported right and left by Dr. Greenwell and Mrs. Oswald.

Mr. Greenwell very suitably thanked Mr. Oswald for his kindness and hospitality to which the latter briefly responded.

At 2-15 the entire party re-assembled at

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,

where they were met by the vicar, the Rev. Canon O. C. Carr, who produced the registers and handsome communion plate, including two fine Elizabethan cups of 1570, for inspection. The plate is fully described in *Proceedings*, 2 ser., III, p. 268, and the bells at p. 189 of the same volume.

Here again, Mr. W. H. Wood read a few notes on the church, and its predecessor on the site, as follows:—

"The present church was built by David Stephenson,<sup>6</sup> a Newcastle architect, in 1796, at a cost of £27,000. The tower is very beautiful and decidedly the most successful part of the design.

The plan is fortunately unusual and consists of an ellipse having its major axis north and south and having segmental apses on the east and west sides; that on the east contains the altar and the other, behind the organ, has the stairs leading to the gallery and also a secondary entrance. The main entrance, protected by a portico, is in the tower which stands on the south side. The lower stage of the tower is a circular domed apartment which forms a baptistery, and also gives access on the east side to the vestry, and on the west to the Lady chapel in which is preserved the Thornton brass, now framed and glazed and placed on the wall. From the circular hall there is a winding stair to the belfry. All the woodwork is of mahogany. The arrangement of the seating is that of a lecture theatre, with a gallery round three-quarters of the building, supported on mahogany pillars. Canon Carr, the vicar, has done all that could be done to make it look like a church, but one cannot help feeling what a painful contrast the present building is with the beautiful old church of All Hallows, wantonly destroyed to make way for it.

Nothing is known definitely of the early history of the church of All Hallows, but there is little doubt that there was an early church here, probably late Norman. In the picture by Ralph Waters, showing the demolition of the old church in 1786, now in the vestry, the west doorway of the tower is Norman.

The chancel was rebuilt apparently in the fourteenth century, and had clustered piers of quatrefoil section with moulded caps and bases carrying arches of three chamfered orders with hoodmoulds on both sides. There was a chapel on the south side of the chancel; this, and apparently the whole of the aisles of the church were Perpendicular. It is known that Roger Thornton rebuilt the south aisle, making it wider. The church had flat pitched lead roofs and no clearstorey. Under the chancel was a large square vault with a pillar in the centre supporting eight large stone arches and having walled up windows, showing that at some period it had been at least partly above ground. The entrance was from the churchyard on the north of this vault, but no trace remains.

<sup>6</sup> One of the original members of our Society, and of its first council.

Although the lower part of the tower was Norman, it had had considerable additions made to it by Robert Rhodes who built the towers of St. Nicholas's and St. John's and that of Sedgefield. The centre boss of the vaulting of the lower stage is preserved in the present church,<sup>7</sup> and is exactly the same as that in St. John's, having a shield with the arms of Rhodes (*three annulets, two and one, and in chief a greyhound courant*), and round it the inscription 'Orate pro anima Roberti Rhodes.' Both vaults at All Hallows and St. John's must have been done by the same man, the vaulting ribs in both cases are the same section and the vault in All Hallows sprang from corbels, the same as that at St. John's. A large west window of four lights, inserted above the Norman doorway, is of the same date as the vault. Waters's drawing shows a three light belfry window on the south, but those on the east and west were of two lights. The tower had a battlement and from the centre rose a square wooden turret and spire having a gilt vane. The roof was the same arched principal type as at St. Nicholas's.

There were seven chantries in the old church, of St. Thomas, St. Mary the Virgin, St. John the Evangelist, St. Peter (founded by Roger Thornton), St. Catherine, St. Loy and St. John the Baptist.

There were many monuments and the rood-screen was still standing in 1639. Access to this was by a stair in the pier on the north side, entered from the chancel. The font of Frosterley marble, after many vicissitudes, is now the font of the church at Kirkharle (see plate of it facing this page), but an exact replica now stands under the tower. It is a concave octagon with shields on each face : (1) Arg. a fesse gu. between 3 popinjays vert membered and collared of the 2nd. for LUMLEY, impaling Sa. a chevron and chief dancette arg. for THORNTON. (2) A chevron sa. between three water bougets gu. (3) Gu. three oak trees eradicated arg. for ANDERSON of Newcastle and Bradley. (4) Arg. an orle gu. in chief three martlets of the second, a mullet for difference for RUTHERFORD of Middleton hall. (5) A merchant's mark. (6) Arg. on a bend azure three lozenges ermine for DENT of Newcastle. (7) A chevron sa. between three pellets; and (8) Gu. on a bend ermine three cinquefoils sa. in sinister chief an annulet arg. for RODDAM of Northumberland.

Two Newcastle citizens of importance who lived in the parish and were benefactors to the church were Robert Rhodes, M.P. for Newcastle in 1427, 1428, 1432, 1441, died in 1445; and Roger Thornton, first mentioned in 1394, died 1429.

Except the boss of the tower vaulting,<sup>7</sup> two pieces of window tracery, and a carved oak panel now in the vestry, the only memorial of the old church remaining is the brass of Roger Thornton.<sup>8</sup> This is of Flemish workmanship, and was originally on a canopied altar tomb standing on the south side of the old church. The inscription, in black letter, is '+ hic jacet domicella agnes quondam vxor roegeri thornton que obiit in vigilia sancte katrine anno domini mccccxi propicietur deus amen + hic jacet rogerus thornton m'cator noui castri super tinam qui obiit anno d'ni millesimo cccc-xxix Et iii. die janvarii.' It will be noticed that the words 'xxix Et iii die janvarii' are very inferior in the engraving, and the prayer for the repose of his soul has never been filled in. The brass, in accordance with the frequent custom of the time, would be engraved during Thornton's life and the date of his death added afterwards. The brass is one of the largest in England,

<sup>7</sup> See plate facing this page.

<sup>8</sup> See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xv, p. 78, for illustration and the late Mr. J. G. Waller's description of it.



FONT BOWL IN KIRKHARLE CHURCH.



CENTRE BOSS OF TOWER VAULTING OF ANCIENT CHURCH.

ALL HALLOWS CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.



and represents Thornton and his wife, who was Agnes Wanton, full length; his feet rest on a dog gnawing a bone. Below the figure of Thornton are their seven sons, and below his wife their seven daughters. At the four corners are the symbols of the evangelists in quatrefoils, and in similar quatrefoils on the four sides are shields with coats of arms. Owing to a mistake of the engraver, who probably worked from a seal the arms are reversed. Thornton's arms, *Sa. a chevron and chief dancette arg.*, being placed on the sinister and those of Wanton, *arg. a chevron, and in base an annulet sa.* being on the dexter. The shields at the top and bottom show the two coats impaled in the same reversed position. Above each figure is a representation of the soul being carried up by angels, and above that again, the soul in Abraham's bosom. In the niches are shown figures of apostles, saints and prophets."

The party then walked down the Dog bank and along the Broad chare to

#### THE TRINITY HOUSE,

where they were welcomed by the secretary to the master and brethren, Mr. Haddon T. Henzell. The vestibule, the hall, and the board room, with their interesting pictures, models and curiosities, were seen, and also the quaint chapel.

Mr. Wood's notes thereon, are as follows:—

"The date of the foundation of the Trinity house is unknown, but the present site was acquired in 1505. The first charter was granted in 1534, and a new one by James I in 1606. In 1633 Charles I, on his way to Scotland, stayed in Newcastle and sailed down the river to Tynemouth with the brethren. In 1644, on 19th October, Newcastle was taken by the Scottish army and the Trinity house plundered.

After the battle of Dunbar, 3rd September, 1650, Scotch prisoners were confined here, and there is an account of five shillings for cleaning the rooms occupied by them. The brethren in 1656 stated that they always had under their charge twelve poor persons at least, either seamen or their widows, besides giving lodging to maimed or needy seafaring men. On 21st October, 1663, Charles II granted a new charter. On 1st July, 1688, James II granted the last.

Fortunately nearly all the buildings are dated by tablets. The present hall was built in 1721 and originally had windows on both sides; there would be a view of the river from those on the south. They are now walled up owing to other buildings being erected on that side. The trust deed of 1505 provides for the maintenance of a chapel and a priest within the precincts of the house. The present chapel has been much altered and partly rebuilt. The east gable was rebuilt in 1651, when the then existing steeple and bell were taken down. It was again partly rebuilt in 1794. The very beautiful interior fittings are of 1634, unfortunately they are covered with coats of black varnish which quite spoils them. They consist of pews with very good carving, a pulpit and reading desk, and a very beautiful screen dividing the chapel from the vestibule. The walls have an oak panelled dado and above this has been fixed, at some recent date, very common soft wood panelling, very ugly and quite out of character with everything else in the chapel, while to make matters worse, the names of masters are painted on without any regularity of arrangement or design.

The fine oak roof continuous with that of the vestibule is painted white. That in the vestibule is covered with black varnish. The west front was rebuilt in 1800. In addition to their own chapel, the brethren supported the Trinity altar in All Hallows; this altar was afterwards removed to the Trinity House."

Leaving the Trinity house by way of Trinity chare, and passing its old-world almshouses and other buildings, the Quayside was reached, and then

#### THE GUILDHALL.

The 'Town Chamber,' with its pictured panels and ornamental ceiling of modelled plaster, attracted much attention. The Merchants' Court, at the east end of the Guildhall, was thrown open for inspection, and Mr. Collingwood Forster Jackson, secretary of the Merchant Adventurers' Company, met the party and showed them the three fine silver gilt cups belonging to the company. For an account of the last visit of members to the Guildhall on 16 June, 1888, see these *Proceedings*, 2 ser. III, p. 323, including on p. 324 a description of the three remarkably fine domed-topped silver gilt cups made in 1649, with a drawing, on page 325, by the late Mr. W. S. Hicks.

The wall panelling, elaborate fireplace (with carvings representing the 'Judgment of Solomon' and the 'Miraculous Draught of Fishes') and the modelled plaster ceiling, were much admired.

On leaving the Guildhall, Councillor A. M. Sutherland met the party and invited them to see the room in his property at No. 38 Sandhill, which has fine oak panelling and fireplace, dated 1658. (See plate facing this page). These have been recently carefully cleaned and repaired by Mr. Sutherland. The window in the adjoining house on the Sandhill, whence Miss Surtees eloped with John Scott, the future Lord Chancellor Eldon, was pointed out to the visitors.

The last stage in the day's proceedings was reached at

#### THE BLACKGATE,

where Mr. Parker Brewis resumed the guidance of the party, to whom he showed the guard-rooms on both sides of the gateway, and the two floors above them, containing the greater part of the society's museum collections, which Mr. Brewis described in considerable detail. Here also the Rev. Arthur Watts, rector of Witton Gilbert, presented to the Society a fine polished stone axe of the *neolithic* period, found about two years ago in his parish, and was cordially thanked for the gift. Mr. Watts undertook to prepare and read some notes on the implement at a future meeting of the Society.

The library on the top floor of the Blackgate was then visited, where tea was served, for which Mr. Oswald was thanked. Other votes of thanks were passed to all those who had assisted in the conduct of the meeting. Then members dispersed, well satisfied with all they had seen and heard.

The weather throughout the day was brilliantly fine for the time of year, and the somewhat sombre interiors of the cathedral and castle were seen to great advantage.

The presence throughout the entire day of the venerable president of the Durham Society and one of our own vice-presidents, Dr. William Greenwell, now well advanced in his ninety-sixth year, added great charm to the gathering, which included the following members of both societies and friends, in addition to Dr. Greenwell:—Rev. Canon Cruikshank, Messrs. G. A. Carpenter, J. F. Hobson, J. P. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Gradon, Rev. F. Thomas and Miss Coates, all of Durham; Coroner Graham, Sacriston; Mr. and Mrs. Liddell, Kimblesworth; the Rev. J. Haworth, South Hetton; Rev. A. Watts, Witton Gilbert; Rev. A. de Moleyns, Chester-le-Street; Messrs. J. J. Burton, Nunthorpe; W. Clarke, Stockton; Rev. C. F. B. Haslewood, Pelton; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blair, of Harton; the Rev. H. Robeson and



PANELLED ROOM IN HOUSE, NO. 38 SANDHILL, NEWCASTLE.

(This block lent by Mr. A. M. Sutherland).



Dr. R. B. Hepple of South Shields ; Mr. J. A. Irving, and Miss Miller, of Corbridge ; Mr. W. I. Armstrong of Hexham ; Miss E. Cruddas and Mrs. Philipps of Haughton Castle ; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tomlinson of Monkseaton ; Messrs. George Renwick, R. C. Oliver, and T. Matheson, of Morpeth ; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reed of Horton Grange, Dudley ; Mr. and Mrs. W. Richardson, of Willington-on-Tyne ; Miss Gibson, Mrs. Willans, and Mrs. Glanville Reah, of Gosforth ; Mr. N. Temperley of Low Fell ; Mrs. Sisson, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Cullen, Messrs. Alfred Brewis, W. P. Brewis, T. W. Coning, J. H. Youll, W. H. Wood, Gerald Stoney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oswald, Mrs. Stanley Gill, Messrs. Harold Oswald, C. F. Jackson, R. O. Heslop, H. S. Bird, H. S. Bird, junr., C. Walker, A. Grimwood, Dr. and Mrs. Arnison, Mr. and Misses Dotchin, Professor Wight Duff, the Misses Crawhall (2), and Miss Williams, all of Newcastle.

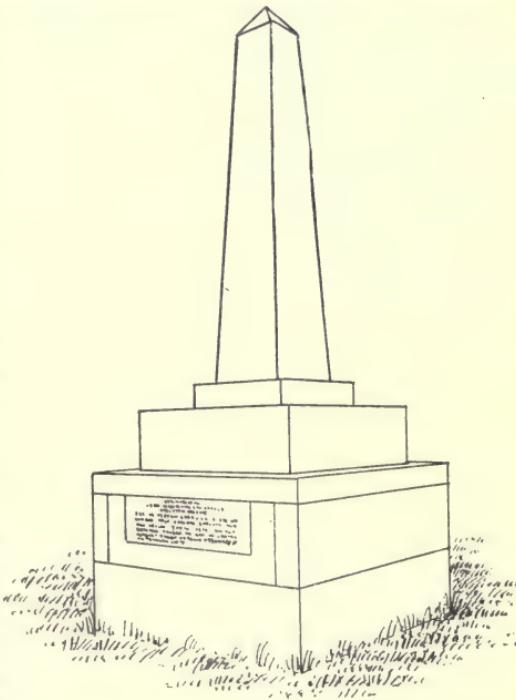
It may be added that forty-one years have elapsed since the Durham Society last visited Newcastle. On that occasion the places seen were the Castle, which was described by the late Dr. Bruce, and the three ancient churches (St. Nicholas's, St. John's, and St. Andrew's), and also All Saints Church, which were described by the late Mr. R. J. Johnson, architect.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### THE RADCLIFFES.

Mr. Oswald has recently visited Acton and has copied the inscription on a monument in the park there, which he has kindly sent. It reads :—

'Acton Urban District Council. | This Monument was designed as a Memorial of | James Radclyffe, Earl of Derwentwater. | One of the Leaders in the Rebellion of 1715, who was taken Prisoner at the Battle of Preston, [ tried in Westminster Hall and beheaded on Tower Hill, February 24th, 1716. | It was erected by Lady Derwentwater in the grounds of the Mansion, Horn Lane, Acton, formerly General Skippon's, | and afterwards known as Derwentwater House, at which house she was at the time residing. | Messrs. F. A. and C. J. Kerven, the owners of Derwentwater House having given the monument to the Council, | it was removed and erected



by them on this site in January, 1904.'

The monument was, in 1912, scheduled by the Middlesex County Council as worthy of preservation.

RADCLIFFE PAPERS (continued from p. 103).

The following is a letter from Charles Busby, one of the agents to the countess of Derwentwater, concerning the property:—

Madam

April the 17th 1721

Being att Capheaton two Days since, was y'n told by Mr. Errington of your Honors Intentions of allowing 3 Tun of Timber towards Repaire of the Smelting Mill att Woodhall, which being given ute by Mr. Larance, and comeing to the Tennants Ears of Woodhall ffarne, he came over to me this Day and desired me to write to your Lad'p to putt a Stop to the same; Alledgeing that when the Smelting Mill was going his father was then Tenant att Woodhall ffarne and reduced to meane Circumstances, by the great Losses, he yearlye sustaing in his Corn, and Death of Cattle by the Infection of the Grass occasioned f'm the Sulpherus Smoake of those Mills. Since that time his father Dyeing and the Mills lyeing still, he tooke a Lease of the said ffarne of my late Lord for the Term of 21 years, and by his Care and Industry has brought that ffarne f'm being a verry bad one to be a good one; Capable of Considerable advance, when the Lease is Runn ute, which neither he nor any one else can not Afford, or even pay the present Rent, should those Mills be sett on ffoot againe. What further he has to Alledge against it is, the Killing the young Spring of Wood, which since the lyeing in of the Mill is now verry hopefull; and the Damadge twill do the Corn Mills in the Summer by Takeing away one 3d of the Water so hereby those Mills will often be forced to lye still.

To prevent all these Misfortunes, as well f'm my Lord as himselfe he proposes to your Honor y't if att Tuesday next when Lady Marys terme is expired, and those now concerned under her Lad'p have taken enoug Iron, and Lead in the Cuplos, to w'h latter they have no Manner of Right, he may have the putting downe of the remainder of those Mills, and the Liberty of Converting of the Wood and other things thereunto belonging, to his owne proper Use, he then in Six Months after, will pay your Honor One Hundred pounds for the same, and have a House standing in good and sufficient Repaire, for w'h he will f'm the time he enters on the Bargain pay forty Shillings p. an. and be oblidged to keep the same in Repaire till my Lord comes of Adge or for the term of 21 yeares. This is what he offers to your Honors Consideration as to which he desires your Lad'p answe unto. I am in all Humble Duty

If your Honor thinks proper  
to Imbrace this proposall Mr.  
Errington will agree the  
man is Capable of  
performance.

Madam, | Your Lad'ps Ever Most Obedient

Humble Servant

Charles Busby

[Addressed: 'For | The Rt Hon'ble the Countess of Darwentwater |  
att her House in Acton, | Middlesex ']

BARNARDCASTLE.

Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., secretary of the Surtees Society, has kindly sent the following note of a local deed, from the original in the possession of Mr. R. J. Dent, 20 Coronation Avenue, Harrogate. He remarks on the occurrence of the female christian name 'Gerendine,' which he had never seen before:—

18 Sept., 1655. Release by Gerendine Hinde of Barnard Castle within the county of Durham, single woman, to Ambrose Appelby, of all manner of actions, debts, etc. Signed with a mark. Witnesses, Ambrose Rayne, Francis Hutchinson, Wm: Hutchinson.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1915.

NO. 10

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the old library at the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 27th October 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several accounts, recommended by the council for payment, were ordered to be paid.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. The Rev. Archibald W. Jackson, B.A., 11 Tamworth Road, Newc.
2. Joseph Reed, Horton Grange, Dudley, Northumberland.

The following BOOKS, etc., were placed upon the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. M. Phillips, F.S.A., the author :—‘Theobald’s Park Wall’ (overprint from the *Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Soc.*, v, iii, 1915).

From Armstrong College, Newcastle :—*Calendar*, session 1915–16.

From the Cardiff Naturalists Society :—*Transactions*, XLVII, 1914.

From Robert Blair :—*The Antiquary* for October, 1915 (xi, 10).

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*Archaeological Journal*, no. 285.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, sec. c, nos. 17–20.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*The Journal*, XLV, iii.

*Purchases* :—An Index Catalogue to the *Transactions* (2nd series) of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society; *The Museums Journal*, xv, 4; *The Pedigree Register*, III, 34; *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, XXX, i and ii; *The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 49; and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

## THE ROMAN WALL.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following letter to himself, dated 26th October 1915, from Mr. F. G. Simpson, recording recent discoveries made by him *per lineam valli* :—

“ During a recent visit to Gilsland, I discovered four Roman temporary camps which have not hitherto been noticed. I shall be glad if you will kindly report their discovery at the meeting of the Society to-morrow evening, so that a preliminary record may be made in the *Proceedings*; for in these days such a find might easily go unrecorded, and as yet none of the four sites has been accurately surveyed.

Two of the four are of distinct interest. The first lies to the north of the Wall, but only 50 yards from the ditch of the Wall; about 500 yards east of *Aesica*, and 250 yards north-west of Burnhead (these measurements are to the nearest point of the rampart of the camp—in each case). Measured to the centre line of the ramparts (in each case), this camp is about 245 yards by 170 yards, giving an area of over  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres. It 'faces' north, and has four entrances with straight traverses. So far this is the only temporary camp near the Wall on its north side, and it is by far the largest of those at present known (which average about one acre, or less). I located this camp on 18th October.

The other three are on the line of the Stanegate, and were located on 21st October. The first of these, which is of special interest, occupies the whole summit of the hill west of Sunnyrigg farm, which is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles south-east of *Magna* and 2 miles west of Haltwhistle-burn fort. The Stanegate runs through the camp, practically forming the axis east and west. It measures about 375 yards east to west by 245 yards north to south, and thus contains fully  $18\frac{1}{2}$  acres. There is one entrance in the south front, with a straight traverse, and apparently another in the north front; while, of course, where the Stanegate passes through the east and west fronts there must have been entrances too.

The other camps are smaller. One is 150 yards north-east of Sunnyrigg farm and close to the Stanegate on the south side. It measures about 95 yards by 55 yards, and contains about one acre. It has four entrances with straight traverses. The last is on the west side of the Haltwhistle-burn, practically opposite the larger of the two temporary camps, on the east side of the burn, discovered in 1907. It has only one entrance with a straight traverse, in the middle of the south front. It measures about 139 yards (north to south) by 120 yards, and contains about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres."

Mr. Simpson was thanked for his notes.

#### RELICS IN TEES VALLEY, CO. DURHAM.

Mr. Blair next read 'Three chapters on as many battered relics, monumental, ecclesiastical and heraldic, in the Tees Valley, co. Durham: (i) On a monumental female effigy in the collegiate church of St. Cuthbert, Darlington; (ii) The detached chantry chapel of the Blessed Catherine, at Hilton, near Ingleton, co. Durham; and (iii) on an inserted panel in the parish church of St. Margaret, Barnardcastle,' by the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. Robson, special thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Hodgson.

The 'chapters' will be printed *in extenso* in *Arch. Aeliana* (3 ser., XIII).

#### THE Proceedings.

Mr. O. J. Charlton thought that the present mode of issuing the *Proceedings* of the Society in sheets month by month might be altered, as some members found a difficulty in preserving the loose sheets. He moved that the question be referred to the council for consideration.

This, on being seconded by Mr. C. H. Blair, was put to the meeting, and lost by a large majority, three members only, including the mover and seconder, voting for it.

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#### MISCELLANEA.

Mr. George Renwick recently called the attention of Mr. Oswald, one of the secretaries, to the remains of a camp situated on the 'Morpeth

Common Farm,' belonging to the corporation of Morpeth. The camp is in a field on the south side of the road between Morpeth and Whalton, about two miles from Morpeth railway station and half a mile east of the Gubeon. Mr. Parker Brewis has since seen it and writes:—  
 'I found the outline of the earthworks easily traceable; the camp is small, and in a somewhat unusual position. It is one of which I was not previously aware, and of which I know of no printed notice.'

RADCLIFFE PAPERS (continued from p. 124).

The following are letters from Charles Busby, one of the agents to the countess of Derwentwater, concerning the property:—

Madam

July the 9th 1722.

With uttmost concern I am to acquaint your Honor that yesterday aboue 7 in the morning the Divells water began to rise and aboue came up to that lenth that it ranne over the Bridge goeing into the Parke allmost as high as the Gates, the fence I made made [sic] 3 years since stood firm as did the Bridge, save that ye Battlem't is drove of aboue 8 or 10 yards. The Damme y't turns the water to the Mill, is entirly drove away timber and stones, which damadge I fear £40 will not make good, the Bridge att the Mill rec'd no harme, but the worst Current of Water, broke down poor Math. Thompsons fences, and tooke into his Corn w'h is now lyeinge flatt to the Ground halfe covered w'th sand wherever the drift of water came; what adds to the misfortune was the Tine riseing att same time, which covered the wide haught intirely, and halfe of the other fields growing w'th Corn, belonging to Math.; and now Towne Tennem'ts qvits from Widehaugh beyond Corbridge. The water is now oute of the fields, but a malancholly sight to see the Corn lyeing in the manner it does. The Warren Math. has been nursing upwards of 3 yeares, and iust brought into order, is now in a Manner totally destroyed and the Widehaugh all over so covered with Sand and dirt that neither Sheep or Beast can live there. The Damadge in the Barrony is verry great but that falls for the most part amongst the 99 yeares Leasors y't are able to bear the Loss, w'h these others are not able to do. last Thursday I returned oute of ye North, and hopes I have so settled matters there, that your Honor will be no further a looser by the Tennant of Spindleston and Uttchester, then the lyeing oute of the Ren[ts for 6] or 7 months. My Wife ioyns in her most hum[ble] Duty to your Honor, my Lord, & Lady Anne. I am w'th uttmost Respect

Madam | Your Honors ever most | obedient humble servant

Char: Busby.

[Addressed: 'For | The Right Honorable the Countess | of Darwentwater att her House | in Bruxells | Brabant. | p<sup>d</sup> 4'.]

Madam

7br the 27th 1722.

I have the honor of two letters from your Lad'p the first of the 9th the other of the 10th new Stile, to both which I differed owneing the receipt, that I might give your Lad'p a more particular answerre thereunto; As to ffranke Simpson I wrotte 2 letters to a friend att Yorke y't I belived had some interest in the Goalei; not mentioning any thing f'm yr Honor but as f'm my selfe, but the termes att present are to pay ye Goaler £26 · 8 · 6 and his attorneys Bill £30 · 12 · 8 · so shall have them to pause on the matter, till I have your Ladyshipps further pleasure herein. The Gen't that succeeds Mr. Loraine has been here, when I told him what your Honor had wrotte; for w'h he returned his thankes and seems verry willing to comply w'th the Duty incumbent upon him. My Acc'ts frm July the 6th 1721 to Aug't the 24th 1722 I sent Mr. Rodbourn some dayes since but have had no answerre of the Receipt of y'm as yett. As to the Mill Damme I have consulted all sorts of people in y't matter and thinkes best to make no Agreem't att all, but have it don by day Taile worcke, since when att Horne I have it constantly under my Eye to inspect att all times. As to the Ten't att Spindleston and Uttchester I have Mr. Errington to give your Honor an Account thereof he haveing been there this last weeke I being oblidged to go to Newcastle and Durham, w'th ye agent to Hon'ble, &c. who came f'm London on L—dy M—ys affaires and to talke on severall matters w'th me relating to Rents, Notes, Dves &c. rec'd by Mr.

Elstob, for w'ch he has never accounted one farthing with his Masters, as also concerning the Yorkshire Estate, w'h he sayes he can gett on same terms lately sold, which I take to be £3000 within the valve supposeing the Countess Dowger should live ten year, he is now on his Roade to London, and I expect to have a more particular account when he comes to Yorke where the p'son lives that made the purchase, which I shall send to your Lad'p hoping your Honor will not pass y't matter over, which may turn to so great and [sic] advantadge to my Lord and be brought aboute in a manner withoute any trouble to your Honor or ffrinds, for that the Estate will bare raiseing f'm £443 · 0 · 4 p. an. to £550, which advances when the taxes are reduced to be single, will in a manner bring the Estate to clear the Countess Dowerg's proportioned Rent Charge, interest money for the purchase, and Taxes, even dureing her Lad'ps life time, when afterwards the Reversion will come in clear as well to my Lord as the purchaser. This Madam is w't I thought proper to lay before your Honor which when approued of by your Lad'p, or otherwise disagreed to, as your Honor shall think best for my Lords advantadge I most humbly submitte to your La'ps determination being in all Humble Duty,

Madam | Your Honors Ever Most fiaithfull | Obedient Humble Servant  
Char: Busby.

My Wife sends her most Humble Duty to your Honor, Lord, and Lady Anne.

[Endorsed : ' For | The R<sup>t</sup> Hon'ble the Countess of Darw- | entwater att her House in Bruxells | in | Brabant | p<sup>d</sup> 4 ']

Madam

9br. the 4th 1722.

I have the H'or of 2 letters from y'r Lad'p, as to my Acc'ts I made them to Bartholomew day 1722 w'h being the day I entered into your H'ors Service, I would have y'm stand annvally to yt day, but shall bring y'm on to any other time y'r Lad'p shall be pleased. As for wrighting or draweing oute any Accounts, or Rentalls I shall never refuse to do it, and am to go to Capheaton next weeke aboute some to be sent y'r Ho'r. Wee are perfectly happy in our good Gen't and I hear nothing to the contrary but his masters are contented also ; the other Gen't has begun in Aldston Moor, and I hope will do well, but if any thing should happen to the contrary y'r Lad'p may depend of knowing it : Notwithstanding this I can not say all greevances of this kind are redressed, Mr. Garlingtons behaviour has given scandall near 20 year, but much more publique within this Six Months ; the originall began from an Attache he tooke to one Mich: Bell and his Wife, the man a mean blockheaddy ffellow, and the Woman of no good Character. Howsoever have so deluded him as to spend £400 or 500 of his moneys, and w'n y't would not do to support their extravagances he has borrowed other considerable Summs upon his promiss to keep them harmeless y't either lent the Money, or became bound for it, but Mr. Garlington now being insolvent, these poor people are become great sufferers particulary one who had his goods taken in Execution the other day for 60 pounds, and is intirely ruined by ye same f'm these doeings arise ? of an othere ? w'h I shall pass over, and onely lett y'r Honor know y't before Xmas last Lady Mary entrusted Mr. Garlinton w'th £30 to bring to me to pay the poor and some other Charittys her Lad'p had ordered, w'h money he payed next day to Mr. Sanderson in part of Bells Rent, and never has not repayed my Lady one farthing of it save 5 pounds. Mr. Carnaby knows all these matters, and is for haveing him removed, as no question but he would if your Honor was desirous of the same, for complaint is made by the Poor and on Man to my Lord B—op ; I shall write to Yorke againe this Night aboute franne Simpson and if no satisfactory answeres comes to it, I thinke (if y'r Lad'p be so pleased) the cheapest way will be to go over my selfe, and see how ffarre ready money will prevale, for nothing will do w'th these Beggarly Cattle but to carry it with a high Hand, and alleadge, y't y'r Lad'p is no way bound in honor to do any thing towards his releasment. I am in all Humble Duty

My wife sends her most  
Humble Respects to your  
Honor, my Lord, and Lady  
Anne.

Madam | Your Lad'p Ever most  
fiaithfull obedient Hum | ble Servant  
Char: Busby.

[Endorsed : ' For | The R<sup>t</sup> Hon'ble the Countess of Dar- | wentwater att her House in Bruxells | Brabant | p<sup>d</sup> 4 ']

The following is the paper on

**ARMOUR NOTES: WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TOURNAMENT,**

By R. COLTMAN CLEPHAN, F.S.A., a vice-president,

read at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle on 29th September 1915 (see page 98):—

To see body-armour at its best one should visit the comprehensive collections at Vienna, Madrid or Dresden, where a number of the suits can be directly ascribed to certain historic personages, and as being the work of certain great armour-smiths; the enrichment having been designed by the most celebrated artists of their day. These collections thus convey far more to the student than do others where the examples have been casually brought together, and greatly by purchases through dealers. The personal element adds immensely to the interest appertaining to objects of antiquity in general, but armour, weapons and examples of civil costume appeal far more vividly to the imagination than do others in parading before us, so to speak, some prominent figures in the history of periods of special importance to us. But beyond any personal interest attaching to ancient armour it appeals to our sense of beauty, for beautiful and artistic are these creations of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; indeed, the work of the armour-smith and his coadjutors over these centuries affords a concrete picture of the rise, progress and decline of art during the period loosely termed the 'Renaissance,' which began in vigour of conception, with fine conscientious work and beauty of outline; continued, in greater elaboration, with tasteful enrichment; and closed with a redundancy of often meaningless ornamentation, where the efficiency of the armour was often sacrificed in pandering to vanity and a love of display.

Naturally the farther we go back the rarer are the examples remaining, though it is truly marvellous that so much has been preserved when one considers the vicissitudes these remnants of by-gone ages have passed through. Beyond a few helmets and scraps of mail practically no medieval armour has come down to us of a date prior to the transition period, during which body-armour changed gradually from chain-mail to plate. Even of that age but a few fragments have been preserved beyond some head-pieces, which owing to their massive character found their way into domestic use; and others, hung up with a little body-armour over tombs in churches. Burial of the arms of a defunct in his sepulchre would seem to have prevailed in all ages, and we are greatly indebted to the custom for a knowledge of early weapons and much besides.

As soon as the fashion in dress changed it was slavishly followed in steel; and, indeed, it is not difficult to approximate the date of almost any suit of armour by comparing the form of the cuirass with the cut of the doublet of the civil costume that prevailed at the time; and this copying is followed with extreme fidelity throughout the Renaissance period and after. With every radical change armour of the older style was greatly relegated to the lumber room, where it lay rusting for a while, eventually finding its way into the melting-pot or it was used up as 'jacks' for the lower grades of the army and navy. Towards the end of the second quarter of the fifteenth century we reach the 'Gothic' armour of the connoisseur, of which a limited number of harnesses have been preserved; but it is rare to find a suit

of this kind without some pieces missing or that has not been extensively restored. This remark applies also, though naturally to a less extent, to somewhat later armour; indeed, when making a critical examination of the armour comprised in the Wallace collection in Hertford house, London, at the request of the German Society, 'Der Verein für Historische Waffenkunde,' dealing with this branch of archaeology,<sup>1</sup> I was surprised to find how few of the suits in the collection had not been a good deal indebted to the restorer. An important and lucrative industry flourished in Germany and Austria during the nineteenth century not only for the restoration of armour but also in the fabrication of forgeries, many of which have found their way into museums and private collections. This trade was carried on in some of the very towns and cities that had been great armour-making centres during the Renaissance; and so it was in Italy though in a less degree. Quantities of Gothic armour were sent from the East to Europe as scrap-iron; some of it was acquired by armour dealers, and set up in suits of odd pieces, sometimes combinations of the work of armour-smiths of different nationalities.

It is a moot point, indeed, whether restoration beyond necessary repairs is admissible or not, but it is certainly desirable from an educational point of view.

Our sources of information up to the reign of Stephen, 1135-1154, are mainly restricted to impressions on seals, miniatures, monuments and representations on tapestry; but when effigies and brasses appear we have armour spread out before us in detail, as far at least as the presence of the surcote and later of the *cyclas* or *jupon* will permit.

Many effigies are cross-legged and there is a popular belief that the persons they represent had either been Knights Templar or Crusaders, but this is not the case.

Inventories, wills, illuminated MSS., carvings in ivory and the works of chroniclers have proved of great value in furnishing us with the nomenclature and sometimes the forms of the various pieces of armour of late medieval times, each of which had been successively evolved to meet some new departure in the way of improved weapons or in the forms of attack.

It is at least doubtful if there was any chain-mail, a fabric of Eastern origin, consisting of forged interlinked rings, each ring usually linked together with four others, before the tenth or even the eleventh century.\* Hauberks of this web may have been worn by some of the richer cavaliers of earlier periods, but the poorer among the men-at-arms would be unable to afford such a luxury, owing to the cost involved in the laborious nature of the manufacture; for there was no wire-drawing then, and the portions for each separate ring had to be cut from long strips of wire hammered out from the solid, and beaten round a core; the ends after interlinking being riveted, forged or butted together. There are several varieties. On that invaluable and nearly contemporaneous record the Bayeux tapestry, the armour shown is greatly represented by series of conventional dots or lines and dots, which do not convey any clear idea of the exact nature of the fabric. Much of the body-armour of these centuries and even much later, consisted of quilted stuffs, often reinforced with metal rings, scales or studs of iron, bone or horn; of ordinary

<sup>1</sup> The paper published in *Zeitschrift für Historische Waffenkunde*, vol. III.

\* This form of chain mail was in use in Roman times. Fragments have been found in northern camps.—ED.

dressed leather ; or of *cuir-bouilli*, which is leather boiled and beaten, so that it could be moulded into the forms required. All these defences were quite capable of resisting an ordinary sword-stroke or lance-thrust, though more vulnerable against a cloth-yard shaft. Leather had clearly given its name to the 'cuirass,' which had been and continued for long to be made of it. Such handing down of names of arms and many other things quite different in principle was common in all ages. The basket-hilted Scottish broad-sword inherited the name of 'claymore' from its great cross-hilted ancestor ; and even the word 'artillery' had been employed for bows and arrows long before the invention of gunpowder. Boiled and beaten leather was much employed in the making of bards for horses as well as for body-armour for their riders ; and its surface lent itself readily to ornamentation. It is impossible to differentiate *cuir-bouilli* from iron in the armour depicted on effigies and brasses, but the mouldings and general decoration displayed on the pieces would in many cases imply a leathern rather than an iron material.

An effigy of the twelfth century in the Temple church, London, that of Geoffrey de Mandeville or Magnaville, earl of Essex, dating from the year 1144, in the reign of king Stephen, exhibits the knight encased completely in mail, wearing a coif or hood of the same fabric, and over it the tall, cylindrical flat-topped helm. It was found, however, that certain vital and more exposed portions of the body required further protection ; for the mail far from presenting a glancing surface towards a stroke or thrust from a weapon of attack rather afforded it a lodgment ; while it gave quite insufficient protection against the bruising effect of a blow from a mace. The mail therefore became gradually reinforced over the most vulnerable places with pieces of leather, either plain or prepared by boiling in oil and beating ; or by plates of iron, until a full panoply of metal plating had been attained ; a process which had not been quite completed before the first decade of the fifteenth century.

The first reinforcing defence of iron or of *cuir-bouilli* was the *plastron-de-fer*, an extra shield for the breast ; towards which part of the body the lance was most frequently directed. This defence was usually worn between the gambeson and the hauberk, and is thus not observable on effigies, seals or brasses. A breastplate of this kind is stated to have formed part of the equipment of Richard I, when earl of Poictou, in a joust with William de Barres.

The delicate anatomy of the knee-joint suggested insufficient protection from the mail alone, and the *poleyne* or knee-kop began to appear over it in the second quarter of the thirteenth century. These pieces are present on the effigy in the Temple church of William Mareschal, the younger, earl of Pembroke, died in 1231 ; on the d'Aubernon brass, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, dated in 1277 ; and on that of Sir Roger de Trumpington, in Trumpington church, Cambridgeshire, of about 1290.

The coif of mail is followed by the camail, in the same fabric, not covering the head but attached to the bascinet by staples, fastened in position by laces, and drooping over the shoulders, reaching beyond the top of the cyclas. It is bolted to the cuirass both back and front. This defence extended over the greater part of the fourteenth century to early in the fifteenth ; and with the conical bascinet very distinctly marks the period. The next part which would naturally suggest itself for reinforcement was the sensitive elbow-joint, resulting in

the elbow-kop or *coudé*, at first a rounded kop over the joint with a rondel-wing at the bend. Both poleynes and coudes appear on the brass formerly in Gorleston church, Suffolk, dating about 1320, of a member of the de Bacon family. The figure bears ailettes; and there are jambs, probably of cuir-bouilli, the defence over the shins, just showing above the portion of the figure that has been broken off. Poleynes and coudes were first attached to the limbs over the mail by laces, then termed *aiguillettes*, known at a later period as 'arming points.'<sup>1</sup>; but as time moved on these pieces overlap and connect the armour for the legs and arms. Jambs and cuissades, rerebraces and vambraces complete the defence of the shins and thighs and the upper and lower arms, respectively, the plates at first merely covering the fronts of the limbs.

Ailettes appear towards the close of the thirteenth century and continued in fashion some fifty years. It is not quite clear whether these singular pieces were intended for defence or to be used as planes for the ensigning of heraldic devices. They assume various forms, were worn upright on the outsides of the shoulders, attached by laces; and might thus serve as shoulder or neck-guards, though they would seem to have afforded very little protection. In brasses they appear at the backs of the shoulders; but this is presumably for the reason that the artists found some practical difficulty in engraving them so as to appear as they were really worn. The ailettes made for the tournament of Windsor park in 1278, according to the Roll of Purchases, were made of leather and carda.<sup>2</sup>

Plates of iron were forged from the solid ingot; not rolled into sheets, from which comparatively modern product so many forgeries and restorations have been manipulated. In the case of genuine armour forged from the solid bar, the different pieces were more or less graduated in thickness, according to the vulnerability of the different parts of the body; while in imitations much more uniformity prevails in this respect.

The brass of William de Alburgh, in Aldeborough church, Yorkshire, dating about 1360, shows the armour as being mainly of plate, with articulations at the shoulders, bends of the arms, and over the insteps of the solerets. The breast and upper-thighs are covered by the cycas. The cuisses or cuissades are of studded work, as was usual at the period, but whether the ground material was cuir-bouilli, or quilted cloth, or of metal in some form or other is unknown. Dr. Hefner, when excavating in 1849, among the ruins of Vesta Tannenberg, a robber fortress in Hesse, taken by assault and dismantled in 1399, found a piece of body-armour consisting of overlapping iron splints or hoops, riveted together. The fragment had been covered with cloth or velvet riveted to it, the rivet-heads standing well out; and it is highly probable that these cuisses were of a fabric of that kind. As far as can be judged from brasses and effigies, it was not before the beginning of the fifteenth century that these pieces were in ordinary plate. The helmet of the Aldeborough brass is the pointed bascinet, with the accompanying camail. Laminæ of overlapping plates lent flexibility to the armour; and the system became gradually extended, in affording general mobility to the body.

The fine effigy of the Black Prince in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, at Canterbury cathedral, affords an excellent illustration of the degree

<sup>1</sup> Aiguillettes were really the metal tags attached to the 'points.' the laces of leather, carda or silk.

<sup>2</sup> A kind of cloth.

of progress reached in plate armour by the beginning of the last quarter of the fourteenth century. The prince died in 1376, and the date of the effigy is probably somewhat later. The helmet is the pointed bascinet, with the camail. The cyclas, which is embroidered with the royal arms, hides the cuirass from view. The pauldrons are laminated; and so are the coudes, which have small butterfly wings. The upper and lower plates of the knee-kops overlap and connect the cuisses and jambes; and the solerets, laminated over the insteps, have long tips, *à la poulaine*. The armour is hung up over the tomb; the conical helm of iron is surmounted by the crest of cloth; gauntlets of brass,<sup>1</sup> with standing figures of leopards, as gads over the knuckles; and the pointed shield of wood, covered with leather. The sword is missing but the scabbard remains.

Brigandines had their origin during the transition period and continued in use over the fifteenth century and later. They were jackets of canvas or other material covered with small overlapping plates or scales of metal riveted together, somewhat after the fashion of the ancient Roman corselets. In most cases the plates were covered over with cloth, silk or velvet, the rivets showing through. The scales of the transition period were sometimes of horn or the jackets were of splints, covered over with a textile fabric, similar in character to the piece of armour found by Dr. Hefner at Vesta Tannenberg in 1849, which has been already alluded to in connexion with the cuissades represented on the brass in Aldborough church; and the armour was often termed 'Jazeran.' Brigandines had the advantage over plate armour in being flexible, and they were somewhat lighter. Examples may be seen in the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris, and in the Tower of London.

The aim and object of the armour-smith was to turn out a harness of proof capable of resisting all shocks and pressure, in affording a protection to the body over all its parts from the action of strokes, thrusts and missiles dealt or directed by weapons and engines of war, as thorough and complete as was compatible with all possible ease and freedom to the limbs of the wearer, more especially in restricting as little as possible the varied movements of the arms and hands, the knees, ankles and feet, within these limitations; and to this he added all the taste and skill that was in him towards making the armour shapely and elegant. A cap-à-pie armour of the second half of the fifteenth century and later, though heavy to wear, was far from being rigid, stiff and clogging to the natural movements of the body. The wearer, it is true, could not run a race in it, for any distance at least, nor was he able to get up again easily if he fell or was thrown down, but he could move and bend his body, limbs and joints with a considerable degree of comfort and freedom, and even display some agility both in attack and defence, whether on foot or on horseback. This was owing to the system of laminae of overlapping plates, some of them working loose, though securely, with sliding rivets moving in slots. These were arranged over certain parts of the body, and were calculated to lend a free action to the limbs in allowing for the necessary expansion and contraction of the steel covering over these parts; and the narrow plates were set with a view to working freely, upwards and downwards, inwards and outwards, with the action of

<sup>1</sup> Armour of brass or copper was not uncommon in medieval times. Chaucer refers to the armour of Sir Thopas as 'his helm of latoun bright.' There are some harnesses of brass and two of silver at Dresden.

the body. They occur in the pauldrons and with the rerebraces over the upper arms, and were especially pliable in the gauntlets, solerets and over the ankles. The gorget was often laminated over the neck ; the lower portion, that over the chest and nape, being often in two plates. The breastplate was often laminated over the arm-pits and to the back-plate the garde-rein of laminated plates is attached ; the taces of overlapping plates, afforded play to the waist ; and laminae, working at the junction of the coudes and knee-kops with the rerebraces and vambraces and the cuisses and jambs, respectively, lent elasticity to the elbow and knee joints. The elbow-kops, however, were not always furnished with laminations, but when such were absent the pieces were forged of wider dimensions, so as to afford sufficient play to the arms. The plates of the tassets were set inversely ; the jambs and vambraces made to close over the limbs, the former are hinged on the outsides, fastening together round the shins by means of turning pins moving in slots, or short standing pins slipped into holes, the pieces holding together in a manner by tension. Pauldrons are usually attached to the gorget or the breastplate by straps and buckles, though sometimes by upright steel pegs, with retaining springs at their heads, fixed near the edges of the gorget, over which round holes, cut in the tops of the pauldrons, are slipped, thus making the junctions quite secure. In the armour for horsemen the pauldrons are uneven in size, that on the right being the smaller, so as to give room for couching the lance ; which is provided with a large vamplate to defend the lance-arm and the exposed place at the arm-pit on that side and also for steadyng and retaining the lance in position for a charge. There is also a lance-rest for supporting the lance. In armour made specially for foot-fighting the pauldrons are usually a pair, coming well down over the breasts. In fact, almost any suit of armour that has been preserved of the second half of the fifteenth century and the whole of the sixteenth was a work of art and manufacture, well developed and thought out in all its details. It was a triumph of the ingenuity and mechanical skill of the armour-smiths.

Instructions as to the order of putting on the armour in the first half of the fifteenth century, are given in a manuscript in the possession of Lord Hastings :—*How a man schall be armyd at his ese when he shall fighte on foote.* They are reproduced in a paper by the late Mr. Albert Way in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. iv ; and in another by Lord Dillon, V.P.S.A., in *Archæologia*, vol. LVII.

One cannot be quite sure that the armour represented on such brasses as those of Sir George Felbrigg, in Playford church, Suffolk, dating at the end of the fourteenth century ; and of Sir Nicholas Dagworth, in Blickling church, Norfolk, just at the commencement of the fifteenth, was entirely of plate, for the trunk and upper thighs are still covered by the cyclas, though we may faily assume that it was so, except, perhaps, in the case of the cuissades ; any possible doubt, however, on this head disappears in the first decade of the century following, when that garment had ceasced to be worn.

#### GOTHIC ARMOUR.

The term ' Gothic ' as applied to a school of armour is most incongruous, but the designation having been so generally adopted it becomes pedantic to object to its employment in this sense, and the more so in the absence of any other word more suitable or expressive.

Though one cannot draw any decided line Gothic armour may be said to extend over the fifteenth century to nearly the end; but up to, say, its middle, no actual suits have been preserved; and for the knowledge we may possess of the armour of the first half of the century we are indebted mainly to monumental effigies and brasses, so many of which have fortunately been preserved in this country.

The brass of Sir John Wylcotes, in Great Tew church, Oxfordshire, dating about 1410, affords an example of the standard of mail, a collar worn under a gorget of plate, following on the camail; and I think the latest monument to show it is the brass in Theddlethorpe church, Lincolnshire, dating about 1424. The Wylcotes brass is without the jupon, so now the breastplate and taces are exposed to view, and they are in plate. Small plates of iron guard the weak places over the arm-pits, the *vif de l'harnois* or *défaut de la cuirasse*; in this case oval in form. Modern writers on armour usually call these pieces 'rondels' or 'palets,' the latter word a contemporaneous term sometimes used for head-pieces, though never met with I believe as being applied to these plates; but Viscount Dillon, V.P.S.A., shows in one of his valuable contributions to this branch of archaeology, most of which papers are printed in *Archæologia* and the *Archæological Journal*, that the name employed to express them in contemporary records is 'besagüès' or 'moton.' Besagüès or motons appear over the arm-pits on the Gorleston brass, dating about 1320; they vary in form though a circular one is the commonest. The term 'besagüès' would seem to have been applied somewhat generally to roundels or disks of leather or of iron; but it was also used to express battle-axes. Gay, in *Glossaire Archéologique*, thus defines it:—'L'arme de ce nom est une hache à deux taillants opposés (bipennis), et une sorte de long marteau d'armes assez semblable à une pioche . . . .' The late Mr. Hewitt in *Ancient Armour*, cites Wace, on the invasion of England by the Normans:—

‘Li charpentiers, ki emprès vindrent,  
Granz coignies en lor mains tindrent;  
Doloères e besagüès  
Orent à lor costez pendues.’ Line 11, p. 650.

This goes to show that the term was also employed to express a carpenter's tool.

The brass in South Kelsey church, Lincolnshire, dating about 1420, exhibits the knight in a pointed bascinet, crescent-formed motons, fan-shaped wings to the coudes, taces in six broad lames, and short tile-formed tuilles. The richly ornamented belt is still present, now finally to disappear. The fingers of the gauntlets are articulated. The armour shown on the effigy in Hoveringham church, Nottinghamshire, believed to have been ascribed by Mr. Stothart to Sir Robert Grushill, is certainly not of the reign of Richard II, 1377–1399, but should rather be dated in that of Henry VI. Here the helmet is a bascinet; fluted motons or besagüès over the arm-pits, of a curved tooth-like form; coudes with elaborate heart-shaped wings; taces of eight lames, with short rectangular tuilles attached to the bottom rim by straps and buckles. This effigy shows the collar of SS the presence of which probably deceived Mr. Stothart as to its date.<sup>1</sup> The meaning of the symbol is unknown, but it is

<sup>1</sup> Probably the earliest representation of this collar we have is that on the effigy of Sir John Swinford, who died in 1371.

suggested as being an abbreviation of 'Sanctus.' The armour represented on the brass in Sawbridgeworth church, Herts, of John Leventhorpe, esquire, of the year 1433, exhibits all the characteristics of the Hoveringham effigy, though the style is less ornate, and its date is 'probably rather earlier than that monument.'

The armour of about the middle of the fifteenth century onwards is the most shapely of all periods, and its form followed the fashion of the Florentine civil dress. The earliest examples were plain in not having developed the flutings and ridgings of a somewhat later period. The Missaglias of Milan were content with following the graceful outline of the dress; but rather later suits, which are greatly of German origin, are usually though not invariably distinguished by their curved flutings, with corresponding ridgings, designed after the folds and creases of the dress, with its scalloped edgings. These lines are beautiful and harmonious, and had the advantage of presenting a more glancing surface towards the assaults from weapons of attack. The usual helmet is the salade; with the beavor or mentonière, part of which afterwards became incorporated in the armet, the chest portion being replaced by the gorget. The salade was usually worn at a slight angle in order to bring the ocularium in the direct line of vision. The earliest instance, I believe, of the presence of this head-piece on any English monument, is on the brass of Sir Robert Staunton, at Castle Donnington, Leicestershire, dating about 1458. The beavor or mentonière is not rendered on the brass doubtless so that the face could be seen. The cuirass in this style of armour is decorative and there is the usual second plate, sometimes two, over the abdomen. The arm-pits are protected by motons. Tuilles cover the thighs; and between them is the brayette or cod-piece; and over the loins is the garde-rein. The solerets are usually though not invariably extended to an extravagant length, the toe-pieces reaching to a tip far beyond the foot, after the fashion of the shoes *à la poulaine*.

We reach this style of armour in the perfect harness represented by the Beauchamp effigy, in St. Mary's church, Warwick. The figure is cast in latten or laton, a fine golden looking blend something between bronze and brass. The earl died in 1439, but the contract for his monument was not given out until fifteen years later. The harness represented is of the earliest and finest form of the style known to connoisseurs as 'Gothic'; and it exhibits body-armour at its very best, as well in dignity of form as in beauty of outline; and it is free from any fantastic ornamentation. The armour represented was probably copied from an actual harness made by Tomaso or Antonio da Missaglia, of Milan, if, indeed, the design for the effigy was not furnished to the contractor, Bartholomeus Lambespring, from Milan itself; and it is thus of a later type than any harness actually worn by the earl. The breast-plate of this example exhibits a deep curved groove on either side and is shorter than was usual a little later, with a larger number of taces; and there are low neck-guards. Fig. 1 (plate 1) shows the effigy in an upright position. Mr. Stothart also gives a back view of the figure, showing the armour as carefully delineated behind as in front. Fig. 2 (plate 1) reproduces an actual armour forged, by Missaglia for Friedrich der Seigreichen, 'Pfalz-grafen am Rhin,' dating about 1450. This is, perhaps, the most precious example of the Gothic style existing; and it is freely stamped with the Missaglia monogram. The armour is noble in form and severely plain, being



FIG. 1. EFFIGY OF RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK.



FIG. 3. 'GOTHIC' SUIT AT BERLIN.



FIG. 2. 'GOTHIC' SUIT ABOUT 1450.



FIG. 4. 'MAXIMILIAN' ARMOUR.



FIG. 5. SUIT FOR JUETING.



FIG. 11. SUIT OF LOUIS XIV  
OF FRANCE.



FIG. 7. WHITE-DAMASCENE SUIT.



FIG. 9. SUIT DATED 1560.

free from flutings or decoration of any kind. The helmet in this case is not the salade, but an early form of armet. Like the armour of the Beauchamp effigy the cuirass is rather short; the taces in six plates, to the bottom of which the pointed tuilles are attached by straps and buckles. The soleret tips are of extreme length. This harness was the work of Tomaso da Missaglia, of Milan, or possibly the joint production of himself and his grandson Antonio. We learn from the writings of the late Wendelin Boehheim, custos of the Vienna collection,<sup>1</sup> that the name or designation 'Missaglia' was adopted by Petrolo Negroli, the father of Tomaso, from the place of his birth, situated near Lucca. Tomaso died in 1468, and his grandson and successor, Antonio, was still living in 1492, so that it is not improbable that the two worked together for some time. At a later period this illustrious family of armour-smiths would appear to have reverted to the family name 'Negroli.' The great armourers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were fine artists in steel, and many of their creations preserved are models for all time in elegance of form and excellence of workmanship. We can trace their individuality and idiosyncrasies to an extent making it often possible to attribute their work even when unstamped with their monograms and devices. The Missaglia-Negrolis, of Milan; the Kolmans, of Augsburg; the Seüsenhofers, of Innsbruck; the Grunewalts and Von Worms, of Nuremberg; the Piccininos, of Milan, and many others carried on their craft from generation to generation.

During the fifteenth century, and perhaps rather later, new modes in armour as in dress had their birth in Italy; but they took some time to travel to other countries less advanced in fashion and refinement. Fig. 3 (plate 1) reproduces a later Gothic armour of German origin, now at Berlin, dating about 1480. It had formed part of the collection of the late Prince Karl of Prussia. The helmet is the salade of true German form; broad curved flutings and ridgings extend over its surface, those on the motons being radiating. The elbow-kops are sharply pointed; the tuilles large, and the solerets have tips of extreme length.

A radical change in armour took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, again following a new departure in the civil dress, more especially in the rounded or globose form of the doublet; and the abnormally wide-toed shoes of the period, 'bear-paw' or 'cow-mouthed,' as they were called. The head-piece is the armet or close-helmet, the most perfect form of helmet as well as the most familiar; and it had the great advantage of the weight being evenly distributed along the gorget. In principle it is a combination of the salade with the mentonière or beavor. This type of head-piece is usually in three main pieces, viz., the crown-piece, the visor and the beavor. The combed skull or crown-piece goes partly over the forehead and extends to the top of the neck; following which is a laminated collar or tail, which protects the nape. The beavor covers the chin and has usually a continuation of the collar in front. The visor, sometimes divided into the ventail and the vue, unites these pieces, being pivoted to the crown-piece through the side ends of the beavor. The visor is in indented sections, running out in a sort of beak, and it is pierced with an ocularium or slits for vision; and holes for breathing and hearing. The helmet opens at the sides to be put on or off, and closes over the head with a spring snap. There is, however, an earlier form

<sup>1</sup> *Kunsthistorische Sammlung des Allerhöchste Kaiserhauses Sammlung*, p. 2.

where side-pieces are hinged to the crown-piece, the beavor strapping on. This type also opens for admitting and releasing the head, and is made fast by a screw behind. At the back is a small projecting disk attached to the head-piece by a pin, the reason for which is difficult to imagine, but may-be it was intended as a protection for the fastening screw; though its very slenderness would hardly ward off a serious stroke from a sword or battle-axe. There is also a type of armet without collar which fits over a rim at the top of the gorget, the object being to avoid the chance of a stroke reaching the throat from under the collar of the more general form of armet, or of the point of a lance glancing up to it. This helmet is shown on Fig. 5 (plate III); it is often termed a burgonet, on the authority of Meyrick, but this is a mistake, as first pointed out by the Baron de Cossen. The real burgonet, which is a lighter form of helmet, will be described later on. In armour of this type the neck-guards, when present, are broader and higher. These pieces are often wrongfully termed *passe-guards*, the name for an extra piece used in jousting. In harness of this period the elbow and knee-kops are smaller, for they had got so extravagantly large as to be much in the way; and instead of tuilles, each in a single plate, there are laminated tassets. Like the Gothic style the armour was made both plain and fluted, the last-named fashion is known as 'Maximilian,' the whole surface down to the jambs, which are always plain, is covered with narrow, regular, radiating flutings; differing in this respect from Gothic armour, with its broad sweeping flutings and ridgings.

#### 'MAXIMILIAN' ARMOUR.

The emperor Maximilian would seem to have introduced this style of armour into his dominions after his Italian campaign in 1496. That he engaged armourers from Italy is shown by a contract, mentioned by Boehme, made in 1495, with the armour-smiths at Milan, Gabrielle and Francisco de Merate, to erect and equip for him a smithy in the town of Arbois, in Burgundy, and to forge there a number of harnesses at certain fixed prices. This form of armour with its narrow regular flutings, *armatura spigolata*, had thus its origin in Italy like the Gothic; and, if any further proof of this were needed, contemporary Germany called it 'Mailander Harnisch,' a clear indication of origin. I will illustrate the 'Maximilian' style by giving a few particulars of a suit of the kind in the Wallace collection of arms and armour, no. 56 in the catalogue of that institution, shown on Fig. 4 (plate I). The head-piece is the armet, the visor of which exhibits the series of ridges, with intervening slits for air and vision, so characteristic of the period. The breastplate is globose and has a salient ridge along the top, followed by a narrow plain strip, and then vertical flutings to the rim at the bottom; a lance rest is on the right side. The motons are spiked and fluted, the taces in four lames, and the tassets each with five. The cuissades, a restoration, are fluted, but the jambs are as usual plain. The solerets are wide-toed, 'kuhmauler,' as the German called them; the wings of the elbow and knee kops small. The inner bends of the elbow joints are furnished with a pliable protection of numerous very narrow plates. This harness is fairly representative of its class. Another suit of the same collection, no. 46, has a smooth surface, though the general form and style is the same as that of fluted armour.

I may, perhaps, say here that I shall illustrate my remarks a good deal from examples in the Wallace collection not because they may

be best suited for the purpose, but for the reason that they are more accessible to the English student than armour in private collections or abroad.

#### SKIRTED ARMOUR.

Tonlet armour has a deep skirt of hoops called jambers or bases standing out all round like a more modern crinoline. Jambers are often termed lamboys by writers on armour, but this is an old misreading. This clumsy and unwieldy type of armour was mostly used for fighting on foot, though there were suits, like that illustrated on Fig. 5 (plate III),<sup>1</sup> adapted for horsemen; and for this purpose it must have been especially inconvenient, for the hoops move upwards and downwards like the laths of a Venetian blind. Bases, the skirts of the doublet of the period, were made of cloth, velvet or richly embroidered stuffs; and this garment was in fashion during the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII; an inventory of the wardrobe of the last-named sovereign schedules 'coats with bases.' This fashion, like the one immediately preceding it, is of Italian origin, for we find bases on an effigy at Corneto, a petticoat showing pleats or folds. We have an early English example of a tonlet or skirt of steel on the brass of John Gaynsford esquire, at Crowhurst, Surrey, who died in 1450. There is a remarkably fine and historic armour of this style in the Tower of London, made by Konrad Seüsenhofer, of Innsbruck, in 1514. Fig. 5 (plate III) furnishes an illustration of this type in a harness forged for Friedrich II, duke of Leignitz and Brug; which armour formed a part of the collection made by the late Prince Karl of Prussia, and is now in the *Zeughaus* at Berlin. It dates from very early in the sixteenth century. The duke is mounted on a barded horse, and the front portion of the tonlet is absent so that the harness could be worn on horseback; and the detached front portion could be replaced in position for the purpose of foot-fighting if required; the attachment being effected by sliding rivets moving in slots. The helmet is an armet of the type mistaken by Meyrick for a burgonet.

Medieval bards had their origin probably in the twelfth century, though there are no representations of them so early. Wace, writing in the reign of Henry II, says that the horse of William Fitz-Osbert was housed in chain-mail at the battle of Hastings, but this is incredible. There is but little mention of bards in English records before the close of the thirteenth century, but in the fourteenth they would seem to have become fairly common. German men-at-arms appear with barded horses in the second half of the thirteenth century, but they are exceptional before the fourteenth. The late Mr. John Hewitt, to whom we are indebted for much precious research, mentions an ordinance of the year 1313,<sup>2</sup> which requires a man-at-arms to be equipped for war and mounted on a horse 'couvert de couverture de fer ou de couverture pourpointé,' so here is a choice between iron and quilted stuffs; and another, in 1353, 'le plus qu'on pourra de chevaux couvers de mailles et de gambaissure.' The 'iron' in the first case was chain-mail, and both a chamfron and a crinet of leather would be present. The chamfron, crinet and peytral are observable in engravings of the first quarter of the fourteenth century, and they were probably of cuir-bouilli. In the inventory of the armour of Louis X, of France, surnamed le Hutin, dated in the year 1316, occurs the item 'un chanfrein.' Quoting again from the late Mr. Hewitt's book, on page 361:—'In the *Histoire de Charles VII*,

<sup>1</sup> See plate facing p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> *Ancient Armour*, II, p. 312.

Mathieu de Coucy tells us that in 1446, a combat à outrance took place between the Seignurs de Ternant and Galiot de Balthasin, in which the latter was mounted 'sur un puissant cheval, liquil, selon la costume de Lombardie, estoit tout couvert de fer.' A complete equipment of steel plate was attained in the second half of the fifteenth-century, when according to a picture in the Vienna Zeughaus, dated in 1480, '*Der Ritter sitz auf seinem bis auf die Huje, verdeckten Hengst.*' The horse on Fig. 5 (plate III) is not trapped. There is a chamfron, for the face, with cheek-pieces; a crinet, for the neck; a peytral, for the breast; flanchards, for the sides; and a crupper, for the hind-quarters. The bard of the engraved suit of Henry VIII, in the Tower of London, is stated to weigh 92½ pounds. Bards for the tourney were usually of leather.

The expression 'trapped and barded,' so frequently met with in records, is often misunderstood. The bard is the defence for the horse, while the trapper is its outside textile covering or garment; which perhaps originated, like the surcoat of the man-at-arms, as a protection from the glare and heat of the sun; for without these garments the carrying of heavy armour by both man and horse would, under certain circumstances have been unendurable. Trappers were often made of very costly materials, much bejewelled and emblazoned in gold and silver thread. With the decline of archery and the ever increasing necessity for the greater mobility of cavalry, bards steadily declined in importance. Sutcliffe, in *Practice of Arms*, printed in 1593, says:—'The French men-at-arms in time past used barded horses for feare of our arrowes; but now since archerie is not so much reckoned of, and bardes are but a weake defence against shotte, lanciers, leaving their bardes, are much like the Albanian Stradiots.'<sup>1</sup>

#### THE TOURNAMENT.

The tournament or tourney covered a great variety of quasi-military exercises and diversions; but the subject is too large and complex for treatment in a short study beyond giving an outline of the more important courses, and illustrating the armour employed in them. These exercises were probably first introduced into England from France, for Matthew Paris terms them *conflictus gallicus*.

The tournament proper, like the older *behoud*, was a contest of armed horsemen, troop against troop; while a joust was a single combat or a succession of such, run with lances in the lists.

After the fourteenth century each important form of joust had its own special type of armour, sometimes differing greatly, though in others in minor details only. It was designed to repel more definite forms of attack than in warfare; and the tourney was subjected to strict ordinances, regulations and limitations.

Jousts of Peace, *hastiludia pacifica* or *joûtes à plaisirance*, were courses of military exercise and courtesy; while Jousts of War, *joûtes à outrance* or as Froissart calls them *justes mortelles et à champ*, were serious combats, run with pointed lances. *Joûtes plénieries* were open to all comers who were invited by proclamation to meet a certain number of challengers.

These martial sports and exercises were much practised in all the countries of chivalry, and notably at the brilliant Court of Burgundy in the fifteenth century; but it was in Germany and Austria where

<sup>1</sup> These Greek or Albanian mercenaries of light-horse usually sold their services to the highest bidder, even to the Turks.

they reached their greatest development, and in these countries there were over forty varieties, concerning which much information is afforded in the *turnierbücher* of the German courts, and more especially in those of the emperor Maximilian. In French we have the *Tournois du Roi René*, and there is a set of English rules in the Herald's college. None of these authorities, however, is easily accessible.

Variants in jousting were often conceived with a view of producing some striking or humorous novelty; indeed, the passion after theatrical effect in the 'good old times' brought about some extraordinary contrivances as applied to the tournament.

The harness for each course was supplemented with a number of additional pieces, which were screwed on over the parts of the body against which the different forms of attack were mainly directed. The principal reinforcing pieces were the grand-guard, with volant-piece, being an extra defence for the face, chest, right and left shoulders; the manifer, a heavy rigid gauntlet for the lower bridle-arm and hand; the polder-miton or *épaule de mouton* for the defence of the right fore-arm and bend; the passe-guard for the left elbow, and an extra breastplate. The lance was fitted with a vamplate, a hollow rounded, shield of iron, placed along the shaft above the grip, for the protection of the right hand and arm. The jousters clad in their heavy armour, with the additional pieces screwed on in their places were thus practically immune from injury, and, indeed, serious accidents were rare. In jousting much depended on the docility and training of the horses, which charged at a hand-gallop; but their mobility must have been much restricted by the bard, trapper, breast-cushion, heavy armour of the rider, to say nothing of the blindfolding, resorted to in most of the courses.

The principal courses of Jousts of Peace were:—the Joust at the Tilt, known in Germany as the Italian Joust; the Gestech or German Joust; and Scharfrennen. The Joust at the Tilt was run with lances of soft wood, lighter than those employed in the other courses, so that they might splinter easily; they were rebated or bluntly tipped with a coronal; and the combatants rode against each other with a barrier of planks, called a tilt, between them, along which they charged, the bridle-arms towards the tilt. The tilt or barrier gave a fixed direction to the jousters and prevented any collision between the horses. This contest was mainly one of the breaking of lances. It was in a course of this kind that Henri II, of France, was stricken unto death by Montgomeri in 1559. The armour used in this form, as shown on Fig. 6 (plate ii), did not differ much from that employed in warfare, but it was greatly strengthened by the additional pieces. Leg-armour was worn to avoid injury to the limbs from striking or scraping against the barrier. A distinguishing feature of the armament for this course was the tilting shield, which fitted round the left side of the neck, coming nearly straight down the middle of the breastplate and covering the left breast and shoulder. It curves slightly outwards at the bottom and is attached to the grand-guard by strong screws. There is an account of a Joust at the Tilt in some MSS. belonging to Lord Hastings, which have been commented on by Mr. Albert Way in the *Archaeological Journal* and Viscount Dillon, in *Archæologia*.

The German *Gestech* is a much older course, and was also run with lances tipped with coronals, but there was no barrier between the jousters; and the horses ran blindfolded, so that they should not flinch or jib at the moment of impact; and cushions or mattresses,

stuffed with straw, covered their breasts, to act as buffers in case of collision. This course thus involved much more initiative than the other. The saddle employed had a high support in front but none behind so that unhorsing was much more frequent than in the Joust at the Tilt. Fig. 7 (plate III) reproduces a harness for this course. The great jousting-heaume is very heavy and roomy, weighing twenty pounds, and the ocularium affords but a very limited range of vision. It is bucket-formed, with a beavor extending over the top of the cuirass, the crown-plate curving gently over the jouster's head. The helm rests on the shoulders and is screwed on to the cuirass, back and front, the back-screw placed vertically for the purpose of adjusting the line of vision. The breastplate is globose, flattened on the right side for the better couching of the lance; and it is reinforced with a heavy plate over the abdomen, to which the taces are riveted, and to them the heavy, solid tile-formed tuilles are attached by straps and buckles. The loins are protected by a garde-rein. The motons over the arm-pits are very large, on the right side is a lance-rest, and, as is usual in this course, there is a heavy corkscrew-like queue (*rust-haken* or *schwänzel*), a counterpoise for the heavy lance used in this course. The jousting-shield is of wood, covered with leather and gesso. It is formed rectangularly at the top, somewhat rounded at the bottom and curves slightly outwards. The right fore-arm and bend is reinforced with the polder-miton, and the bridle-hand and arm covered with the stiff and heavy manifer. No leg-armour was used. The harness dates from a little before the end of the fifteenth century. There were several varieties of this course.

The course known as *Scharfrennen* was run with pointed lances as its name implies, and was thus, in a sense, a survival of the *jouâtre à outrance*. It dates from about the commencement of the fifteenth century; and was a harder course than the others. Unhorsing was much more easily achieved by reason of the saddle employed being without any supports at all, formed in fact more like the English saddles of to-day. It demanded a surer seat, a highly-trained horse, and great skill and adroitness in the rider. The objectives of the lance were either the beavor or the jousting-shield on the left side. The first-named mark was more difficult to hit and the lance much more apt to glance off, but when fairly struck, it proved irresistible. The armour was lighter than that used in Gestech or German Joust; the helmet, a jousting-form of salade without visor; the shield very large; and the form of the breastplate similar to that employed in the German Joust. In the royal library at Dresden is a parchment on which a Scharfrennen is depicted between the elector of Saxony and two antagonists. This form of combat is termed a *Gedritts*, signifying that the victor in the first encounter had still to dispose of a second jouster—thus three were engaged and hence the name.

Among the several variants of Scharfrennen is *Geschiftrennen*, the peculiarity being that on the shield is a certain spot which when fairly struck by the lance set a mechanism in motion causing the shield to fly up in the air in pieces.

A favourite form of the tourney in the fifteenth century was the Kolbenturnier, which differed materially from the other courses in that no personal injury to an opponent was thought possible; the object being merely to strike off the zimier or crest which decorated his helm. The weapon employed was a kolben, which is a baston or mace of wood, polygonally formed.



FIG. 5. TONLETT ARMOUR.



FIG. 7. SUIT FOR THE GERMAN JOUST.



FIG. 10. EMBOSSED ARMOUR.

*L'Off. Sise, l'Off. Nante, 3<sup>e</sup> rég. VII*

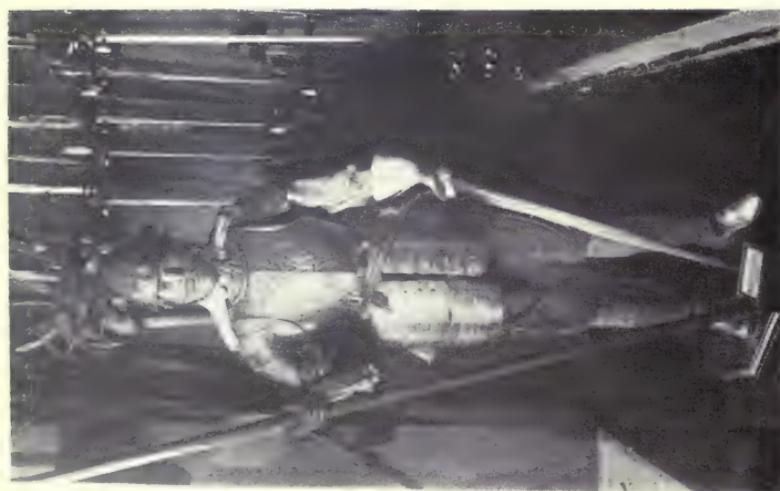


FIG. 12. AN OFFICER OF PIEMONT.



To face page 157.

FIG. 13. A CUIRASSIER.

ARMS AND ARMOUR: PLATE IV.

All the courses of the tourney fell into disuse early in the seventeenth century, the last to survive for a short time being the Freiturnier or Free Course, which involved little more than some difference in the size of the shield to those employed in other courses; and one called Scharmützel; the last-named a sort of general skirmish, with a view to practice for war. A Scharmützel was held at Dresden in 1553, when four bands of horsemen and forty harquebusiers attacked a mock fortress, defended by a garrison armed with spears and military forks, and supplied with 400 earthenware pots as missiles.

The foregoing comprises the more important forms of the tourney; the Caroussal; Running at the Ring, often termed Tilting at the Ring, (though erroneously for no tilt was involved); and the Quintain were merely games, though with certain features in common with the tourney.

#### ARMOUR FROM, SAY, 1550, TO THE END OF THE CENTURY.

The importance of the heavily-armed man-at-arms in warfare had been steadily declining since the battle of Courtrai, fought in the year 1302; and even as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century a large proportion of the body-armour made for war purposes tends to become lighter, as the greater mobility of armies in the field became more imperative; and demi-harnesses were employed for light cavalry. Fig. 8 (plate II)<sup>1</sup> illustrates an interesting demi-suit in my own collection, forged with a special view to lightness, for the leader of a troop of light-horse, such as German Reiters or Albanian Stradiots. The armour is banded throughout in strips of bright steel on a black enamelled ground; and it is hung on a characteristic figure of the period. The helmet is a bourgonet; the gorget in three plates; and the pauldrons are riveted to it.

The hands and fore-arms are protected by gauntlets with long pointed cuffs, and the finger and thumb-plates are articulated. The breastplate is gussetted, and has a tapul or salient projection over the navel, characteristic of the peak or pucker usual in the doublet of near the middle of the sixteenth century. Taces of three lames and tassetts of six, the latter held together by sliding rivets working in slots. The gorget bears the maker's mark, and the breastplate the Nuremberg guild stamp.

Another form of half-armour was known as the 'Almain Rivet,' the term first employed for the sliding rivets themselves, and the designation became extended to the suit of demi-armour itself. The word 'Almain,' of course, denotes a German origin. These were mobile suits of light armour, usually worn with burgonets. An order sent to Florence by Henry VIII, in 1512, runs:—'The 2000 complete harness called Almayne ryvetttes were to be alway a salet, a gorget, a breastplate, a backplate and a pair of splints (tassetts) for every complete harness, at 16s. the set.'<sup>2</sup> The burgonet is a lighter form of helmet than the armet, and its distinguishing feature is the umbril over the eyes. It is in several varieties; worn either open or with a buffe, a protection for the face ending in a collar. The buffe is attachable to the helmet by hooks and eyes or rather staples, so that the headpiece could be used either open or closed.

Fig. 9 (plate II)<sup>1</sup> reproduces a fine cap-à-pie armour, now in the Zeughaus at Berlin, which affords an excellent example of the best work of about the middle of the sixteenth century. It was made by Peter von Speyer of Annaberg in 1560, for Kurfürst Joachim II, of Brandenburg,

<sup>1</sup> See plate facing p. 137.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia*, li, p. 168.

whose arms decorate the breastplate. The letters P.V.S. with the year appear several times on the armour. The helmet is the type of armet without collar. The peak on the breastplate projects a little below the centre. This peak tends to be placed lower as the century advances, until at length the 'peascod' form is reached, as shown on figure 6. There are degrees of this form, which follow those of the doublet at every stage. Bulwer, writing in 1563, in the *Pedigree of the English Gallant*, refers to the 'peasecod-bellied doublet.' The suit reproduced on fig. 6 (plate II)<sup>1</sup> is the harness in the Wallace collection, catalogue No. 484, already referred to as having been made for a form of Joust at the Tilt. The breastplate is of the true Elizabethan 'peascod' form, converging to a retreating point at the bottom. You have the shape exactly in the civil dress as shown in the portrait of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, by George Perfect Harding. The tassets swell out over the hips, another feature observable in the portrait; and, indeed, in portraits of Queen Elizabeth herself. This form continued with some modifications up to nearly the end of the century. In the Wallace collection is a russet armour, catalogue no. 864, the russetting, an effect produced by a process of oxydation or firing to a russet colour, a surface more easily kept clean than one of 'white' armour. The breastplate is of the peascod form. This harness is one of the twenty-nine suits scheduled in a manuscript, *An Elizabethan Armourer's Album*, now at South Kensington, and was forged by one 'Jacobe,' the master-armourer at Greenwich during part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. 'Jacobe' would seem to be identical with Jacob Topf, who was hofplattner at Innsbruck, from 1575 to 1587; and as such the immediate successor of the celebrated Jorg Seüsenhofer, the last of a remarkable family in the craft. There is, however, some difficulty as to dates, for some of the suits mentioned in the *Album* would appear to have been made some years after Jacob Topf was undoubtedly working at Innsbruck, and had been appointed hofplattner there.

Up to the reign of Henry VIII the fine armour for England came from Italy or Germany, but the king arranged with Maximilian I, for German smiths, who were installed at Greenwich. The iron was imported from Innsbruck, English iron not being considered good enough. Many harnesses were made, in the second half of the sixteenth century, with the taces and tassets combined in a series of overlapping plates, extending from the waist to the knees. Concerning these long tassets, Meyrick refers to an agreement, now deposited in the State Paper Office, between Henry VIII and one Captain Wolff van Goetenburgh, dated at Greenwich in 1544, for the services of five hundred men-at-arms; and the armour they are to wear is stipulated to be 'tassettes couvrantes les genoux.'

Blackened armour is met with as early as the fourteenth century; it was much more easily kept clean than 'white,' i.e., bright steel, over which a tunic of stuff was often worn. Froissart mentions a case of blackened armour under the year 1359.

During the sixteenth century there was a description of armour called 'penny-plate,' which consisted of circular pieces of steel riveted on to leather—there is an example at the Rotunda, Woolwich. The designation occurs in an inventory of the effects of the Earl of Shrewsbury:—'item, one old penny plattcotte.'

During the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries boys of the higher class were taught the use and practice of arms at an early age. A

<sup>1</sup> See plate II facing p. 137.

group of boy's harnesses of various sizes and periods may be seen at the Dresden Museum, and there are also several of such suits at the Musée d'Artillerie, Paris. Numerous dints on the armour show that hard knocks had been exchanged.

#### ENRICHED ARMOUR.

Up to about the middle of the fourteenth century armour is believed to have been plain, but soon after that etching and engraving along the borders and margins began, though it was not before the reign of Maximilian I, 1493–1519, that the decoration extended at all extensively to other parts of the armour. During the emperor's reign it was sometimes enriched almost over the entire surface; a notable example of which may be seen in the fine skirted armour in the Tower of London, by Konrad Seüsenhofer of Innsbruck, sent to our Henry VIII by Maximilian. The subjects of the ornamentation are the legends of St. George and St. Barbara, and the work is lightly and tastefully executed. The enrichment may have been carried out by the armoursmith, though probably he did not design it. Artists of the highest eminence, such as Donatello, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Titian, Albrecht Durer and Benvenuto Cellini, were employed in designing for this purpose, and they reckoned it not the least honourable branch of their work. Harness was freely and delicately etched, engraved and enriched with gold, damascened, appliquéd and decorated with repoussé work in a manner that has not been equalled in any other age. Some of the decoration, however, sadly interfered with the glancing surface of the armour, thus greatly militating against its efficiency for war purposes; though for merely pageant suits that mattered little. The imitation of the civil dress in steel was carried to absurd lengths, as shown in the so-called 'Pfeifenharnis,' forged after the picturesque costume of the period, with its pipings, puffs or rolls and slashes, illustrations of which may be seen in the *Triumph of Maximilian*. In a suit in the Wallace collection, catalogue no. 555, the details of this dress have been most faithfully and minutely reproduced. The very fabric of the dress employed in the costume has been imitated and the slashes are gilded. This interesting example was acquired by Sir Richard Wallace from the Goodrich court collection; and is figured by Mr. Richard Skelton, F.S.A., in *Arms and Armour*, vol. I, plate xix. Armour preserved of this description is rare. Another richly embossed suit at Hertford house, catalogue no. 1164, had also formed part of the Meyrick collection; and is figured in Skelton, plate xxxiii, and illustrated here on Fig. 10 (p'ate iii)<sup>1</sup>. It is stated to have belonged to Alfonso II, the celebrated duke of Ferrara, 1533–1597. The cabasset now with the suit never formed part of it, and, though the style of enrichment is similar to that of the rest of the armour, the subject is a different one. It has ear-flaps which is unusual with this style of helmet. The surface of the armour is russetted and banded, the details of ornamentation damascened in gold and silver. A fine figure of Mars, holding a long-shafted weapon in the left hand, occupies the centre of the middle band on the breastplate. This figure is standing in an alcove, below which is a pair of satyrs, back to back. Seated on the recess are two nude figures, captives, bound together in the same position as the satyrs below; and this band is crowned with a gorgon's head, flanked by allegorical figures with trumpets. The bands on each side of the central one are embellished with allegorical figures and satyrs. Fes-

<sup>1</sup> See plate facing p. 142.

toons of flowers and fruit, with masks and cornucopiae, garnish and connect the intervening spaces below the bands. The back-plate is banded like the breastplate ; and the recess in the centre contains a figure of Hercules and the Nemean lion, surmounted by the grotesque head of a satyr. The other plates of the suit, excepting the helmet, are enriched in a similar manner.

The cabasset is akin to the morion, and is simply a tall iron hat, rather narrowing towards the crown to a curious little projecting apex. It has a narrow brim curving slightly towards either end, and above it runs a line of rivets for fixing the lining. The first mention of this type of helmet is in an 'ordonnance' of Francis I, which orders that men-at-arms are to wear the armet; light horse, the salade; and 'les arquebusieres, seulement le cabasset, pour viser mieux et avoir la tête plus délivré.' There was nothing in the cabasset to impede the aim, and it was therefore the proper head-piece for the musketeer.

#### BODY-ARMOUR FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TO ITS DISUSE.

The decline of armour may be said to have become acute coincident with the period of its greatest elaboration, and towards the close of the sixteenth century unmistakable signs of a general decadence appear ; indeed, by that time, except for the purposes of pageantry and parade, cap-à-pie suits had almost ceased to be worn. The demand for them languished, and with it went the taste and skill for making and decorating them ; for we have very little more of the exquisite work of the Renaissance, the vigour and force of which had spent itself.

There were many contributory causes to the decline and subsequent disuse of armour. Some writers lay far too much stress on the employment of firearms as being the main reason, but the very early handgun had little if any influence in this direction, for armour was then proof against its projectiles, which were first arrows ; though naturally the steadily increasing efficiency first of the harquebus and later of the musket, by which a much greater penetrative momentum was attained, certainly tended to discourage the use of heavy armour. Another cause lay in the fact that full armour could not be constantly worn during a long campaign without injury to health, besides being a great clog on the mobility of armies in the field. King James I is said to have remarked that heavy armour 'was an admirable invention, as it hindered a man from being hurt himself or of hurting others.' The man-at-arms of an earlier age became the pistolier, the landsknecht and the cuirassier of the seventeenth century.

Early in the seventeenth century another decided change took place in the form of the breastplate, following the fashion of the doublet of civil life, in the gradual shortening of the waist ; and body-armour became stumpy, uncouth and inelegant in form, besides being inferior in resisting power and fit. The last-named circumstance was a potent factor towards the disuse of armour, for harness was frequently made then in certain arbitrary sizes, each piece being numbered, so that the suits rarely fitted individual cases. They were thus very apt to chafe the limbs of the wearers into sores beyond endurance ; and pieces of their armour were often thrown away on the march, all ordinances and penalties notwithstanding. There is ample evidence of this in the writings of military experts from the end of the sixteenth

century onwards. The latest style of cap-à-pie armour is well illustrated by a harness in the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris, which was presented by the Republic of Venice to Louis XIV of France, in 1688. It is reproduced on fig. 11 (plate II). The contrast between it and the style of armour preceding it is very striking. The suit is engraved with foliations; the proof-marks on the armour affording centres for the enrichment.

During the last half of the century plate armour gradually disappears, the pikeman being the last infantry arm to employ it. As early as the reign of Charles I many of the military had discarded all body-armour beyond the gorget, cuirass and helmet; indeed, Cruso, in *Militarie Instructions to the Cavallrie*, in 1632, tells that the arque-bussier then only wore the buff-coat, though this would appear to have been only very partially the case. The 'pair of plates' were the last pieces worn, and, except in the case of the cuirassiers, were in time abandoned in favour of the buff-coat alone.

In my collection of arms and armour at Tynemouth is the harness and equipment of an officer of pikemen; and there are also those of a cuirassier. They are both hung on figures which were designed by the late Karl Gimbel, of Baden-Baden; and they formed part of his interesting and important collection of arms and armour, which was dispersed at Berlin in 1906. They are reproduced on figures 12 and 13 (plate IV).

#### AN OFFICER OF PIKEMEN.

In the reign of James I, the infantry consisted mainly of pikemen and musketeers. Ward, in his *Animadversions of Warre*, remarks that 'the whole strength of an army consists in the pikes'; and Markham, in *Souldier's Accidence*, written in 1625, says:—"All pikemen shall have good combe-caps for their heads, well lined with quilted caps, curaces for their bodies of nimble and good mould, being high pike proof; large and well compact gordgetts for their neckes, fayre and close joyned taches, to arme the mid-thighs; as for the pouldrons and the vant-braces, they may be spared, because they are cumbersome. All this armour to be rather of russet, sanguine or blacke colour, than white or milled, for it will keep the longer free from rust. These shal have strong straight yet nimble pikes of ash wood, well headed with steel, and armed with plates downward from the head, at least four foot, and the full size or length of every pike shal be fifteene foote besides the head. These pikemen shall also have good, sharpe and broade-swords, strong scabbards, chapt with iron, girdle, hangers or bautricke of strong leather; and lastly, if to the pikeman's head pece be fastened a small ring of iron, and to the right side of his back piece (below the girdle), an iron hooke, to hang his steele cap upon, it will be a greate ease to the souldier, and a nimble carriage in the time of long marches."

This interesting suit answers closely to the above mentioned requirements, though the 'pouldrons,' Gervase Markham thinks 'may be spared,' are present in this case. The harness is of blackened iron, the helmet, a cabasset, 'well lined with a quilted cap,' is furnished with ear-flaps and a socketed plume of feathers; and it has been proven by a stroke from a sword or axe. The gorget covers the top of the throat and nape of the neck; the cuirass is held together by straps over the shoulders and round the waist; and to the top of the breast-plate the tassets are attached by straps and buckles, reaching to the mid-thighs. The pike, fifteen feet long, is held at the order and the

leather baldric or waist-belt, holding the sheathed sword, has a lapel, or hanger as it was termed, suspended from it, for carrying the pike easily when on the march. The sword, which answers to the first half of the seventeenth century, has a heavy pommel, straight quillons; and knuckle-bow and side-branches join ring. Double-edged blade grooved a third of its length. The suit is illustrated on fig. 12 (plate iv)<sup>1</sup>.

This admirable and faithfully represented figure with a finely formed and characteristic head, is clad in a buff-coat, worn under the cuirass; long wristed gloves, of the same material; a broad linen turn-down collar; velvet knickerbockers, ornamented at the sides with gold braid and brass buttons; worsted stockings and laced shoes. Height 5 feet 6 inches.

#### A CUIRASSIER.

This interesting fig., no. 13 (plate iv), is of the time when the use of plate armour had reached its last phase. The basin-like head-piece is termed a 'Pappenheimer,' named after count Pappenheim, the celebrated general who fell at the battle of Lutzen, in 1632. The 'skull,' which is of hammered iron, is divided by beading into five segments, which spring from a small circular plate at the crown; in the centre of which is a small ring, recommended by Gervase Markham, for the attachment of the helmet to the belt of the wearer, for giving ease when on the march. An umbril shades the eyes; and there is a nose-guard, which can be adjusted at pleasure; and flexible ear-flaps. The lobster-tailed neck-guard is in four broad plates, and reaches well down the nape of the neck. The cuirass of blackened iron, is short; the breastplate, much flatter than before, has a ridge running down the middle, and a projecting rim at the bottom for holding up the belt which binds the cuirass together; the attachment at the top is effected by iron-plated straps, with adjustable slot-holes at the ends for locking over brass-headed rivets, placed well down the front. The ledge at the bottom of the cuirass is ornamented with a line of brass-headed rivets, and there is the same style of decoration round the arm-pits. There is a bullet indentation on the breast-plate, being a test mark. A chamois-skin baldric is slung over the shoulder for the sword, which weapon has a fluted oval pommel; straight quillons; knuckle-bow joining pommel and coalescing with half shell-guard, and there is a thumb-ring; double-edged blade, tapering gently towards the point. Besides the strap attached to the baldric, for the sword, there is a lapel or hanger, the use of which is not apparent; and an ordinary leathern strap goes round the waist, to which the powder-flask, with a graduated charge-chamber, and bullet-bag are attached.

The figure itself has a handsomely formed head and well-modelled hands; it is clothed in a buff-coat with long sleeves, underneath which is a purple velvet doublet; the arms of the leather coat are bound round with circlets of gold braid, and it buttons over on to large gilt buttons, a narrow slit being left down the arms disclosing the velvet garment beneath to the wrists. There is a broad turn-down collar, trimmed with point-lace. In his left hand the cavalier holds a buck-skin glove with a long cuff trimmed with gold gimp; and in the right hand a flint-lock pistol. Around the waist is a parti-coloured sash, and he is wearing blackened leather top-boots, reaching well above the knees. Rowel spurs are fitted to the heels. Height 5 feet 8½ inches.

<sup>1</sup> See plate iv facing p. 143.

**PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.**

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**3 SER., VOL. VII.**

**1915.**

**NO. 11**

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 24th November 1915, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several accounts recommended by the Council for payment were ordered to be paid.

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Matthew Peaps, 22 Windsor terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle.

The following books, etc., were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :

From Mr. C. A. Corder : A bundle of recruiting bills and posters.

From Mr. R. Blair : *The Antiquary* for Oct. 1915 (xii, 11).

*Exchange* :—

From the British Archaeological Association : The *Journal*, xxii, iii.

*Purchases* :—The *Jahrbuch* of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxx and index ; and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

The recommendation of the Council to hold no meeting in December, on account of the Christmas holidays, was agreed to.

**THE PROCEEDINGS.**

Mr. Charlton remarked that the *Proceedings* sent out to members were sometimes damaged in the post by folding and otherwise, and he thought steps might be taken to prevent this as far as possible.

Mr. Clague said that owing to the pressure on the post office, due to the war, there was a difficulty, as he had found, in preventing occasional damage to postal matter. He would suggest that each member be supplied with two copies of the *Proceedings*—one sent to him in the usual way and the other held in reserve.

The chairman thought that it was a matter for the Council's consideration rather than for that meeting, and he suggested that it should be discussed at a future meeting of the Council with the view of adopting such measures as might be possible to prevent further complaint.

**AN EARLY JOURNEY TO DURHAM.**

The Rev. Dr. Gee read a paper on 'A Sixteenth Century Journey to Durham,' for which he was thanked by acclamation.

The paper will be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. XIII.

## BUTCHERS' COMPANY OF NEWCASTLE.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the paper by Miss Hope Dodds on 'The Butchers' Company of Newcastle: its history, with a list of the members and extracts from the books,' was, on the suggestion of the chairman, taken as read.

It will be printed *in extenso* in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

## THE RIVER-GOD TYNE.

The following paper by Mr. William Boyd was also taken as read:—

'In the year 1774/5 old Somerset house was demolished and the building of the present Somerset house for the use of public offices was begun and was completed about the year 1786. The Royal Academy of Arts first assembled here in apartments, the use of which was granted to its members by king George III. The Royal Society met here from 1780 to 1857, and rooms were also occupied by the Society of Antiquaries of London and the Geological Society. All these societies afterwards removed to Burlington house. The building of Somerset house is said to have cost half a million of money. The architect was Sir William Chambers, a Scotchman who was born in Stockholm in 1726 and died in London in 1796. He was the favourite architect at the court of George III, and of some considerable celebrity; amongst many other works he designed the famous pagoda in Kew gardens. He was treasurer of the Royal Society in 1768 and a fellow of the Royal Academy and of the Royal Astronomical Society. The Strand front of Somerset house has always been much admired, and is adorned by nine 'masks' designed by Sir William Chambers. The

centre one represents the 'Ocean,' and the others represent eight English rivers, viz.: the Thames, Mersey, Humber, Tweed, Medway, Dee, Tyne and Severn. Of these emblematical masks, that of 'Ocean' and those of the first four rivers named were carved in stone by Wilton, and the four remaining masks (which include that of the Tyne) by Carlini. They were two of the early Royal Academicians. Sir William Chambers came home from Italy with Wilton about the year 1770 and married his daughter.

The river Tyne is represented by a head having a beard in three plaits surmounted by a basket containing coals and surrounded by various emblems of the trade of the district, and is made familiar in the north of England by the plate forming the frontispiece of vol. II of Brand's *History of Newcastle*.

The Rev. John Brand, the historian of Newcastle, was born in 1744 and was educated, up to the age of fourteen, at the Royal Free grammar school of Newcastle, when he was apprenticed to his relative, Mr. Anthony Wheatley, a cordwainer, who brought him up till 1768, when he obtained a 'Lord Crewe' exhibition at Lincoln college, Oxford, and was ordained in 1771, and held



various curacies and livings in the north of England, occupying himself with literary work of various kinds, including the collection of materials for his *History of Newcastle*. But in 1784 he was presented by the duke of Northumberland to the livings of St. Mary at Hill and St. Andrew Hubbard in the city of London, and he then took up his residence in London. In 1777 he had been admitted as a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and in 1784 was elected secretary of the society, which post he held till his death in September, 1806, in the sixty-third year of his age. In 1789 he published his well-known *History of Newcastle*.

As before stated the Society of Antiquaries, of which Brand was secretary, had its rooms in Somerset house and, as he would mix in the literary society of the day, it is easy to imagine that he would be on intimate terms with Sir William Chambers, the architect of the building, where his daily avocations took him, and there can be no doubt that it was in this way that he obtained the design of the head of the river-god Tyne, which, engraved by Fittler on copper-plate, forms the frontispiece of vol. II of his *History of Newcastle*.

Moses Aaron Richardson, who was a younger brother of T. M. Richardson, the artist, was born in 1793, and in early life devoted himself to the elucidation of local chronology, heraldry and family history, and, after the issue of records of the memorials in St. Andrew's and St. Nicholas's churches, he published in 1841 *The Local Historians' Table Book*. In the year 1827 he opened a shop as a printer and bookseller in Blackett street, Newcastle, at the corner of that street and Pilgrim street, removing thence to Grey street soon after its construction was begun by Grainger in 1832. Reviving the practice of the early printers and booksellers, he put up a sign over his shop door, adopting for that purpose a life-size carving of the head of the river-god Tyne, which forms the frontispiece of Brand's *History*, the design of which, as has been shown, originated from Somerset house, London. This head was carved in wood by Robert Sadler Scott, a house and ship carver in Blackett street, and was placed over his shop door by M. A. Richardson when he moved to Grey street soon after 1832, and an engraving on wood was used, either as a printer's colophon or on the title pages of the numerous imprints from his press. Moses Aaron Richardson emigrated to Australia in 1850, and the business of printer was continued by his son, George Bouchier Richardson, who removed the business to 38 Clayton street, where the carved head used as his trade mark was fixed over the doorway. In 1854 G. B. Richardson followed his father to Australia, and the business was carried on, first by J. G. Forster, and then by others, and eventually sold.

The late Mr. Andrew Reid purchased the carving at some date between G. B. Richardson's departure in 1854 and the year 1863, when he placed it over the arch in the centre of the new Printing Court Buildings on Akenside hill, where the original wooden carving has since been carefully preserved by his descendants. The carving has recently been examined (Oct., 1915), and is found to be of wood, and is doubtless the same carving which was placed over his shop door by M. A. Richardson about the year 1832.

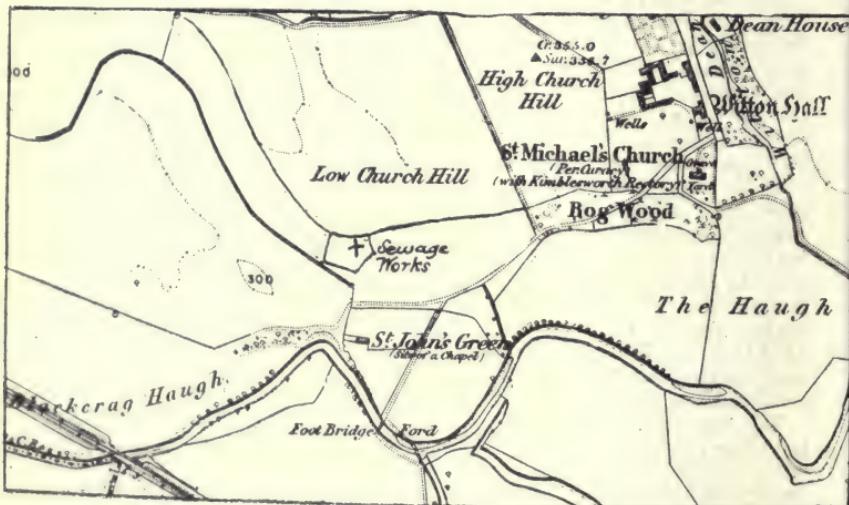
It is thought that this brief record of the origin, migration and present existence of the emblem, so well known and much used in Northumberland, may be of interest to some who concern themselves with such details of local history.'

## A PREHISTORIC IMPLEMENT.

The Rev. Arthur Watts, of Witton Gilbert, read the following paper on the recent discovery at Witton Gilbert, of a polished stone axe and other stone objects. At the meeting on the 5th October, 1915 (page 122), he presented the objects to the society and they are now in the Blackgate museum:—

'A well-preserved polished stone axe, a rudely shaped hand-hammer, and several stones that seem to have been used as whetstones, were found in a gravel-bed, under a considerable accumulation of peat, in a deserted bed of the Browney, at the foot of Church-hill, just north of the ruins of St. John's chapel, in the parish of Witton Gilbert, Durham, in the years 1913 and 1914, during the preparation of new sewerage works for that parish. The spot lies well within the bounds of the ancient deer-park which surrounded Beaurepaire, that charming retreat built by the priors of Durham, and so much used by them in the 13th and 14th centuries, at which time St. John's chapel was built for the use of their foresters and park-people generally.'

The sewerage works were in the hands of a local foreman, Mr. T. I. Watson of Chester-le-Street, to whose intelligence we in the first place owe the discovery of this axe. He brought it to me, knowing my interest in such things; and left it with me to decide what should be done with it, both of us agreeing that it should not be placed in any private collection. It has remained in my keeping till it found a resting place on 5th October 1915, in the museum of the society at the Blackgate, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.



+ SITE OF THE DISCOVERY.

I showed it first to my venerable friend, Dr. W. Greenwell, of Durham, and he said 'It is the finest of its kind I have seen from Durham.' This was confirmed later by another friend, the vice-principal of Bishop Hatfield's hall, the Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., and both strongly advised its deposition here. Dr. Henson, dean of Durham, would



PRE-HISTORIC AXE FOUND NEAR WITTON GILBERT, CO. DURHAM.

NOW IN THE BLACKGATE MUSEUM, NEWCASTLE.

(See opposite page.)



willingly have found a home for it in the dean and chapter library, but I think that your museum will afford it a farther range of usefulness, so here it is, together with the hammer and other stones found by me, July 1914, in a very thorough examination of that part of the gravel-bed where the find was made, and which is now covered up by the completed sewerage-tanks.

I think that its associated stones should be preserved with it, a matter of great importance.

The Newcastle and Durham Natural History Society asked me to act as guide on 15th July, 1914, on occasion of a visit by members of that society to Knitsley for Howen's gill, and to them I showed axe and hammer, since Howen's gill was once, in my opinion, part of the same water-course as that where the tools were found, and owes its existence to the same glacial period. The hammer had been found by me toward the end of the excavation and near the bottom of the gravel, just a short time before their meeting.

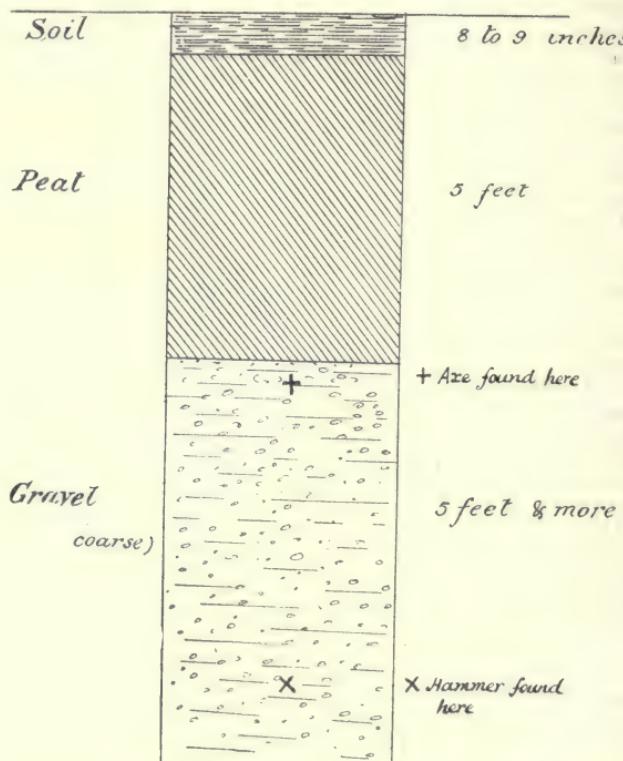
A special interest attaches to these tools, since the place and conditions under which they were discovered happily fell under the scientific observation of one, who for thirty years has made the geographical and geological evidences afforded by the Browney valley a special study, and to interest others founded in 1907 the Browney Valley Naturalist's Field Club.

The geological interest in this find, which is great, will be dealt with in another place, so we will confine ourselves to the antiquarian interest, only dealing with the former when absolutely necessary. After removing some 8 or 9 inches of soil, the axe was found under 5 feet of peat, in a gravel bed over 7 feet thick, well cemented by iron oxide, and yielding Criffl, Shap and other granites, among ganister, millstone-grit and red sandstone boulders, with porphyries, quartz and trap-rocks among local stone, basalt and coal forming part of the morainic deposit indicated in the rounded mound of Church hill (357 feet above the sea) on the one side, and Blackcliff hill on the other (some 330 feet). The Browney now flows south of this latter hill at a lower level, but when the axe was in use flowed north of it. The gravel-bed extended beyond the peat and overlies a stiff clay akin to Birtley clay of the adjoining Team valley, and which roughly outlines a glacial lake that extended from Aden cottage by Durham Red hills to beyond Langley-Park colliery. The axe was found within the boundaries of this ancient lake. The accompanying section indicates the original positions of both axe and hammer.

The axe is of a greenish-blue slate or shale of great fineness and density, and is probably Silurian and from Cumberland. It has not yet been analysed, but its concoidal fracture points to a high per centage of silica. It weighs 1 lb 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., is 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by 2 $\frac{3}{8}$  broad and  $\frac{3}{8}$  in thickness at the most. It is little damaged, and fortunately, only at the butt end. The cutting edge is almost perfect, showing but a few ancient notches and on its two smooth faces a few patches where the original flaking had gone too deep to be entirely removed in the polishing without too greatly reducing its weight.

Lord Avebury says that 'flint was the material most commonly used, but every kind of stone hard and tough enough for the purpose was utilized during the Stone Age in the manufacture of implements. Of the better qualities of rock suited for celt making the type of the felspathic extreme of the series of trap rocks is the pure felstone or petrosilex of a pale greyish or bluish green, except where the surface has been

acted upon. The average composition of the rock is 25 parts quartz and 75 felspar. Its physical characters are absence of toughness and the existence of a splintering concoidal fracture almost as sharp as that of flint. After choosing a stone the first step was to reduce it by blows of hammer to suitable size. Grooves were then made artificially with flint knives, sand and water—a difficult task. The required depth reached, the projecting portions were removed by skilful hammer blows, and the instrument then sharpened and polished on blocks of sandstone. Though this refers to flint axes, the process was similar for other material, save that the grooving was not always needed. It was not needed in this case.



A feature of our axe is that its right and left edges are polished, as well as its top and bottom faces, both of which are beautifully bevelled from centre to sides and to curved cutting edge, as Mr. H. Palmer's photograph clearly shows. The balancing of the tool is such that whether used by hand or by shaft the maximum value of weight and sharpness are secured, and it was apparently intended to be used both ways, for though the smoothing of its edges emphasizes hand-use, the nature of the curve of the cutting edge certainly points to shaft use. For the age it is strikingly symmetrical, and its freedom from scratches and edge damage points to a short sojourn in the gravel ere

the peat began to bury it. Its general appearance, and especially the nature of the curve of the cutting edge, is so like the well-known Solway axe, which fortunately was discovered along with its shaft, that we cannot resist the belief that our Witton axe once had a handle. The former was hafted in such a way that every use of the tool fixed it more firmly in its position, which was such that the blade made an angle of  $110^{\circ}$  to the haft, thereby making its use much more effective. This too indicates a latish period of the Stone Age, and yet before man here in Britain had acquired either the knowledge or the means of boring a hole in the tool. The hole, if any, was still in the wooden haft. The same is true of the hammer, which puts their age as older than the 'barrows,' round or long.

The hammer is a much rougher tool, but its diamond shape, flattened faces, and general appearance, besides the nature of the stone selected, strike one familiar with ancient hammers, and handling it at once strengthens the opinion, for it lends itself readily to hand grip. It is of a dense, weighty igneous rock, possibly from the Cheviots, weighing 1 lb.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  oz., just one ounce less than the axe, though only  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. long,  $2\frac{3}{8}$  wide and  $\frac{5}{8}$  thick. It shows signs of much more jostling and tumbling about than the axe does, and was found towards the bottom of the gravel bed.

Both are probably of about the same age, and that is geologically certain, for the gravel forms part of the alluvial deposits that constitute the surface material of the Browney valley at the present time, and in which alluvium this and still older river beds are revealed in our pit workings; but these latter belong to the beginning and this now under our consideration to the end of the entire last glacial period. Both are made of the materials supplied by the gravel bed in the form of boulders or travelled stones from Cumberland and Galloway by Edendale, South Tynedale and Weardale, and from the Cheviots and south east Scotland by North Tynedale, Derwentdale and Howen's gill into the Browney valley, brought on and in ice. Specimens of the smaller stones are exhibited, one showing ice action, and some of the larger may be seen at Witton Gilbert rectory. Curiously enough boulders of Shap and Criffel granite meet in this gravel bank, a point of junction farther north than ever seen by me before; but of this more hereafter.

The main known facts are now before us, and the question naturally arises—what is the age of the tools? They are undoubtedly prehistoric and postglacial. This gives a minimum and a maximum age possible, between which the true age must be sought. No one can doubt their human origin, nor that they are Neolithic. They are of about the same age as the *upper* river gravels of our existing river systems as they gradually took shape on the retreat of the ice northwards and westwards, when the last glacial age was departing in Pleistocene times. It remains therefore only to fix the date of that age.

The deserted Browney river-bed, which yielded the tools, is continuous with that pre-glacial course of the Browney which passed by Aden cottage, the Flass, and Durham county hospital into the Wear at Milburngate, before the Browney took its present course by Bearpark (Beaurepaire-park) ruins and mouth of Dearnness to the Wear opposite Butterby, and, close at home before the Browney cut for itself a way along the face of the Black Crags, near Witton Gilbert railway station, south of Blackcliff hill, to the north of which the old stream flowed. This deserted water-course is therefore preglacial, and not merely postglacial or belonging to historic times. These

changes need time, and probably large time. The nearest point of the Browney to-day to the sewerage works is by St. John's ruined chapel, where it is distant about 150 yards, but here the Browney has long been encroaching, as though coming back to claim its ooden rights. The average distance is about a quarter of a mile, as the accompanying survey tracing shows.

Everyone knows that gravel can only be formed in running water and peat only in stagnant water. When the lost axe found a resting place among the gravel, the Browney was still flowing in its ooden bed, which has been deserted long enough for at least seven feet of peat to accumulate and itself be covered by eight or nine inches of soil. The rate of deposition of peat depends upon many factors, and is therefore only a very rough guide to age. It, however, testifies that the axe is venerable, and this the geographical evidence confirms. The shape and style of the tool further establish its antiquity.

The gravel bed is certainly co-eval with that retreat of the ice up Browney valley, which left as indications of its march the Red hills and our Church hills, both of which are transverse deposits of sand, gravel and clay freely sprinkled with boulders (akin to those in the gravel bank), and therefore morainic in origin, holding up between them the waters of a glacial lake, till a way was finally opened by Beaurepaire ruins. The axe is perhaps co-eval with the gravel-bank or possibly earlier, but not much earlier; quite certainly not later. It could only possibly be later by being lost in the bog, whilst the bed of peat was amaking, and sinking by its weight to the bottom of the peat, and so resting on the gravel though in the peat. However it was not found on the gravel, but in it cemented some inches below the top in the ochreous mass of stones and grit, from which it was freed and washed.

Considering all these points, the age of the tools must be assigned to the river-gravels of the pleistocene age of the quaternary period, and on antiquarian grounds to either the Moustier or Chelles group. Now hand axes (though not of this shape) are a distinguishing feature of the older Chelles group, though almost invariably of flint; whilst in the later Moustier group hand axes are rare. My opinion, in spite of this, is that its place will be found in the Moustier or possibly even a later group, since there can be no doubt that it belongs to the close of the Glacial age and not to an inter-glacial period, as do certainly the tools and weapons of the Chelles group. We must see therefore if it is possible to give a date to the Glacial age.

This we fortunately can now do without those extraordinary demands upon time with which astronomers, who accepted Dr. Croll's theory, startled geologists. They fixed the close of the last Ice age at 80,000 and its beginning at 240,000 years ago. Geologists were startled, because there is evidence of man's existence as far back as the pliocene, and possibly miocene age of the tertiary period, which demanded an antiquity for man of not less than some three millions of years.

Since Drayson worked out his curve of the obliquity of the earth's axis, geologists in Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and America have along various lines of research,—on glacier cones, peat mosses, waterfall avenues, etc., etc.—been able to test its accuracy. At all points its conclusions are confirmed. The last Ice age began 23,000, reached its climax 15,000 and ended 7,000 years ago. The obliquity curve completes a cycle in 31,756 years, and enables us both to forecast coming events and to reveal hidden past times. It tells us we are now

removed 15,450 years from the height of the last Glacial age, that of maximum obliquity, and are now approaching one of minimum obliquity, which we shall reach in 385 years. Then seasonal contrast will be at its lowest. In other words, the last Ice age began 23,900 B.C., reached its full strength here in Durham 13,544 B.C., came to an end 5,624 B.C., and we shall reach the centre of our present Interglacial period 2,295 A.D., that is 380 years hence.

If these calculations are reliable, and there is every day growing reasons for thinking they are, our axe and hammer were not less than 7,537 years old, nor more than 15,000, when unearthed in the excavations at Witton Gilbert in 1913 and 1914 respectively.

This is the answer which geology gives. Archaeological research may help us to a still more proximate date when definite ages can be assigned to the human remains, that afford the evidence on which the Chelles, Moustier and other men are based. One thing is pretty certain, the man who used that Witton Gilbert axe was contemporaneous with the Mammoth; our submerged forests were not then submerged, and the Dogger Bank was a hill range.

It must be remembered first that the ice would retreat from France earlier than from Durham, Scotland and Iceland; secondly, that Paleolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Iron ages are rather phases of civilization than chronological periods of time; thirdly, that stone weapons did not pass wholly out of use when bronze displaced them, but their use lingered on in remote and uncivilized regions, and for ordinary purposes, as we still find them being used in New Guinea, South America, etc., by barbarous tribes of men. When Egypt was in the Bronze age, Britain was in the Palaeolithic age, for copper was known and used in Egypt certainly 7,000 and probably 10,000 years ago. Its use did not reach Britain till 2,500 B.C. at the earliest, and that of Iron till 1,000 B.C. Dr. Greenwell gives 1,000 B.C. for copper.

Possibly our axe was in use by earlier tribes than the Ancient Briton, by some of Iberian stock, who knowing only stone weapons fell away westwards before tribes of Celtic stock, who knew the use of bronze; just as they in turn fell away westwards before the Romans and our Saxon ancestors, who knew the use of iron and steel, and as the modern German hopes we shall have to fall back before the use of poisonous gases and other forms of chemical attack. But that time is not yet.

Allowance being made for our backward civilization, I think we may safely say that this axe is not less than 7000 years old.'

The Rev. A. Watts, Miss Dodds, and Mr. Boyd were thanked for their communications.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### RADCLIFFE PAPERS (continued from p. 128).

The following are letters from Charles Busby, one of the agents to the countess of Derwentwater, concerning the property:—

Madam

Xbr. the 3d 1722

I have the Honor of your Lad'ps of the 25th past, and as to my Accts Mr. Rodbourne writes me that as to the Date and Annvall p'rod of them tis well enough with oute any alteracon of them, so shall lett them stand as now sent up. Some dayes since I rece'd f'm my ffrien the Malancolly News y't notwithstanding all endeavours to the Contrary y't Com'r's had sent down precepts to the Sherries of Bishopricke and Northumberland to take possession of all my L—y M—y's Estates, whereupon I went over immediately to Durham, where (tho they had y't same notice w'th me) not one single stepp was taken to

prepare the Ten'ts against the Storm or any Intrest made to the Serriffes (*sic*), however my Journey was taken extreamly well, and such Methodds have since been taken that one Tennant has not turned to them this last Weeke wee had a Meeting att Newcastle in order to have Mr. Seriant Cuthberts Opinion on these Affaires, but he lyes Weather Bound in the Country so must be forced to go againe. These Journey's are verry expensive but I have not time to consult your Honor before hand, and if I sette still I dont see but they may tamely [?] take all, which would be a very great preuidice to my Lord, for I do not despair, if matters are drove to the worst, but to secure his Honor about £800 p. an. When att Durham I gave Mr. Ca—by the particulars of your Honors relateing to Mr. Garlington, & desired him to make the Superior acquainted there with The Gen't that came in Mr. Loraines place, has not been in Aldston Moor, as I wrotte your Honor, in my last he had, depending on his word for his goeing. I have wrotte him aboue it some time since, but have no answere, he is much at Cheesburn Grainge, & whether he will ever go or not I can not tell, however the people shall not be destitute this holy time, for in Case he does not comply w'th your Honors offer I will send Mr. Thompson who is acquainted in y't Country to do the Duty till I have your Lad'ps further pleasure herein. I am in all Humble Duty

My Wife sends her most  
humble Duty to y'r Ho'r  
little Lord, and Lady Anne  
w'th humble thankes tor y'r  
Lad'ps kind present, and  
remembrances of her.

Madam

Your Honors Ever Most

Obedient Humble Servant

Char: Busby.

[Addressed: 'For | The R<sup>t</sup> Hon'ble the Countess of | Darwent-water att her House | in Bruxells | Brabant | p<sup>d</sup> 4.]

Madam

Xbr. the 22d 1722

The inclosed I thought convinient to send y'r Ho'r. that your Lad'p might the better give an answere in Case Mr. Garlington should write to y'r Honor. He is now returned into these parts, and as I am told does not valve the reflections y't are cast upon him by all people, so not likely to alter his Course of life, continually shuffling f'm place to place, and never abideing where he should be. As to L—y M—y's affaires there is little more don in y'm y'n w't I wrotte y'r Ho'r in my last; save y't wee have had Seriant Cuthberts Opinion wh'is verry darke on her Lad'ps side, if all be Law he sayes, w'h I much question so hopes she will take the Opinions of others that are more immediately concerned in these Matters. As to franke Simpson I have lately had a letter f'm the Goaler and 2 f'm his Attorney all to no purpose, the Judgm't he is layed up for is but £38, on paym't whereof he may be discharged but will afterwards be lyable to the subsequent charges so that if he be not entirely cleared, the payeing of the Judgment will be lost money's, as your Ho'r designs he should be att liberty; upon the whole I shall differ doeing any thing further till I hear againe f'm your Lad'p w'n I shall obey y'r Ho'r's Commands. My Lords Birthday wee observed w'th prayer in the Morning, and did not omitte drinkeing his Lod'ps, y'r Hon'rs, Lady Anne and ffamileys good healths in the afternoon. My Wife beggs leave to ioyn in humble duty to your Ho'r my Lord, and Lady Anne; being evally w'th my selfe.

Madam | Your Honors Ever Most | Obedient Humble Servant

Char: Busby.

[Addressed: 'For | The R<sup>t</sup> Hon'ble the Countess of | Darwent-water att her House in | Bruxells | Brabant | p<sup>d</sup> 4']

Madam

feeb: the 23d 1722[-3]

Persvant to yo'r Ho'r's com'and I have been att Yorke, and after long strugle compounded Simpons Debt, since w'h time I been att Morpeth and released him oute of Prison, gave him a Ginnea f'm y'r Lad'p, and told him every thing y'r Honor was pleased to order me. The sum he stood charged with att Yorke was £56 · 12 · 2 what I have layed oute for his releas'mt travelling Charges and all other expences included is £38 · 19 · 0 for which he now stands clear of all things, excepting £5 · 10 · 0 w'h the Goaler of Morpeth charges him w'th all for dittie and lodging, whilst in his Custody. But this I told the Goaler I could not pay with oute y'r Ho'r's order, so he tooke Simpons note for that sum, till such time I had y'r Lad'ps pleasure in it.

As to Lady M—ys affairs I have good hopes of y'm both f'm my ffriend, and Mr R—bn, so did not mention w't y'r Lad'p wrote on y't scoure, w'n att Durham for fear it might give offence, when there was no p'sent occasion, of speakeing of it: Workmen are now on att the Mill Damme, w'h I hope to see compleated by May day and when that is finished would have something don att the Divills water, to prevent the fflood coming into the Corne fields, below the floud leading to Hexham, A charge now if taken in time of aboute ten pounds but if neglected may prove of ill consequens, and a great charge hereafter. As to the Wide Haugh Head your Honors orders are verry iust, to have the Charges first computed, which can not so immediately now be well don, by reason Sr Wm. Blacketts should be first consulted, for some Libertys in his side the W... which when granted, may save very consider... of that Expence. With myne and my wifes most humble Duty to your Honor, my Lord, and Lady Anne I begg leave to remaine

Madam | Your Lad'p Ever Most | Obedient Humble | Servant

Char: Busby

[Addressed : ' For | The R<sup>t</sup> Hon'ble the Countess of | Darwentwater att her House in | Bruxells | Brabant. ]

Madam.

Ap: the 27th 1723

My L—y M—y continving so verry much oute of order, I went over last weeke partly on business, but more particularly to inform myself of the State of her health, and posture of Affaires in Case of Mortality. As to the former according to the Acc't the Gen't gave me she cant continue long, and as to the latter I do not find any will has been made, since the death of either of her Brs. and how to advise, as the Case now stands, for the best to my Master, puttus us both to a stand, so have stated the Matter above and when I have rec'd their thoughts, shall then go over againe to the Honest Gen't who I dare answere will do all he can, for your Honors Servis. He desires, that notwithstanding y'r Lad'p, has had no Answere to your fformer letters, that your Honor would not omitte writeing now some times, for that her temper is such that she loves to beCourted to do the thing her naturall Inclinations lead her to of her owne accord. Our Mill Damme is now near finished the Charge whereof when compleated your Honor shall have in particulars. Twould be much for your Lad'ps advantage, if your Honor would be pleased to signify your pleasure with this Town Tennants, both now and old, for till they come to new Agreem'ts none will burn Lime or Manure the Ground in any tollerable manner as itt ought to be. With the tender of myne and Wifes most humble Duty to your Honor, my Lord, and Lady Anne I begg leave to Remaine

Madam | Your Ladyshippes Ever most | Obedient, Humble Servant,

Char: Busby.

[Addressed : ' For | The R<sup>t</sup> Honorable the Countess | of Darwentwater att her House | in Bruxells | Brabant | p<sup>d</sup> 4 ']

Sr.

June the 14th, 1726.

The Honor of yours to my Wife, I had owned long since, but differed the same in hopes to have given y'r Honor some agreeable News concerning Mr. Arth: R—fe, who, as I am told by Mr. Garlington, is now in tollerable good health, and goeing for London in about 3 Weeks ; which I am glad to hear, believing there may be many Snakes in the Grass where he bideth att present. Mr. Garlington has been many year's in my Lords familly, and liued with Mr. R—fe some yeares here att Dilston, has been sent for to him severall times of late since his illness, and is now goeing to London with him, which I am glad of believing him to have a true Honor and regard for my Lord and his familly, so shall say all I am capable to him on this behalfe, as also recomend to him to go To Mr. Rodbourn when he comes to Town, as occasion requires for his advice, as he promises to do. However a Line f'm your Honor, if you are so pleased, to Mr. Garlington, may do more, then what an other can say or write. With the tender of myne and my Wifes most Humble Duty to your Honor, Lady Webb, my Lord and Lady Anne, I beg leave to remain

Yours Honors Ever most Duti- | full Obedient Humble Servant,

Char: Busby.

[Addressed : ' For | The Honorable Sr Iohn Webb | Barn<sup>t</sup> att his House in Bruxells | Brabant | p<sup>d</sup> 4 ']

The following letter addressed to Sir John Webb is probably from another agent:—

Hono'rd S'r

Sep'r 15: 1731:

I Rec'd yo'r's of the 11th inst, and shall obserue all yo'r Orders therein, I am truly glad to heare Lord Darwentwater is well, and that it proues a Mistake as inserted in our publick news; and hope this fyne wether will procure my Lady & her ffamilly a Safe passage ouere; and happy Arriuall in London;

I haue been with farmer Chubbs Executors of Saturday last, and treated with them about the ffarm and tythes and the Most I Can bring them to gie for the ffarm is 270*ll.* a yea're w'th the Liberty of plowing Stony Close, and the most they offer for the whole tythes is 110*ll.* per an. that is : 60*ll.* per ann' for the tythes of the ffarm, and 50*ll.* per ann' for the parish, and priuy tythes all together; and they insist uppon haueing Wats's Lueing on Acco't of haueing Occation for a house and they offer for that Lueing : 45*ll.* per ann' theyr designe in Case they doe agree with you is to quit Doctor Callards; but they will not rent the ffarm without all the tythes—these 2 Executors are both Suffitient men; but are much Cast downe with the badness of this yea're; now if you please to haue me trye any other tennant for the ffarm & tythes: I shall doe it; but am not Certain if agreeing; and Chubbs haue the offer of another farm at Clarington parke; the Long delays about ye agreem't with Mr. Reedy and the parson; has been a prejudice to the Letting of yo'r ffarm, Considering the times —— I haue been with Mr. Jervisses tennant, who Continews Sick and Lame; but says still that he will aduance rent; but is not soe pressing for it as before; I haue another tennant that has offerd to take it, but Cannot tell what rent he will gie; he is a stranger to the farm and Country, but liues a great distans of, tho' I haue a good Charracter of him; and that he is a Suffitient man; I am willing & redy to doe for the best. I haue sold that Small bargin of Geo: Mowdys at hamptworth for the fyne of 19*ll.* for a Leas of 3 lifes; it being onely : i : acre of grownd, and valued at one pound per ann': the purchaser gaue me More for it: by reason it Lyes handy and Convenient for him.

I haue been Ouer att Accon this Week to Look after the repairs of yo'r Mills &c.; and to deleuer the Leasses, and to haue the Counterparts Signed. Tho: Brenton Makes great Complaints still about Mr. Perkins takeing all the ffishe: so thate yo'r Royaltie is not worth any thing to him—he has not Signed his Leass yett but says he will in about 3 weeks time but says he will never Signe noe More unless he has Some Consideracon for the ffishinge, and thinks it hard to pay rent for what he Makes noe profitt of.

The Widdow Snelling desires a Court may be kept at Mich'mas next on acco't of her widdows Esstate; her husband not being taken tennant before he dyed: quere: whether shee can haue her widdows Estate accordinge to the Custom of the Mannor, or Not (her husband did Come to the last Courrt and did desire to be admitted tennant: but some dispute ariseing soe that he was not took tennant: please to gie yo'r answer to this ?) yo'r Next Letter; the widow was left very poor but Shee has 2 brothers that haue assisted her: and shee proposes to Continue out her Leass of Marthins ffarm: being : 6: years to Come; and to help breed upp her Children. These being all the affaers as I haue to acquaint you with at present, hope it will fynd you and all yo'r Honor'ble ffamilly in perfect & good health; which I truely wish may attend you, being with all humble Duty,

Hono'ed S'r | Yo'r Most ffaitfull | Servant

Jno: Brown.

I begg my Most humble duty may be acceptable to my Lady and to all yo'r ffamilly where due. pray when I haue gott the next packquet of Leases redy where shall I send y'm for you to execute.

I shall obserue yo'r orders about Mr. Richardson; for Mr. Rings Tennem't; and Huntts; if I Can deale with him, but I haue been a Journey to queer after the widdow Ring and the Executor about ye herriott he is gone off for London; and Shee is gone down below tanton deane; and the tennant uppon it is uery poor and has nothing uppon the Esstate worth takeing; Soe that I Cannot tell what I shall doe in this Matter.

[Addressed: 'To | The Honorable Sr John Webb Barn<sup>tt</sup> | at the two red Lamps in Poland Street | London' | 4']

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 12

The one hundred and third annual meeting of the Society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, the 26th January 1916, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Several accounts recommended by the Council for payment were ordered to be paid.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) said that their noble president, the duke of Northumberland, had asked him to make his apologies to the members for his absence from the meeting owing to other engagements.

The following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected:—

1. Leonard Atkinson, Eilangate, Hexham.
2. Donaldson Bell Jackson, 18 Market Street, Newcastle.
3. James Dudfield Rose, 22 Croft Terrace, Jarrow,

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of statute v, which sets forth that 'if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz.:—

President: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A.

12 Vice-presidents: The Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson, M.A., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, D.C.L., the Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A., the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., Richard Oliver Heslop, M.A., F.S.A., John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A., William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A.

Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Joseph Oswald.

Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor: Robert Blair.

Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair.

2 Curators: W. Parker Brewis and William Hardcastle.

2 Auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and James Arnott Sisson.

12 Council: William Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sydney Storey Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, J. Wight Duff, D.Litt., &c., William Waymouth Gibson, William Hardcastle, Jon. Edward Hodgkin, Arthur M. Oliver, John Oxberry, G. R. B. Spain, Nicholas Temperley, and William Weaver Tomlinson.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following report:—

"Although individually the vocations and avocations of most of us have been disturbed by the continuance throughout the past year of the Great War, as a society our operations have been but slightly affected by it.

The chief interference was in connexion with the country meetings, of which none was held, satisfactory arrangements for them having been rendered difficult by the increased cost and uncertainty of railway travelling and the restricted facilities for road conveyance. A very successful outdoor meeting was, however, held in Newcastle on 5th October, in conjunction with the Durham and Northumberland Architectural and Archaeological Society, when there was a large attendance of members of both societies, including Dr. William Greenwell one of our vice-presidents and president of the younger society, who despite the weight of nearly ninety-six years assisted in carrying out the day's programme. It is interesting to note that he was first elected a member of our Society more than seventy years ago (3rd June, 1845). Ten indoor meetings have been held as usual during the year and were well attended, and the papers communicated to them suffered neither diminution in number nor abatement in interest.

Our transactions have been published with customary regularity. These included vol. XII of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana* (comprising pp. xxxv and 375, eight plates and many other illustrations), and the first half of vol. VII of the current series of *Proceedings* (comprising 160 pages in sheets, 15 plates, and numerous illustrations in the text).

When we compare the total number of members with those attending the meetings it is evident that to the majority the publications of the society constitute the chief inducement for membership. No doubt the absentee members follow, with sustained interest, our doings as reported in the transactions. It is therefore obviously of the utmost importance to the welfare of the society that the regular issue of our publications should be maintained, and it is satisfactory to know that the editor has in his possession excellent materials for more than one future volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, and that he is able month after month to fill the *Proceedings* with interesting and valuable contributions towards the elucidation of local history and the study of northern antiquities. Unfortunately the cost of production is rising, and the scarcity of labour in the printing trade is affecting the progress of the volumes in the press. This is causing considerable anxiety, but it is expected these difficulties will prove to be only temporary, and if in the meantime the bulk of the volumes has to be reduced, it is hoped members will make due allowance for the abnormal state of affairs prevailing.

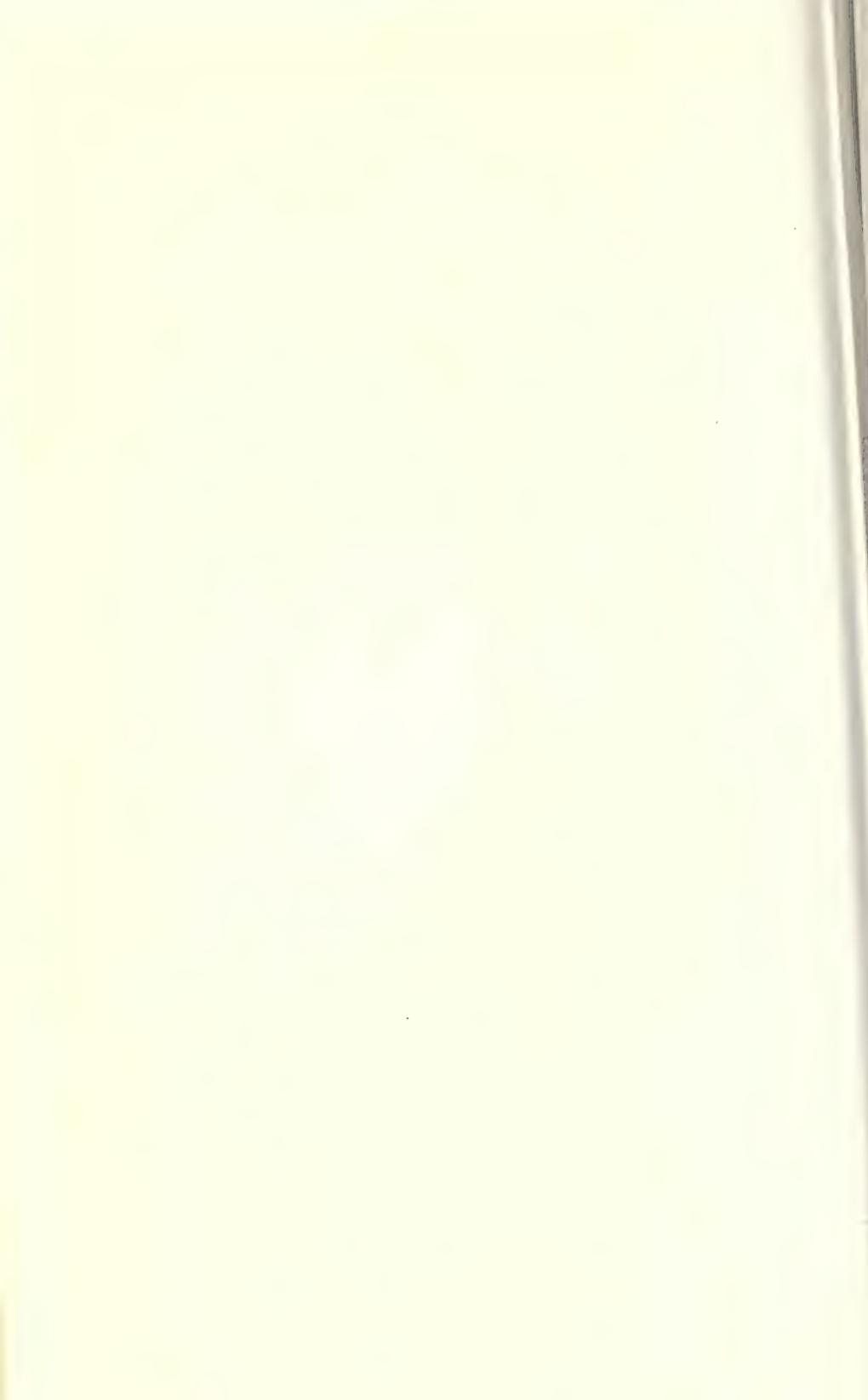
A feature of the past year's activity in the way of publications was the re-issue of the first and only volume of the first series of the *Proceedings*. This was mentioned in last year's report as then in preparation. The cost was defrayed by special subscriptions. An edition of about 100 copies was printed and nearly the whole of it has been disposed of. The re-print runs to 347 pages and has a new index compiled by the editor. Contrasting the *Proceedings* of to-day with this volume of sixty years ago, we cannot fail to be struck by the absence of illustrations in the latter, and to appreciate how modern methods of reproducing drawings and photographs have added to the means of conveying accurate information.

An accidental fire took place in the castle in April last, destroying a portion of the reserve stock of our publications, including the guide-book to the Keep. As the latter is in constant demand for sale to visitors, its author, Mr. W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., has kindly re-written it, and the new edition will shortly be issued with much additional matter and several fresh illustrations.

Our late warden of the castle, Mr. John Gibson, whose services of forty-two years duration, were sympathetically referred to in last year's report,



THE LATE MR. JOHN GIBSON,  
CUSTODIAN OF THE CASTLE SINCE 1874.



passed away on 12th March last, at the advanced age of 82 years, having performed his duties at the castle until within a fortnight of his decease.

Our losses of members by death since the last annual meeting include:—George Edward Hunter, (elected 1911); he was a captain in the 6th Northumberland Fusiliers (T.), and was killed in action near Ypres on the 26th April last; George May, (elected 1899); John Philipson Ridley, (elected 1889); Rev. F. G. J. Robinson, (elected 1900); R. Stanley Rowell, (elected 1908); George Weddell (elected 1898); and Thomas Williamson, (elected 1891).

It is feared that Captain James Harold Cuthbert, D.S.O., (elected 1912) reported as missing in the war, may be lost to us. As the owner of the site of *Corstopitum* he rendered possible by his generous aid and co-operation the excavations there.

Only nine new members have been elected during the year. This is below the recent annual average, but considering the circumstances of the times it need not be regarded as a matter for discouragement.

During the year there have been issued two volumes of the Surtees Society's publications edited respectively by two of our vice-presidents, namely:—*Visitations of the North* (I) by Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., and *North Country Diaries* (II) by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, M.A., F.S.A. There has also just been published by the Cambridge University Press, *The Pilgrimage of Grace and the Exeter Conspiracy*, written by our member, Miss M. Hope Dodds, in collaboration with her sister.

The periodic 'pilgrimage' of the Roman Wall (which took place in 1886, 1896, and 1906) falls due in the summer of 1916. It will be a matter of consideration whether it should be arranged for if the blessings of peace be restored to us by that time.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is to meet in Newcastle in 1916, when our society will gladly participate in welcoming it as on previous occasions in 1888, 1863, and 1889.

The exhibition, at present open in the Laing Art Gallery, of pictures and objects illustrative of old Newcastle, suggests the expression of a hope that, when happier times return, it may not be left to the efforts of a society like our own to collect and display similar memorials, but that Newcastle will at no distant date have an adequate municipal museum commensurate with the city's rank in the present age and worthy of its storied past.

The reports of the treasurer, curators, and librarian have been received by the council and are submitted herewith."

The treasurer (Mr. R. S. Nisbet) then read his report and balance sheet which will be printed in full in *Arch. Aeliana*, 3 ser. xiii. The following is a summary: The membership of the society is 373; 9 ordinary members were elected during 1915, and 16 lost by deaths and resignations. The balance sheet, including a balance at the beginning of 1915 of 60*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, shewed a total income for the year of 59*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and total expenditure of 56*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a balance in favour of the society of 32*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*. The capital invested, with dividends, is now 284*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*. The receipts were: from subscriptions, 384*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.*; from the Castle, 10*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and the Blackgate, 35*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; from books sold, 9*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*. The expenditure includes: for printing *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 14*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; and *Proceedings*, 65*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; for books bought, subscriptions to societies, and library expenses, 53*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*; for castle expenses, 11*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; for Blackgate, 48*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*; for museum, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for sundries, 65*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*.

The curators' and librarian's reports were also read.

The chairman moved the adoption of the report, and after being seconded by Mr. R. O. Heslop, the motion was carried unanimously.

The following books, etc., were placed on the table:—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted:

From the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., West Pelton vicarage: *A Brief Account of Durham Cathedral*.

From the Corbridge Excavation Committee: *Report on Excavations in 1914* (overprint).

From Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A.: (1) *Ex Libris Journal*, vols. I, II, III, cloth; and (2) *The Early History of Bedale*, by H. B. McCall.

From the Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., London: *Roman and Medieval Discoveries in London*.

From R. Blair: *The Antiquary* for Dec. 1915 [after the issue of two volumes annually since 1880, the publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock, has been compelled to cease the publication owing to lack of support; this is consequently the last number].

*Exchanges*:

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*, XXXVII, ii.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society:—(1) *Proceedings*, no. LXVII; and (2) *Octavo Publications*, no. XLVII, 'Outside the Banwell Gate.'

From the Royal Archaeological Institute:—*The Archaeological Journal*, no. 286.

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., no. 59.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Society:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6th ser., XVI, i.

From the Royal Society of Norway:—*Proceedings* for 1914.

From the Kent Archaeological Society: *Archaeologia Cantiana*, XXXI, 8vo. cloth.

From the Canadian Institute of Toronto:—*General Index*, 1852-1912.

*Purchases*:

*The Museums Journal*, xv, 6; *The Scottish Historical Review* for Jan. 1916; *York Memorandum Book*, II (125 Surt. Soc. publ.); *The Register of the Priory of St. Bees* (126 Surt. Soc. publ.); *The Registers of Chatton* (Durh. and North. Par. Reg. Soc.); *Proceedings of the Imperial German Archaeological Society*, XXX, i and iv; and *Notes and Queries* for the month.

*EXHIBITED*:

By Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A.:—

(1) An autograph letter of the Rev. Denis Grenville bought by the late Rev. Dr. Edleston from a London dealer in 1892. Mr. Edleston writes:

The letter is from Dean Grenville, who was at the time rector of Easington to [Dr. More, of Christ's College, Cambridge], about a dispute between himself and his curate, Dr. Davies, asking advice on a case of conscience, 'Whether a man bee bound to keep his word or perform a rash contract (tho' it be under hand and seal) to his own ruine. The business had been referred last year to two civilians in this country, Mr. Cradock and Mr. Basire.' The letter is dated Easington, Nov. 4, 1682, and is 4 pp. 4to.

(2) A rubbing (by himself) of the large and fine monumental brass of 1510, of Cardinal Prince Frederick, of Poland, in Cracow cathedral church.

The following is a note by Mr. Edleston on the brass:—

"This brass, which measures about 111 inches by 62 inches, is on the floor of a raised platform in front of the high altar of the cathedral of Krakow, the coronation place of the kings of Poland. Cardinal



BRASS OF CARDINAL PRINCE FREDERICK

IN CRACOW CATHEDRAL CHURCH, POLAND.

From a Rubbing by Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A.



prince Frederick Jagiellos was the fifth son of king Kazimierz IV of Poland and queen Elizabeth his wife, an Austrian princess. His elder brothers, king John Albert, king Alexander, and king Sigismund I successively occupied the Polish throne. The house of Jagiellos originated in a duke of Lithuania of that name who married queen Hedwig of Poland, and being baptized, took the name of Ladislaw IV. He was succeeded in 1434 by his son, king Ladislaw V, who became king of Hungary, and left the throne of Poland in 1444 to his brother Kazimierz IV, the father of cardinal prince Frederick. Queen Hedwig was the daughter of Laszlo I, king of Hungary, who succeeded to the crown of Poland in 1370 on the death of his uncle, king Kazimierz III, the last male representative of the house of Piast to sit on the Polish throne. The house of Piast began to reign in Poland in 842, so that the royal pedigree of cardinal prince Frederick can be traced direct from the ninth century to the death of his nephew, king Sigismund II, in 1572. The present representative of the house of Piast is apparently prince Paul Salvator Riedelski, the descendant of king Boleslaw II, son of king Kazimierz I, who died in 1058, and elder brother of king Ladislaw I, who died in 1102. Boleslaw II, called 'the Bold,' who was excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII, for the murder of St. Stanislaus, before the altar, fled the country, and died about the year 1085. Cardinal prince Frederick was elected bishop of Cracow in 1488, when only 18 years of age, and in 1493 he became archbishop of Gnesen. The young prince was created a cardinal deacon by Pope Alexander VI, with the title of Sta Lucia. The cardinal prince died in 1503, aged 35, and the monument was erected in 1510 by his brother, king Sigismund I. On the western face of the platform is a metal relief with figures, forming part of the monument. The general design of the brass shows a more than life-sized figure of the cardinal, standing under a triple canopy of small depressed arches with lights at the back. In front of the lights, behind the figure of the bishop, hangs a handsome diapered curtain with a border at the top, suspended from a rod by interlaced cords, as is done at the present day. The figure of the cardinal is superimposed on the curtain, in the same manner as Flemish brasses frequently are on a diapered background. In the dexter shaft of the canopy is a figure of St. Albert, archbishop of Prague, who was martyred in 997, and on the opposite side a figure of St. Stanislaus, bishop of Cracow, and patron saint of Poland, who was murdered in 1079. St. Albert is vested in amice, alb, gloves, and chasuble, with mitre and pall, and is represented reading an open book held in both hands. The archiepiscopal cross is on his right arm. St. Stanislaus appears in the act of exhortation, holds a pastoral staff, with the *velum* or *sudarium*, in his right hand, and wears alb, gloves, and cope with a tasselled hood, and a mitre with long *vitae* or *infulae*. Both figures are under canopies. At the corners of the canopy are four shields of arms; that at the dexter base bears three fleurs-de-lis for the see of Gnesen, and is surmounted by an archbishop's cross and mitre. That at the opposite base bears three crowns for the see of Cracow, and is surmounted by a pastoral staff and mitre. The shields placed over the pinnacles of the canopy are identical, and show an eagle displayed and crowned, the arms of Poland. Over each is an archbishop's cross and a cardinal's hat. The figure of the cardinal prince himself is finely engraved, and the face is evidently a portrait. The cardinal is vested in amice, alb, jewelled gloves and rich chasuble, mitre and pastoral staff with the *velum* or *sudarium*. He wears no tunic,

dalmatic or stole. The alb is long, with a small apparel at the feet; the chasuble is unusually long behind, and remarkably short over the arms, doubtless to allow greater freedom when officiating. The amice is very full and loose, with an apparel only just showing in front. The cardinal wears a ring on the first finger and thumb of each hand. The sleeves of the alb, which are full, and not unlike the modified form of an Anglican bishop's lawn sleeves, have long tasseled wristbands. The folds of the richly embroidered chasuble, with its centre orphrey, are very well delineated. The cardinal holds a pastoral staff in his right hand, and a handsomely bound book in his left. The pastoral staff is encircled with the *velum* or *sudarium*, finished with an umbrella shaped top on which are engraved the letters I H S. The base of the crook is ornamented with figures of saints under canopies. The mitre is a *mitra pretiosa*, and of large proportions. The feet of the figure rest on a crouching lion. The marginal inscription in raised capitals reads as follows: HIC FEDERICVS ADEST CAZMIRI CLARA PROPAGO REGIS | ET AVGVSTAE SPES ERAT ALTA DOMVS + NANQVE SACER CVLMEN CARDO VENISSET IN ALTVM NI | TANUVM RAPERET MORS PROPERATA DECVS + SED DVM | SAEVA TAMEN VOLVIT FORTVNA NOCERE PROFVIT HVMANIS CESSIT ET ASTRA TENET +. This work is not improbably the work of Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg."

By Mr. William Brown, F.S.A.:—‘A Bellasis deed of 1408.’

Mr. Brown's note on it is as follows:

“According to the pedigree of the Bellasis family, recorded in the *Visitation of Yorkshire in 1584-5 and 1612* (Foster's edition, p. 232), John Bellasis the younger, mentioned below (Robert is not named), was son of John Bellasis, living in 1365, and Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Hansard of Walworth knt. From the same authority we learn that he gave all his land in Wolveston<sup>1</sup> and Bellasis in exchange for the manor of Henknoll ‘in liberam puaram (sic) et perpetuam elemosinam,’ unto Robert, prior,<sup>2</sup> and convent of Duresme, by indenture made between them, dated at Duresme, Monday after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle [Dec. 7], A.D. 1380.<sup>3</sup> By his wife, Ann, daughter of Robert Lamplugh of Lamp-lugh, he had a son, Sir Robert Bellasis, kt., who married Margery, daughter of Richard Dalton of West Auckland,<sup>4</sup> and died in 10 Henry VI, 1431-2.

<sup>1</sup> More correctly Wolveston.

<sup>2</sup> Robert de Berrington, prior of Durham, 1374-1391.

<sup>3</sup> The deed of exchange is printed in Surtees iii, 148. It gave rise to the following rhyme:—

‘Bellasise, Bellasise, daft was thy nowle,  
When thou gavest Bellasise for Henknowle.’

Bellasis and Wolviston are north of Stockton, near Billingham. Henknowle is west of Bishop Auckland. There is still a moated manor-house at Bellasis. There is a place called Bellasize in south-east Yorkshire, about five miles east of Howden, situated in a flat country, very much resembling that around its Durham namesake. The name is Anglo-French, and consequently post-Conquest, *Belle assise*, the beautiful site.

<sup>4</sup> The herald seems to have misplaced this marriage. At the *inq. p.m.* of William Bellasys, of Henknoll, taken in 1458, it was found that in 1450 he had settled part of the manor of Henknoll and land called Moreclose to the use of his son, Thomas Bellasys, and Margery his wife, daughter of Richard Dalton, and of their Visitation, Thomas Bellasys, who survived till 1486, married as his third wife, Margaret, daughter of Lancelot Threlkeld, of Melmerby. It is possible that the marriages should be transposed.

The document, which has been cancelled, has had its dorse utilized for an undated rent-roll of St. Helen's Auckland, which may be assigned to the first decade of the fifteenth century. Robert de Belasys acted as steward for Sir Robert de Colvyll of Arncliffe and Dale knt., for his manor of St. Helen's Auckland, in 1398. This manor came to the Colvilles by the marriage before 1390 of Sir Robert Colville and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Conyers of Sockburn. On the extinction of the Colville family the manor went in thirds between the Wandesfords of Kirklington, the Mauleverers of Arncliffe, and the Fulthorpes of Thirkleby. The following is the deed:—

Pateat vniuersis per presentes quod ego, Robertus de Belasyse, remisi, relaxauit et omnino pro me et heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamauit Johanni de Belasyse juniori de Dunelmo, fratri meo, heredibus et assignatis suis, totum jus et clameum que habeo, habui seu quoquismodo habere potero in uno mesuagio in veteri Eluet, situato inter tenementum prioris et conuentus Dunelm. ex parte boriali et tenementum Johannis Paynetour et Isabelle vxoris eius ex parte australi, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Dunelmo: ita quod nec ego predictus Robertus, nec heredes mei, nec aliquis alius nomine nostro, in predicto mesuagio cum suis pertinentiis aliquod jus vel clameum decetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus set ab omni accione juris exclusi simus imperpetuum per presentes. Et ego vero predictus Robertus et heredes mei predictum mesuagium cum suis pertinentiis prefato Johanni de Belasyse, heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantabimus et defendemus imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. His testibus, Gilberto de Eluet, Johanne Aspoure, Thoma Clerk et aliis. Dat' apud Dunelmon vicesimo die mensis Marci, anno regni regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie nono."

By Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A.:—The following list of isolated and private burial places in Northumberland:

"There was a garden, and in the garden a new tomb wherein  
was man never yet laid."—*John xix*, 41., *Revised Version*.

**HARNHAM.** Mrs. Katherine Babington, or Madam Babington, wife of Philip Babington of Harnham, widow of George Fenwick of Brinkburn, and daughter of Sir Arthur Heselrigg, buried 9 September, 1670, 'in hope of future bliss,' in a rock tomb in the garden at Harnham, where there was formerly a monumental inscription. (Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part II, vol. I, p. 346).

**SWARLAND.** Mr. William Heselrigg, of Swarland, died 12 April, 1681, aged 68, died and buried in a pasture field close to his home, where there used to be a tombstone with an inscription (*New History Northumberland*, VII, p. 403).

**WHALTON.** Mr. John Moore, of Whalton, died in 1684, and was buried in the grounds of his own house in that village. A tombstone with monumental inscription was set up in 1772 at the request of his grandson (Tomlinson, *Guide to Northumberland*, p. 267).

**MILBURN GRANGE.** Mr. George Horsley, of Milburn Grange, by will dated 17 August, 1684, desired that his body should be buried in his orchard, in which there is, or was, a tombstone to his memory (Hodgson, *Northumberland*, part II, vol. I, p. 336).

**BERWICK.** Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, wife of Robert Watson, and daughter of William Webb, master of Berwick school, was buried in the Magdalen fields on the 21 April, 1694, in a place now marked by a few stones without any inscription, very near the crumbling sea banks. (Raine, *North Durham*, p. 319). The Magdalen fields belonged to Watson family from circa 1660 to 1829.

**GAINSLAW, WITHIN BERWICK BOUNDS.** Mr. William Compton, of Lincoln's Inn and of Gainslaw, died 25 Sept., 1773, aged 73, and was buried in a vault in his own gardens, his widow being laid beside him in 1809.

SEATON DELAVAL. Here is a fine mausoleum built by Sir John Hussey Delaval after his only son's death on 7 July, 1775, but it is believed never to have been brought into use (*New History of Northumberland*, ix. p. 182).

MORWICK. Mrs. Catherine Maria Grey, first wife of Charles Grey of Morwick, and daughter of Rev. John Skelly, successively vicar of Shilbottle and of Stockton, and his wife Lady Betty Gordon, daughter of Alexander, second duke of Gordon, died 21 June, 1786, aged 33, and was buried in a vault in the garden of Morwick (*New History of Northumberland*, v. p. 357).

NEWCASTLE. Mr. John Mitchell, founder of the *Tyne Mercury*, died 24 April, 1819, aged 47, and was buried in his own garden near Chimney Mill (Welford, *Men of Mark*, III, p. 191).

CHRISTON BANK. John Brannan, an Irish harvester, who died 15 September, 1857, was buried on a knoll in a grove of trees in a pasture field south of the homestead: the iron cross marking the grave may be seen from the passing railway train south of Christon Bank railway station. Over the grave is a stone on which are cut the name and date.

BRINKBURN. Mr. Arthur H. Cadogan, of Brinkburn priory, died 11 May, 1896, aged 47, and was buried in the plantation of trees near the priory. The remains of his mother and niece have since been laid beside him.

BIDDLESTON. Mr. Walter Charles Selby, of Biddleston, died 5 March, 1900, aged 42, and was buried, not at Alwinton where many generations of his very ancient house rest in a vault under the chancel, but in his own park at Biddleston.

LANGLEY CASTLE. Mr. Cadwallader John Bates, of Heddon and of Langley castle, died 19 March, 1902, aged 49, and was buried in the castle grounds.

CAPHEATON. Sir John Swinburne, seventh baronet, died 15 July, 1914, aged 83, and was buried, not at the ruined chapel of Capheaton which is west of the house, but in the ground to the east of the house.

MILFIELD. Mr. George Grey Grey, of Milfield, died 18 September, 1915, and was buried in the grounds of Milfield Hill.

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A.:—A finely modelled bronze hand from the collection of Mr. Wm. Horne, of Leyburn, who purchased it at a sale, but of which the provenance is unknown.

Mr. Wooler wrote that it was on the 21st October, 1915, he was at Leyburn, and having some hours to wait he visited Mr. Horne's museum, where he observed the bronze produced, and he was much struck with it, having seen a similar hand in the Chesters museum, which is said to have been found in the well dedicated to the goddess Coventina at Procolitia and deposited there as a votive offering to the goddess.<sup>1</sup>

The hand represents the left hand of a female, unadorned with rings, &c., and evidently of some person in a superior station of life, as will be seen by the trimmed nails, and the general refined conformature of the hand. There are no rings on the fingers. It is of the size known as no. 7, and the hand is 7 ins. long, so that the woman must have been of a stature of about 5 ft. 10 in. The bronze weighs 3 lbs. 8½ ozs. It is apparently ancient, as moulders at the present day would have employed a better shaped core and consequently used less bronze in the casting. It

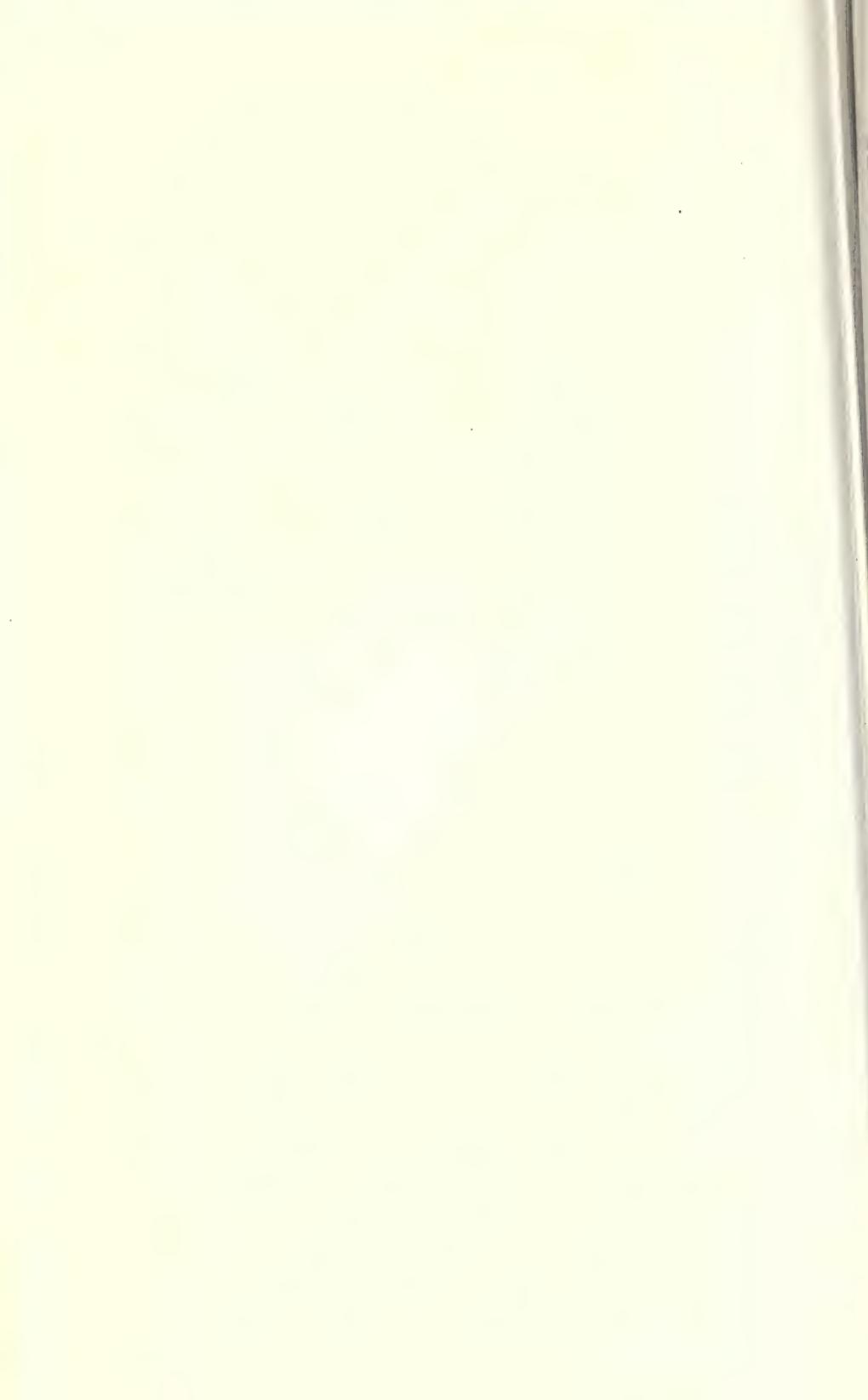
<sup>1</sup> The fingers only, which were originally in two or three pieces, are Roman. The hand was made up in plaster. So far as I remember the fragments were not found in the well of Coventina.—ED.



BRONZE HAND (BACK AND FRONT).

(See opposite page.)





is a beautiful casting, and has been made from a mould of an actual hand in a natural position, which renders it much more interesting than it would otherwise have been.

Throughout the museums of Europe are scattered many specimens of bronze hands, termed votive hands.<sup>2</sup> Four of them have been found at Pompeii. Bronze hands were sometimes mounted by the Romans on a staff, as an ensign, but there are no signs of this in the hand in question. An open hand is symbolical of fidelity was, therefore, appropriate to such legions as bore the title *pia fidelis*. A plain bronze hand was carried on a staff before the early kings of France at their coronations. It was called the Hand of Justice. There was some important signification attached to the hand. What that signification was it is difficult now to clearly explain. It was probably inspired by some ritualistic ceremony of early worshippers. Particular hands appear to have been given as special votive offerings to the gods, appealing to them for protection against threatening dangers or as gratitude for expectant favours.

The masculine creative triad was represented by the thumb and the two first fingers being held up erect, the third and fourth finger being closed on the palm of the hand. This was the symbol of divine light, truth, authority, and mystery, by which initiates in ancient wisdom knew each other. It is an emblem of great antiquity, and is found on many of the most ancient Hindoo, Assyrian, and Grecian sculptures.

This form of hand is often found on the staff or wand of authority at coronations and other important exaltations. It is common in early Christian art, and is the form in which the Pope raises his hand when he blesses the faithful.

Thanks were voted to the different exhibitors.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### LISLE INQUISITIONS POST MORTEM.

The following brief abstracts, kindly sent by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., of sundry inquiry *post mortem* prove the pedigree of the very ancient house of de Insula or Lisle of Woodburn, and subsequently of Felton. A pedigree of de Insula is given in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. IV, p. 333, and of de Insula and Lisle in vol. VII of the same series, p. 255.

24 *Edward iii. first members*, no. 47. (Inquisition for Lincolnshire only). John de Insula of Wodeburne. Died on Tuesday in Easter week last past [March 30, 1350]. Robert de Insula is his son and heir, aged fifty years and more.

42 *Edward iii. first members*, no. 32. (Inquisitions for Lincolnshire and Northumberland). Robert del Isle. Died on Tuesday, the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, last past [June 29, 1367]. Robert son of Robert son of Robert del Isle deceased is heir, aged twelve years and more.

(Lincolnshire inquisition gives the heir as Robert son of Robert del Isle junior, deceased, son of the said Robert del Isle senior).

15 *Richard ij. no. 41*. (Inquisition for Lincolnshire only). Thomas Lysle of Saltcley. Died on Saturday next after the feast of the Nativity of the B.V.M. last past [September 9, 1391]. Robert Lysle, knight, is his kinsman and heir, viz.: son of Robert Lysle brother of the said Thomas and is aged thirty years and more.

1 Henry vj. no. 15.

Writ dated 20 November, 1 Henry vj. [1422].

Inquisition held at Glaunfordbrigge, co. Lincoln, Saturday before the feast of St. Hilary, 1 Henry vj. [9 January, 1423], after the death of *John Lisle*.

<sup>2</sup> See *Proc. Soc. Antiq., Lond.*, xx, p. 324, for a paper on votive hands.

He was seised of the manor of Salcliff, co. Lincoln, held of the king in chief by knight service, and worth yearly, clear, 40s., and no more because it is ruinous, and in great part fallen down (*prostratum*) and needs great repair.

He died 8 October last.

Thomas Lisle is son and heir, aged nine years and more.

8 Henry viii, C volume 31, no. 36.

Inquisition tripartite taken at Rothbury, Monday, 17 November, 8 Henry viii. [1516], after the death of *Humphrey Lile, knight*.

He was seised of the manor of *Felton* worth, by the year, 10*l.* and held of Edward Burroe, knight, of his manor of Mitford, by what services the jurors know not.

He was seised of the manors of Beyrle, Hawkwell Thornton, Buytland, Reyddesmothe, Gosfurthe sowthe, Est Newton, Matfen and Kyrkharle, worth, by the year, twenty marks, and held of the Earl of Westmoreland as of his manor of Bywell, by what services the jurors know not.

He was seised of lands and tenements in Bromhope and Wodburne within the liberty of Ryddisdale, worth, by the year, five marks, and held of George Tabus, knight, as of his manor of Herbotyll within the liberty aforesaid, by what services the jurors know not.

He died 30 July, last.

*Wylliam Lile, knight*, is his son and heir, aged thirty years and more.

4 and 5 Philip and Mary, C volume 112, no. 121.

Writ dated 16 February, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary [1558].

Inquisition indented, held at Alnewyke, 28 April, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, after the death of *Robert Lesly of Felton, esquire*.

He was seised, in tail male, of five parts of the manor of Southegosforthe, in six parts divided, and 'domina' Anne Lysley, late wife of Humphrey Lysley, knight, was and still is seised of the sixth part, and also of an annuity of £8 from the manor of Felton, as her dower, the reversion of the lands in Southegosforthe belonging to the said Robert in tail male.

Robert, being seised in tail male of the manor of Felton and five parts of the manor of Southegosforthe, granted to Humphrey Ratclyf of Elstow, co. Beds., knight, Edmund Crofte of Stowe, co. Suffolk, Anthony Harvy of Swarlaund and Thomas Welton of Welton, co. Northumbr., esquires, by indenture dated 20 February, 37 Henry viii., shewn to the jury (*and recited in inquisition*), the manor of Felton with demesne lands, park and mill, then in his own tenure, and his lands, rents and services in the vill and territories of Felton and Shotyngley, then in the tenures of John Mylne, William Burrell, Humphrey Syngleton, John Aunderson, Robert Felton and Ralf Ogle, and also his lands, rents and services in his manor or vill of Southegosforthe then in the tenures of William Mylner, George Symson and Thomas Huntley, of the yearly value of £10. To use of Robert and Anne his wife for life and afterwards to use of the right heirs of Robert; by virtue whereof, Anne is seised of the premises with reversion to Robert Lysley, son and heir of Robert deceased.

He died seised of the rest of the manor of Southegosforthe.

The manor of Felton is held of the king and queen by knight service, and is worth yearly, clear, 23*l.*

The manor of Southegosforthe is held of the King and Queen by knight service, and is worth yearly, clear, 40*s.*

Robert Lysley died 25 April, 1 Mary [1554]. Robert his son is his heir male, aged six years at Christmas last.

Anne his widow has [ ] the profits of the manor of Felton (except her annuity of 8*l.* dower) and also the profits of one fourth and one twentieth part of the manor of Southegosforthe of 12*l.* yearly value. Lancelot Lisley, brother of Robert deceased, has taken the profits, since his death, of one fourth and of one fifth part of the said manor, of 18*l.* yearly value, since the death of Robert and John Lisley, brother of the said Robert,

has taken, since his death, the profits of one fifteenth part of the manor of Southegeostforthe, of 53s. 4d. yearly value, by reason of an annuity granted to them by writing of Humfrey Lisle.

The following extracts from the *Newcastle Courant* and *Journal* have been forwarded by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president (continued from p. 104) :—

To be sold, 7 May, 1773, 1650 oak trees, &c., now growing at Colpighill, near Lanchester.

'The dispute which lately arose between Mr. Samuel Newton and Mr. Stoney, concerning those trees is now settled and ended, and they will both join in the sale thereof.'

'The coal mines under Mr. Newton's and Mr. Stoney's estate at Twizell, near Chester, are to be let.' *Courant*, 1 May, 1773.

To be sold by auction at Newcastle 15 July next, a half share of Wardon Paper Mill, the property of the assignees of Mr. William Charnley. Also the life interest of the said Mr. Charnley in a fourth part of Rains Field in the township of South Redburn, co. Durham. *Courant*, 22 May, 1773.

To be sold by auction, at Newcastle on the 28 June, the manors of Frosterly and Rogerly in the parish of Stanhope, late the estate of John Swinburn, esq., of Coxhow.

*Ibid.*, 5 June, 1773.

To be sold, Riplington in the parish of Whalton, 380 acres. Enquire of John Grey, jun., esq., or Mr. Adams, attorney at law, Alnwick. *Newcastle Journal*, 12 June, 1773.

To be sold, the freehold estate of Coxlodge, parish of Gosforth, 243 acres. Enquire of Mr. Burdus, attorney, Pilgrim St. *Courant*, 19 June, 1773.

To be sold in the Chancery Court at Durham, 16 July next, an undivided moiety of lands at Blue House, near Sunderland by the Sea, two messuages and six closes at Ryhope, the property of Mr. Thomas Foster, late of Ryhope, deceased. *Journal*, 26 June, 1773.

To be sold, the castle, manor and park of Brancepeth, with several fine farms. Apply to Mr. John Blake, Essex St., Strand, London. *Courant*, 17 July, 1773.

To be sold by auction at Hexham, 24 August, by order of the assignees of Francis Thompson, a bankrupt, the estate of Nubbock, near Hexham. Also 2/9th shares of a freehold estate between Picktree and Rickleton. Enquire at Mr. Cuthbert's office.

*Ibid.*, 17 July, 1773.

All persons indebted to Mr. Thomas Harrison and Mr. Francis Thompson, late of London, coal factors, bankrupts, or to Mr. Francis Thompson on his separate account, to pay their debts to Mr. Geo. Thompson of Newcastle or Mr. John Clark of Blyth. *Ibid.*

To be sold two freehold messuages, garden and malt kilns at Rothbury, the estate of the Rev. Mr. Salkeld, deceased. Apply Mr. Thomas Adams, attorney, Alnwick.

*Journal*, 31 July, 1773.

To be sold by auction at Tweedmouth, 10 November, the freehold estate of Unthank, near Berwick, 500 acres. Also the tithes of the township of Shotton, parish of Kirknewton.

*Ibid.*, 21 August, 1773.

To be sold by auction, several freehold farms in the manor of Winlaton and parish of Ryton, at Garesfield, Barlow, Letch, Broomry (*sic*) Close. *Courant*, 11 Sept., 1773.

To be sold under Decree of Court the property of the late George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, the manor of Harte, co. Durham, with the rectory impropriate of Harte and 3,445 acres. *Journal*, 18 September, 1773.

To be sold the several farms and estate of John Hodgson, esq., in the manor of Elswick, lying on the north side of the Military Road leading from Newcastle to Carlisle, bounded by the grounds of Benwell and Fenham on the west, the town moor on the north, the town of Newcastle on the east and the lands of Elswick on the south.

*Courant*, 13 November, 1773.

To be sold by order of the assignees of William Newton, bankrupt, at Turk's Head, Newcastle, 21 December, a farm at Cornsay, parish of Lanchester, a farm at Fryerside in the chapelry of Tanfield, a messuage in the Broad Chare, Newcastle, a farm at Bells-hill, parish of Lanchester.

*Journal*, 4 December, 1773.

To be sold at Crown and Thistle, Groat Market, 11 January, the following estates belonging to Mr. Michael Archer, deceased, Thornham-hill parish of Stamfordham, let at £100 per annum, a farm at West Matfen, let at £40 per annum, a farm at Wallhouses, let at £25 per annum.

*Ibid.*, 25 December, 1773.

Newcastle, 25 December, 1773. 'The co-partnership betwixt Jonathan Ormston and Joseph Lamb of this town, linendrapers and mercers, under the firm of Ormston and Lamb, expired this day and is now by mutual consent amicably dissolved.' The business is to be carried on in all its branches at the old shop in the Close by Robert Ormston (son of the said Jonathan Ormston) and the said Joseph Lamb. *Ibid.*, 8 January, 1774.

Adamson, surgeon and man midwife, who had the honour to be surgeon to the lying-in hospital above nine years till his removal to Belford, and now is appointed sole surgeon to the infirmary at Bamburgh castle, begs leave to acquaint the public that he continues inoculating on the usual terms, and inoculates the poor in the neighbourhood gratis.'

*Ibid.*, 12 February, 1774.

To be sold the manor of Layton in the county of Durham, with 1000 acres, two miles from Sedgefield. Apply Messrs. Hopper and Pearson's, attorneys, Durham.

*Ibid.*, 19 February, 1774.

Alnwick, March 11, 1774. Whereas Mr. Nicholas Fenwick, late wine merchant of this town, having retired from business and assigned to us all his stock in trade; this is therefore in his name to return thanks to all those gentlemen who have at any time favoured him with their orders, and to beg the continuance of them, which shall be always gratefully acknowledged and punctually observed by their most obedient servant, Alexander Brown, William Fenwick.

*Ibid.*, 12 March, 1774.

A copyhold estate called the Murdles, near East Boldon, let for £60 per annum to Mr. Nicholas Rippion. Also the adjoining copyhold estate of Fieldhouse, let at £70 per annum, to Mr. Robert Charlton. Apply to Mr. William Peters, attorney. *Ibid.*, 12 March, 1774.

To be sold, Noreham Demains and Murray's Hall farm, 1,300 acres, bounded by the Tweed, now let at £887 per annum. Apply to Mr. Fenwick of Lemington, near Alnwick.

*Courant*, 19 March, 1774.

To be sold by auction at Burnupfield, 20 April next, the mansion-house of Burnupfield, &c., the property of the assignees of Messrs. Samuel and Matthew Newton, bankrupts.

*Ibid.*, 2 April, 1774.

To be sold by private contract, the freehold estate of Low Walworth, in the parish of Heighington, mansion house, 500 acres. Apply to Wm. Ambler, esq., barrister at law, Durham, Mr. L. Hartley at Middleton, near Richmond, or Mr. Jasper Harrison, Newcastle.

*Journal*, 16 April, 1774.

North Biddick estate to be sold. Apply to George Errington, esq., at Hartford Bridge, Mr. John Lawson at Longhurst, &c.

*Courant*, 23 April, 1774.

To be sold by order of the assignees of Messrs. Samuel and Matthew Newton, bankrupt at the Turk's Head, Newcastle, 28 & 29 June, 1774: A copyhold estate in Bedlington, 115 acres, let at £100 per annum; a leasehold farm in Bedlington, held for three lives under the Bishop of Durham; a copyhold messuage, malting and brewery in Bedlington; freehold messuage, shop and two closes in Bedlington; 5 leasehold and copyhold houses in Bedlington; Robinson's Close and Half Close in Bedlington; collieries in Bedlington held by lease of the Bishop of Durham; an undivided moiety of the manor of Twizell, parish of Chester-le-Street, with the undivided moieties of four freehold farms there; a freehold messuage in Morpeth; 2 freehold messuages in Broad Chare, Newcastle; farmhold; partly freehold and partly copyhold, of Bell's hill, parish of Lanchester; a sixth part of Bryan's Leap Colliery.

*Newcastle Journal*, 14 May, 1774.

To be sold a new house at Alnwick, furnished or unfurnished, containing twelve fire rooms. Apply to Alexander Brown, Esq., at Alnwick.

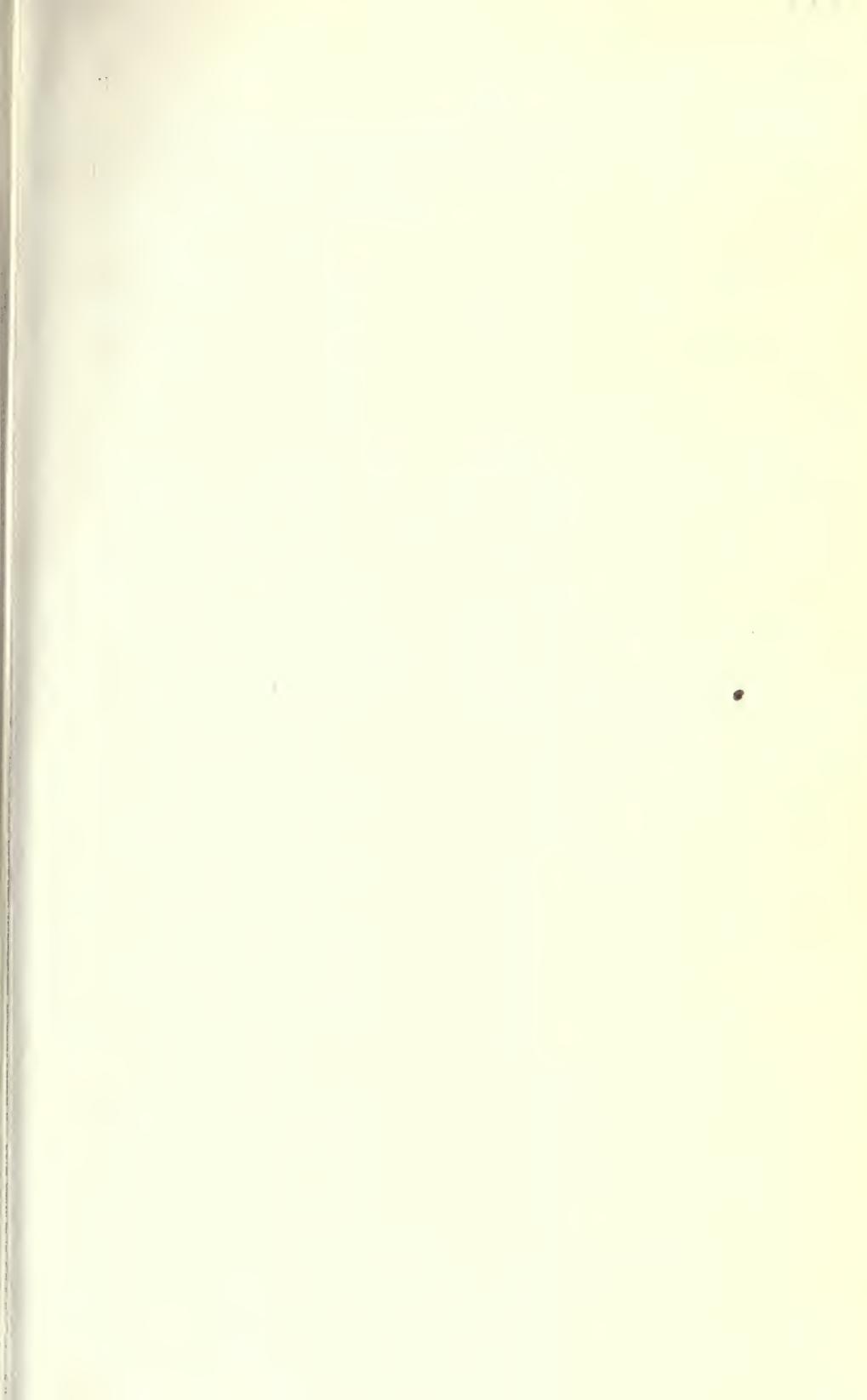
*Courant*, 21 May, 1774.

To be sold a freehold estate called Spittle, at the mouth of the river Tweed, about 80 acres. Apply to Mr. William Dickson at Spittle.

*Ibid.*, 28 May, 1774

To be sold by the assignees of Mr. John Laing, a messuage and two shops fronting the Groat Market and a dissenting meeting house fronting the Pudding Chare.

*Ibid.*, 11 June, 1774.





BRASS OF BISHOP HALLUM OF SALISBURY (A.D. 1416)  
IN KONSTANZ CATHEDRAL (see p. 174).

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 13

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 23rd February 1916, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., being in the chair.

The usual routine business having been transacted, the following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Christopher Edmund Baldwin, 32 Holywell Avenue, Monkseaton.

The following BOOKS, &c., were placed upon the table, viz.:—

*Present:*—

The Athenaeum Subject Index to Periodicals, 1915.

*Exchanges* :—

From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal*, xxI, iv.

From the Essex Archaeological Association :—*Transactions*, xII, i.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, xxIII, iv.

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, U.S.A. :—

*Proc.*, xIX, pp. 111–445. ‘Middlemen in English Business between 1660–1760,’ by Westerfield; and xx, pp. 1–131, ‘The Materials for the History of Dor,’ by G. Dahl, Ph.D.

*Purchases* :—

*The Arts in Early England*, by Professor Baldwin Brown, iii and iv, and *The Museums Journal*, xv, 8 and 9.

*EXHIBITED* :—

By Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A., F.R.G.S.: Rubbings of the three fine brasses—(1) of Bruno de Warendorp in the Marienkirche, Lübeck, of 1369; (2) of bishop Robert Hallum of Salisbury, in Constance cathedral, of 1416; and (3) of bishop John Avantage, in Amiens cathedral, of 1456 (see opposite plate of 1 and 3).

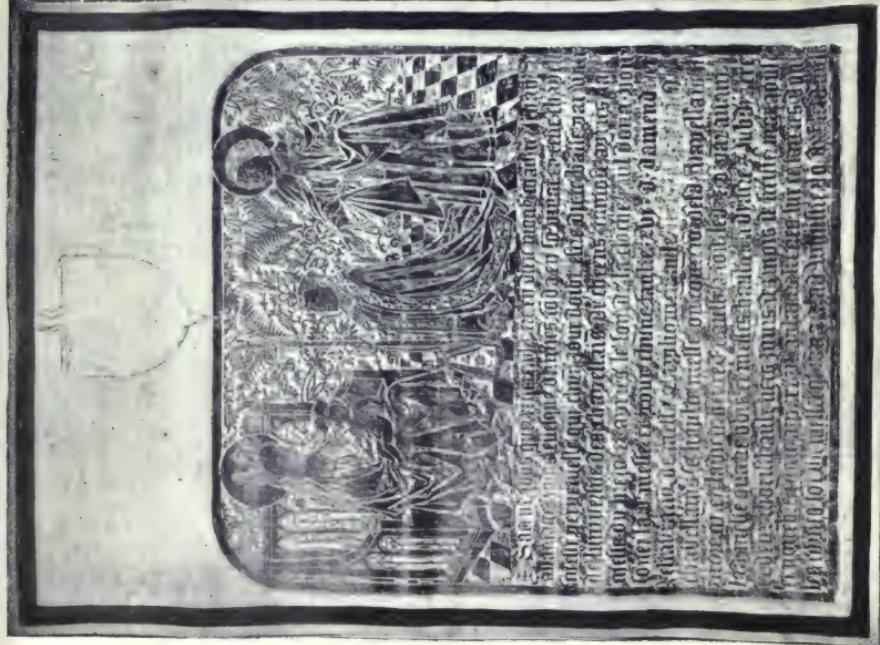
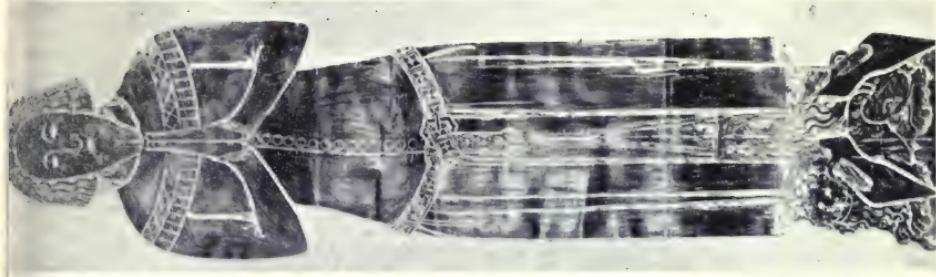
The following notes on the brasses by Mr. Edleston, were read :—

“1. The brass of Bruno de Warendorp, 1369, is on the east wall of the south choir aisle of the Marienkirche at Lübeck, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. I obtained the rubbing with the assistance of my wife on February 22, 1906, when we were on our way back from the funeral of king Christian IX at Copenhagen. We had visited Ringsted in Denmark two days earlier, armed with paper and heel ball, for the purpose of rubbing the magnificent Flemish brass in the church there of king Eric Menved and queen Ingeborg, 1319, but owing to the church being in the hands of the Ministry of Public Works for extensive repairs, the ‘praest’ could not give us permission to make a rubbing, though he had the brass, then under a wooden platform in the south transept, uncovered for our inspection. The rubbing of the brass at Lübeck provided some difficulties, as I had only a rather insecure umbrella stand from which to work. Fortunately the organ was playing, and the noise of our operations was drowned by the music. The tall

figure of Bruno de Warendorp is probably of Flemish workmanship. He wears a long plain tunic, buttoned down the front to the thighs, but open in the skirt, and a slightly ornamented tippet. The tight sleeves of the tunic have a little ornamentation at the wrists, and a richly ornamented belt is worn round the hips. He has flowing hair, and a small pointed beard. The shoes are pointed, and fastened by a strap below the ankle. Bruno de Warendorp was pro-consul and captain of Lübeck at the time of the war against the Danes under king Waldemar III. He was killed on August 21st, 1369, at the siege of Helsingborg in Sweden. Helsingborg is opposite Helsingør or Elsinore, which places we had visited three days before, on the narrow strait between Denmark and Sweden. There is a marginal inscription with the Evangelistic symbols at the corners, but this is a restoration and I did not rub it. It runs as follows: 'Anno . domini . m. ccc. LXIX. feria | III . ante . fest. bartholomei . obiit . in . schania . dñs . bruno . de . Warendorp . fili' dñi | Gotscalci . p'consul . & . capitaneus huius . civitatis . tunc . t'poris . in . guerra . regis . danor' . cuius . corp' . hic . sepultu' . orate p . eo.'

2. The brass of bishop Hallum, 1416, is on the floor of the choir of the cathedral at Konstanz, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. I made the rubbing with the assistance of my wife on 8th Nov. 1899. The verger pointed it out to us as the 'Englischer Bischof.' The figure stands under a single canopy with eight seraphim in the shafts, and a super-canopy above with embattled entablature. The quatrefoil in the centre of the canopy bears the letters **r o b s**. The feet rest on a battlemented base. In the spaces under the arch of the super-canopy on each side of the finial of the canopy are two shields; that on the dexter side bears the royal arms of France and England quarterly, surrounded by the Garter, with the motto: 'hony soit qy mal y pense'; that on the sinister side bears a cross engrailed, ermine, in 1st quarter a crescent, encircled by the motto: 'Misericordias domini in eternam cantabo.' The whole is surrounded by a marginal inscription with the evangelistic symbols at the corners. The inscription reads as follows: 'Sub iacet hic stratus Robert Hallum vocitatus | Quondam p'latus Sar sub honore creatus: Hic decretor doctor pacisq' creator Nobilis Anglor Regis fuit ambaciator | ffestu' Cuthberti septembbris mense vigebat: | In quo Rob'ti mortem Constantia fiebat: Anno Milleno tricent' octuageno Sex cu' ter deno cu' xpo' vivat ameno.' | The bishop is vested in amice, alb, with apparel at the feet, tasselled gloves, dalmatic, maniple and chasuble, and wears a 'mitra pretiosa.' The right hand is raised in benediction, and in the left hand he holds a pastoral staff with the *velum* or *sudarium*. The apparel of the amice is ornamented with the letters **a v**. He wears no stole or tunic. The episcopal ring is on the second finger of the right hand. The workmanship is obviously English, and the tradition is that the brass was sent out from England. Bishop Hallum died whilst attending the famous and prolonged Council of Constance, at which John Huss was condemned after such an extraordinary trial. Pope John XXIII had such an embarrassing time, escaped, and was deposed, and very incongruous scenes took place. The length of the brass is 93 $\frac{3}{4}$  ins., and breadth 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  ins. The figure is 50 ins. high.

3. The brass of bishop John Avantage, 1456, is on the south wall of a chapel adjoining the south choir aisle of Amiens cathedral. I made the rubbing on August 12, 1899, with the assistance of my wife, having obtained permission from the cathedral architect's bureau. This quadrangular plate measures 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The bishop is represented kneeling on a chequered pavement before the Blessed Virgin with flowing hair, crown, and nimbus, holding an apple in her right hand,



### BRASSES.

- (1) OF BISHOP JOHN AVANTAGE OF 1456 AT AMIENS (253 X 221).
- (2) OF BISHOP BRUNO DE WARENDRP OF 1360 AT LÜBECK (Figure 80 in high).



and with the Holy Child on her knee. She is seated in a wide, high-backed chair. Behind the bishop is a figure of St. John, with nimbus, standing barefooted, in the act of presenting the bishop to the B.V.M. In his left hand is the chalice with serpent and a dragon. The bishop is vested in amice, alb, tasselled gloves, dalmatic, maniple and cope. He holds a pastoral staff between his uplifted hands. In front, on the floor, is his mitre. The orphreys of the cope are ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. He wears a ring on the second and third fingers of his left hand. The background is beautifully engraved with palms, flowering trees and birds. The inscription underneath, in raised black letters, runs as follows: '+ Sacent tous que reverend pere en Dieu mons' maistre Jehan | Avantage Jadis evesque d'amie's fo'daen so' viva't en ceste chapelle | messe perpetuelle qui ch'un jour doibt estre dicte basse par ung | de l'universite des chapellai's de cheens tantost apries la | messe du breto' et apries le son de la cloche quil don'a pour | soner la de messe et pour ch'une faulte. xvi. d. damende et | restauratio' de messe a appliquer aule . . . . d. | chapellains se haulte messe ou covecio del d. chapellais ne | prorogue't ladicte heure Et aussy a fo'de led. r.p. paravant | ladi. messe quatre obis et messes haultes a dyacre subdyacre | et deux choriste aule tiers jours de mois de frevier may aust | et nove'bre co'me appert pl'apláies lectres sur ce faictes dont | les copies so' ou messel ql do'na a la d.univ'site por dire lesd. mess.' | Above the quadrangular plate is the indent of a shield. The workmanship is probably Flemish. It is the only brass, so far as I am aware, in a church in France."

By Mr. Basil Anderton, M.A.: A letter of the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian, of 29th March, 1819, to Sir Robert Hawks.

Mr. Anderton said this letter was discovered in a collection of other letters which came recently into the possession of the Newcastle Public Library. The others relate chiefly to tithes in this district, and were from Mr. John Caley in reply to correspondents who had consulted him. Caley was the well-known antiquary and decipherer of ancient records, who died in 1834. Sir Robert Hawks, to whom the letter is written, is described by William Brockie in the *Monthly Chronicle* for March, 1887, as being a son of the William Hawks, who, about 1745, founded a few forges on the south shore of the Tyne to work up the old iron which collier vessels brought as ballast, and to supply with chains and anchors the shipping attracted to the Tyne by the coal trade. As the business expanded the Hawks firm became associated with the Crawshays, iron kings of Wales, under the title of Hawks, Crawshay & Sons. William Hawks died in 1810, and Robert Shafto Hawks, his eldest surviving son, became the second head of the firm. He was knighted in 1817. He took a keen interest in everything affecting the public life of Gateshead. He died in 1840, aged 71. As to John Hodgson, the writer of the letter, he is of course the historian of Northumberland and one of the original secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries. Mr. Welford, in the interesting account he gives of him in *Men of Mark*, says that the plans for the *History of Northumberland* began to take shape in 1817, and in May, 1819, the first announcement of publication was made. The letter which I will now read is dated two months earlier, viz., March 29, and it narrates an incident which occurred in the course of Hodgson's studies for the great task he was engaged upon. You will remember that the first volume of the *History* was published in 1820; and it contains extracts from the *Placita quo Warrantò*, to which allusion is made.

Dear Sir Robt.

High Heworth, 29 Mch. 1819.

A great misfortune has befallen me, & I know of no person to whom I can apply for relief under it, so well as yourself ; because I know your great readiness in conferring such favors as are in your power.

I have for a few days had the volume entitled 'Placita Quo Warranto &c' printed during last year under the authority of Parliament, borrowed from a friend, and in order that I might return it soon, I employed an amanuensis for the purpose of copying out of it the Parts relative to Northumberland. While I was from home on Saturday last he overturned the contents of the Inkstand upon the book by which two sheets of it are so foully blotted that I must be under the necessity of either buying another copy, or being beholden to some friend to interest himself in procuring me the obliterate parts. And I am sure that no person knows better how to proceed in such an affair than your son William. The pages on which the black misfortune has fallen are 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 and the unfortunate wight who committed it is Hodgson the poor lame Schoolmaster, whom you will remember teaching in Crawford's buildings at Heworth Shore. He is out of place & I employ him in my own house to write for me.

I had also to ask you another favor but fear I shall not have time to explain myself sufficiently before post time. I am engaged in collecting materials for a history of my own Parish, which you know comprises the church and chapels of Jarrow, Heworth, South Shields, & Wallsend : but there is one document which I have hitherto not been able to get an authentic copy of—& that is King Hen viii's Grant of the Possessions of the Celle of Jarrow to Lord Eure. It is I believe in the Augmentation Office. Will you have the goodness to try to get me a copy of it—saying that it is for a poor curate who is writing the History of his own Parish, which perhaps may induce the keeper to give it without a fee, but if that cannot be done, I wish to have it, if it can be got for a small sum any thing under 20 shillings. The Grant is dated Jan. 6. 1535. & I wish to have a literatim copy, as I have all the characters in Types used in old writings as you will see by the only proof sheet I have of my Northumberland by me at present & which I enclose. but you must not criticize the engravings too much as they are only from wooden blocks of my own cutting.

The storm of wind which abt. a week ago blew the windows out of Mr. King's House near the Gateshead bar, split the roof [of] the Felling Brewery, & killed a boy on ye Felling Waggon-way, also decapitated the finest of the old sycamores on ye East side of the Felling bar—2 fother<sup>1</sup> of branches were broken off it.

The Rector of Washington it is said is going to Law with his Parishioners respecting a Modus in lieu of Tythes in Usworth, &c.

And Dr. Haggitt has demanded tythe in Kind to [be] paid to him in the ensuing autumn by the Low Heworth Farmers, who have hitherto paid £18 annually in lieu of Corn Tythe.

We have very fine weather, no East winds hitherto, though as yet the spring has made very little advance. The Wheats are looking better than I ever saw them in March.

Mrs. H. desires to join with me in compts. to Lady Hawks your sons and yourself, and believe me to be dear Sir Robt. most truly (but sadly hurried)

your obedt. hble. ser. friend &c., John Hodgson

By Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A. : A Shotley Bridge Naval Cutlass. Mr. Wooler contributed the following notes on the weapon :

" This is a naval cutlass made, as the inscription indicates, by the sword makers of Shotley Bridge, whose reputation for the manufacture of this class of weapon was at one time more than national. The blade is 18 inches long and an inch and a quarter wide at the hilt, and five-sixteenth inches in thickness, and is double edged for six and a half inches from the point. The guard is made of cast brass, and the handle of deer's antler, so as to afford a good hold. The blade is riveted on to a brass boss. It will be noticed that it is engraved 'Shotley B,' and above the name is a 'winged' pheasant, and below

<sup>1</sup> Cartloads.

the figure of a lion, from whose paw rays of light in the form of three arrow heads are being diffused. On the other side of the blade are two greyhounds coursing a hare. Part of the guard is missing. The engraving was doubtless done by the eminent engraver, Thomas Bewick, who in his autobiography tells us that his first employment was to etch sword-blades for William and Nicholas Oley, sword manufacturers at Shotley Bridge. Bewick's great forte, as is well known, was his intimate knowledge of birds and animal life, and he was therefore admirably qualified both by his art and his natural inclination to depict with rare excellence his favourite objects. Bewick was born at Cherryburn, near Newcastle, in 1753, and was apprenticed as an engraver when he was fourteen, so that the date of the cutlass, assuming that the etching is his, must be of about 1774. Instead of choosing martial subjects in keeping with the character of the weapon, the makers would seem to have left the engraver a free hand in the adornment of their work. The cutlass belongs to Mr. Ingleby Jefferson, of Northallerton, who purchased it at an antique dealer's. The previous history of the weapon is unknown. From the etymology of the word 'coutelas' it would appear to have been originally a French weapon. It was sometimes written 'cutlace,' sometimes 'cutleax'; by Shakespeare 'curtleaxe,' and by Pope 'cutlask,' &c. A cutlass is a very effectual weapon in close contests. On account of its shortness it can be handled easily and yet it is long enough to protect a skilful swordsman.

The double edge at the point shows that the weapon was intended more for thrusting purposes than for cutting after the manner of a sword. The blade is hollow-ground, a peculiar feature of the Shotley Bridge sword, and is well balanced.

The introduction of the manufacture of steel into the county of Durham must, according to Boyle, be ascribed to a colony of Germans who settled at Shotley Bridge, a village situated on the south bank of the Derwent, twelve miles from Newcastle. These colonists came from Solingen, a German town in the province of the Rhine. This town is an ancient one, and received its charter in 1374. Sword-blades have been made there since the early part of the middle ages and tradition affirms that the art was introduced during the Crusades by smiths from Damascus. Solingen sword-blades have been celebrated for centuries, and formed part of the equipment of latter day armies, whilst bayonets and similar instruments were also produced there in enormous quantities.

The wording of the following advertisement which appeared in the *London Gazette* in August 1690, is instructive as throwing light upon the introduction of the sword-making industry into the north:—  
 'Whereas great industry hath been used for erecting a Manufactory for making sword blades at Newcastle by several able working men brought over from Germany, which being now brought to perfection, the undertakers thereof have thought fit to settle a warehouse at Mr. Isaac Hedley's at the Five Beds in New Street, near Shoe Lane, where callers may be furnished with all sorts of Sword Blades at reasonable Rates.'

The undertaking, however, did not flourish. The Shotley Bridge sword works closed in 1702, but were reopened in the following year and continued to prosper for over a century. At one time there was a great output of these weapons. The Shotley sword blades were considered the most valuable in the British market, and commanded the highest prices. Latterly the makers did not manufacture their own iron, as was the case for a long period after the establishment of the German colony, but imported the best Swedish ores from Danomora,

in Sweden. There was one kind of weapon which it was said could be made to perfection nowhere else in England but at Shotley Bridge. This was the hollow sword blade, which required peculiar skill. The cutlass exhibited, it will be noted, is of this description.

The Shotley Bridge swords equalled, in flexibility, strength and elegance, the famous swords of Damascus and Toledo. As an instance of the skill of these colonists, it is related that one of the sword-makers, Robert Oley, who left Shotley Bridge at the beginning of the last century, made a wager with eight foreman smiths that he would produce within a fortnight a spring which should excel any they might make. At the expiration of the stated time Oley appeared at the place of meeting, but apparently without the spring. He was at once declared to have lost the wager. Cooly placing his hat on the table, Oley announced that the spring was there and asked some one to take it out of the hat. None, however, complied with the request, for the spring that lay coiled up in the hat, was a fine, double edged sword. Oley himself now took out the sword, and then offered to pay the amount of the wager to anyone who could tell which way the weapon had been coiled, but no one was able to do so.

At the close of the Napoleonic era the demand for swords diminished, and what was once a flourishing industry fell away, but in 1828 the manufacture of sword-blades was still carried on at Shotley Bridge by Christopher Oley, a direct descendant of the first German sword-blade maker. A portion of the sword-mill used by the Germans is still standing on the right bank of the river near the bridge.

It will be interesting to compare this cutlass with the Shotley Bridge sword in the Blackgate museum.

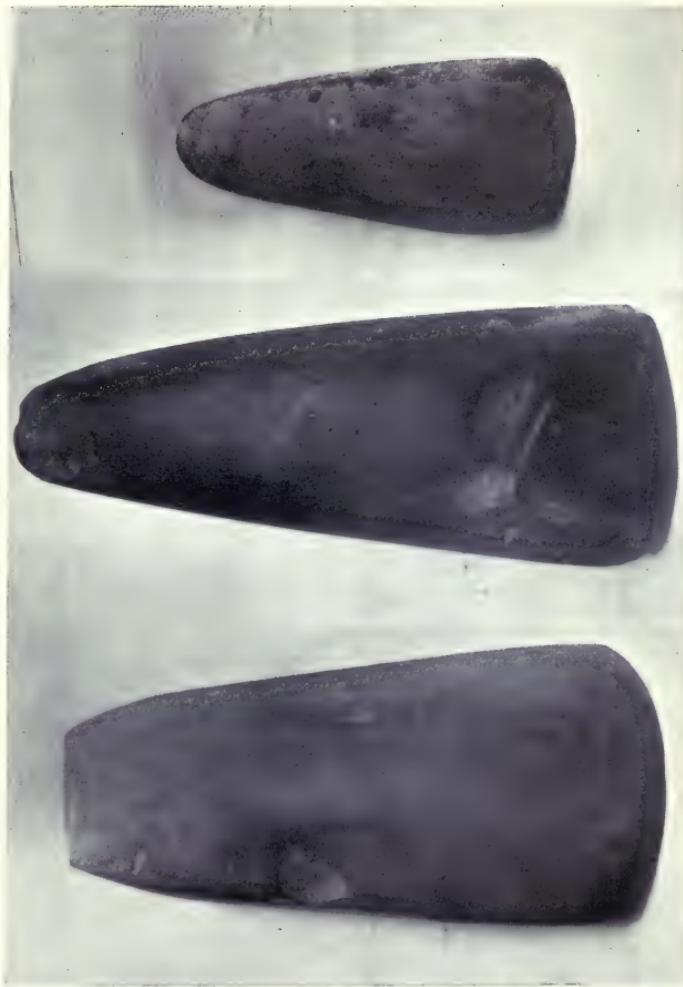
Armourers were not incorporated at Durham, where there were thirteen trade guilds, but they were at Newcastle. When therefore the sword-makers established themselves at Shotley Bridge they were outside the jurisdiction of the Newcastle armourers, and could not be interfered with. Charcoal was made in Chopwell wood, which is in the Derwent valley."

By Mr. W. Morley Egglestone of Stanhope : Photographs of three neolithic implements discovered in Upper Weardale, which are reproduced on the opposite plate.

Mr. Egglestone sent the following notes with the photographs :

" These three neolithic celts were found at Stanhope during the last twenty or twenty-five years and have not to the writer's knowledge been recorded, or published. There are no palaeolithic stone celts in the north of England. Weardale has furnished a number of flint flakes and arrow heads of the newer stone age (*Proceedings*, 3 ser., IV, p. 205, 279, and v, pp. 106-115). The stone celt, with its chisel-shaped edge, is an implement used for various purposes. When fitted with a wooden handle it forms a suggestive battle axe, or it might be used in hunting the wild beasts of the forest, and the naked celt held in the hand provided an excellent implement for skinning animals, such as red deer. With flint flakes, arrow heads, and the stone celt, neolithic man, clad in animal skins, would be fairly well equipped for his wild life of the stone age. The celts under notice were found in the boulder clay of the covering gravels at a depth of several feet.

No. 1. A fine polished stone celt found at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface, weight 27 ozs., length 6½ inches, broadest part 3 inches; middle measurement width 2½ inches, smaller end 1½ inches, thickness 1¼ inches, substance whetstone. Height above sea level about 900 feet.



NEOLITHIC STONE IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN UPPER WEARDALE.

(See opposite page.)



No. 2. Weight 19½ oz., length 7½ inches, wider part 3½, narrower part 1½, thickness 1¼. Substance altered rock, whetstone.

No. 3. A smaller celt, weight 5½ oz., length 4¾, width: wider part 1½, narrower part 1⅓ inches."

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A.:—The following list of isolated burials in Northumberland and Durham is additional to those recorded by Mr. Hodgson (see p. 167):

**NEWCASTLE.** (1) Susannah, daughter of John Carneath of Newcastle, Tanner, and of Mary his wife, was buried in his garden the ninth day of ye 6 monthe, 1679.

(2) Benjamin Tittory, son of Daniel Tittory of Glasshouses, broad glass maker, and of Mary his wife was buried in his garden, 1688, 8m. 26d.

(3) 1678, Peregrin Tizacke, son of Peregrin Tizacke of Glasshouses, and Debora his wife was buried the thirteenth day of the 11 month.

(4) 1679, Abigail, daughter of John Tizack of Glasshouses, broad glass maker, and Sarah his wife was buried the 7 day of the 12 month. A stone recording this burial was (and may still be there) in Heaton park. Brand, the historian, says that he found it in a garden belonging to Capt. Lambton near the Glasshouses.

(5) William Durant, 1681. Buried in the garden of his house in Pilgrim Street. A large table stone to his memory may still be seen in the vestibule of the Unitarian church in New Bridge Street, Newcastle.

(See 'The Quicks Buring Plas in the Sidgatt, Newcastle,' *Arch. Ael.*, 2 Ser. XIII, 234).

**CO. DURHAM.**

**WHICKHAM.** (6) Here lyeth the body of Aibiah Hodgson, daughter to George Hodgson, she departed the 6th Feb., 1669. This stone was removed out of a field at the west end of Whickham on the 30th day of Nov. 1784, into the church yard.

**DURHAM.** Richardson of Durham was buried in his garden at Cates house (*Surtees, Durham*).

**SUNDERLAND.** (7) George Humble was brought home and buried in his own ground.

**WEST BOLDON.** (8) 1657. Eleanor Harper, wife of Robert Harper of Sunderland, was interred at West Bowden, in Christopher Trehwitt's Orchard at West Bowden.

Sundry other Trehwitts were buried in this orchard.

**SOUTH SHIELDS.** (9) Mary Fearon, daughter of Thomas Fearon, of South Shields, was buried in Robert Linton's garden.

(For 1-4, 6-9, see 'Notes on some Forgotten Burying Grounds of the Society of Friends.' *Ibid.*, xvi, 189).

Votes of thanks were accorded to the different exhibitors.

**WILLIAM HUTCHINSON, THE HISTORIAN.**

Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, F.S.A., read a memoir of William Hutchinson, historian of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, which will probably be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson by acclamation.

**INCUMBENTS OF STANNINGTON.**

Mr. Hodgson then referred to a list of the incumbents of Stannington which he had compiled. When it was proposed, in the year 1904, to set up, in the church of Stannington, a list of the rectors and vicars of the

parish, the first Viscount Ridley requested the writer to revise the roll compiled by the Rev. John Hodgson and given in his *History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. ii, pp. 328–329. As a list prepared for such a purpose is necessarily restricted to names and dates, it may be worth while to place on record a somewhat fuller compilation, together with the authorities and references from which the details were obtained. The following is the list:—

RECTORS.

*Circa* 1100, WILLIAM, presbyter of Stan[ning]ton, was a witness to the confirmation of the marriage settlement of Juliana, wife of Ranulph de Merley, lord of Morpeth (*Newminster Chart.*, p. 269), in 1129 he was a witness to William de Merley's grant of Morwick to St. Cuthbert and the monks of Durham (cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland* ii, ii, 469).

*Circa* 1246, HERBERT, parson of Stan[ni]ngton, a witness to a charter granted by Roger de Merley (*Ibid.* iii, ii, p. 328).

*Circa* 1267, STEPHEN, rector of Stannington. He was a witness to a charter granted by John de Plessey, and to another charter granted by Sybilla, wife of Robert de Plessey (cf. Hodgson, *Northumberland*, ii, ii, pp. 306, 335). He was also party to a suit heard in the Northumberland Assizes of 1279 (*Northumberland Assize Rolls*, 88 Surt. Soc. publ., p. 293).

*Circa* 1316, JOHN DE GRENDAL, last rector mentioned in bishop Beaumont's appropriation of the church of Stannington to the monastery of Newminster printed by the Rev. John Hodgson (*Hist. Northumberland*, iii, ii, 68).

[On March 7, 13<sup>88</sup>, Roger de Somervyll obtained licence to grant the advowson of the church of Stannington to the abbot and convent of Newminster in consideration of their great losses through the frequent incursions of the Scotch (*Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1327–1330, p. 491). The said Robert de Somerville, who died 15 kal. Febr., 1336, and was buried at Burton Agnes, was commemorated at Newminster as a benefactor (*Newminster Chartulary*, 66 Surt. Soc. publ., p. 302).]

VICARS.

— RICHARD BASSET described as vicar of the church of Stannington in a charter granted by John de Plessey to the abbot and convent of Newminster, in which charter Stephen is described as rector of Stannington. *Insipeximus*, 45 Hen. III (Hodgson, *Northumberland*, iii, ii, 66).

1339, ADAM DE ROS, perpetual vicar of Stannington, was ordered to induct Alan de Heppescote into the church of Bolam (cf. *Reg. Pal. Dur.*—Kellawe's Reg.—vol. iii, p. 233). He granted a rent charge to the abbot and convent of Newminster (*Newminster Chartulary*, p. 235).

1338, JOHN DE REDWELL (Randal, *State of the Churches*). He exchanged the benefice of Stannington for that of Ellingham with William Thorpe (Durham Registers—Hatfield, cf. new *Hist. Northumberland*, vol. II, p. 284), died *circa* 1379.

1363, WILLIAM T[H]ORPE, vicar of Ellingham, 1361–1363, exchanged that benefice with Redwell (*Ibid.*).

1366, WILLIAM CANE, on the resignation of Thorpe (Randal, *State of the Churches*).

1370, JOHN DE DUFFELD, on the resignation of Cane (Randal).

1388, WILLIAM DE MALTEBY after the death of Duffeld (Randal).

1401, WILLIAM DE LAMESLEY, on the resignation of Malteby (Randal).

- 1416, THOMAS WHYTINGHAM, after the death of Lamesley (Randel), became vicar of Kirknewton in 1427, apparently in exchange with John Gray.
- 1427, JOHN GRAY (Randal) apparently in exchange for the benefice of Kirknewton.
- GEORGE LAWES (Randal) became rector of Simonburn in 1496 on the presentation of the Crown (*Ibid.*).
- 1496, JOHN HYKESON, collated by the bishop of Durham on the resignation of Lawes (Randal). He is entered as William Hickson in the visitation of the diocese of Durham in 1501 (22 Surt. Soc. publ., p. xxi).
- 1533, STEPHEN HALLYDAY collated by the bishop of Durham on the resignation of Hykeson (Randal). To him Thomas Wailes of Tynemouth, by his will dated 15 Febr. 155 $\frac{1}{2}$  gave 'vj syluer sponnes wc my first bedfellow did gyue to me' (*Durham Wills*, 2 Surt. Soc. publ. p. 155).
- 1558, CHRISTOPHER THORABYE, on the resignation of Hallyday (Randal). He gave his age as thirty-two years when he made a deposition in a case in the Ecclesiastical Court of Durham in which Ralph Ogle of Saltwick and John Ross of Shotton were charged with brawling and fighting in the church (21 Surt. Soc. publ., p. 258). In his answer to articles exhibited against him, given on 3 June 1587, he stated he was ordained priest in queen Mary's reign, and was collated to the vicarage of Stannington by bishop Tunstall (22 Surt. Soc. publ., p. 134).
- Circa* 1618, HUMPHREY HARDMAN of Stannington, clerk, on the 1st May 1618, apprenticed his son, Henry, to Gawin Milburn of Newcastle, mercer (Dendy, *Newcastle Merchant Adventurers*—93 Surt. Soc. publ.).
- 1629 JOHN SNAPE instituted 7 March, 1629 (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.), of St. John's College, Oxford, matric. 1616, aged 18, B.A. 1620, M.A. 1623, vicar of Hartburn, 1636, from which benefice he was ejected during the Commonwealth, 'plundered and harrassed from place to place' (Walker, *Sufferings of the Clergy*).
- EVAN (Randal).
1656. 'Mr. WOOLFALL, the younger, a godly and constant preacher who hath for his allowance 50*l.* per annum' (Inquisition held 1 June 1656, *Survey of Church Livings*, vol. III, P.R.O.). Possibly the John Woolfall born at Tunstall, Lancashire, admitted St. John's Coll., Cambridge, 1641, aged 17 and (perhaps) curate of All Saints, Newcastle, 1652; vicar of Woodhorn from 1661 until he 'was summoned to receive his reward the 22 of February, anno domini 1683.'—M. I. Woodhorn. Thomas Wolfall, a native of Lancashire, was curate of St. John's, Newcastle, from 1647 to his death 21 Oct., 1652, (cf. Brand, *Newcastle*, vol. I, 118, 675). Thomas Wolfall was author of *The Doctrine and Practice of Renovation*, printed by S[tephen] B[ulkley] Gateshead, 1652; a second edition of which appeared in the following year; also of the *Doctrine and Practice of Mortification*, 1641. Copies of these rare tracts were offered at the sale of Thomas Bell's library, 2 November, 1860.
- Circa* 1658, GEORGE HAWDON, M.A. (Randal). A record of his ordination at Stannington upon the Thursday, April 15, 1658, has been preserved in the Earsdon registers. As 'Mr. Haddon' he appears without comment in Calamy, *Ejected or Silenced Ministers*. At the Restoration he conformed, and was collated 24 Sept., 1661, by bishop Cosin (Randal). He was residing at Burradon in 1657

- when he had a daughter named Catherine born to him (*Earsdon Register*). His son Joseph was baptized at Stannington 19 June, 1659, and his son Henry on the 26 Feb. 166 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 1662, JOHN JACKSON, M.A., instituted 12 Dec. 1662, (Randal).
- 1663, JOHN THOMPSON, on the resignation of Jackson was (Randal) previously rector of Ingram.
- 1666, REYNOLD HORSLEY, instituted 10 March, 166 $\frac{5}{6}$  (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.), of University College, Oxford, subscribed 7 Nov., 1655. The baptism of his eight sons and four daughters are all entered on one page of the register of Stannington, as is his own burial in the quire on the 31st July 1699.
- 1699, JOHN TEASDALE, instituted 25 Sept., 1699 (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.).
- 1714, CUTHBERT ELLISON, instituted 9 Aug., 1714 (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.), of Lincoln Coll., Oxford, matriculated 23 March, 170 $\frac{9}{7}$ , as son of Samuel Ellison of the Side, Newcastle, aged 17, B.A. 1704, M.A. 1711. He voted in respect of his benefice of Stannington at the election of knights of the shire in 1722. He was the author of the rare book of verses entitled *A Most Pleasant Description of Benwel Village*, printed at Newcastle by John White in 1726. He was buried in St. Nicholas's on the 15 Febr. 174 $\frac{1}{2}$  (*Newcastle Courant*, 16 Feb., 1745). He would appear to have seldom resided on his cure which was served by the following stipendiary curates:—Mr. Pye before 1725; Mr. Arthur Caley, 1725; Mr. Thomas Potts, 1727; Mr. Mark Hall, 1731–1744. A memoir of Cuthbert Ellison may be found in Mr. Richard Welford's *Men of Mark*.
- 1745, MATTHEW ROBINSON, instituted 29 March, 1745 (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.), inducted 11 April of the same year (*Register*). He was the fourth son of Robert Robinson of East Rainton, and was baptized at Houghton-le-Spring, 17 Febr. 1701 $\frac{1}{2}$ . He may perhaps be indentified with the person of that name who graduated B.A. in 1723 from Peterhouse, proceeding M.A. in 1727; vicar of Bywell St. Andrew 1729–1750, minister of Slaley 1740–1756. He was residing at Bedlington in 1734, when he voted at the election of knights of the shire for Bywell vicarage, and at Stannington in 1748 when he voted in respect of that benefice. He married Isabel daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Ellison, vicar of Newcastle, but died without issue 10 November, 1756 (*Stannington Registers*, and *Newcastle Courant*, 13 Nov. 1756). His widow died at Kirkwhelpington, 18 August 1762 (*Ibid.* 21 Aug. 1762). He rebuilt Stannington vicarage in 1745.
- 1757, JOSEPH WOOD instituted 14 Feb. 1757 (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.), a Yorkshireman by birth, he matriculated at University College, Oxford, 15 October, 1730, aged 19, B.A. 1734, M.A. 1737, chaplain or minister of the donative chapel at Blyth, 1751. He was residing on his cure when he voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1774. He died 8 September 1779 (Hodgson, *Northumberland*, III, ii, p. 329).
- 1779, THOMAS SIMON BUTT instituted 20 Dec. 1779, (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.), of Christ Church, Oxford, matriculated 26 March, 1770, aged 19, as son of Cary Butt of Lichfield; B.A. 1773.
- 1801, SAMUEL Viner instituted 20 November 1801 (*Liber Institutionum*, P.R.O.), of Pembroke Coll., Oxford, matriculated 17th Dec. 1757, aged 18, as son of William Viner of Gloucester; of Magdalen Coll., 1759–1764, B.A. 1761, M.A. 1764, vicar of Pittington, co. Durham, 1770–1772, vicar of Heighington 1772–1815, and,

for thirty-five years principal surrogate in the Consistory Court of Durham. Dying at Durham 31 May, 1815, aged 76, he was buried at St. Oswald's beside his wife and daughters.

1815, TIMOTHY MYERS instituted 11 Nov. 1815 (*Liber Institutionum, P.R.O.*). He was a chaplain in the Royal Navy and as such was serving on H.M.S. Mars at the taking of Copenhagen, and was afterwards vicar of Preston, Dorsetshire. At the instance of his kinsman, Dr. Bouyer, archdeacon of Northumberland, he was collated to Stannington by bishop Barrington. He voted at the election of knights of the shire in 1826. He died 4 Feb. 1845, aged 77, and has a mural monument in the church.

1845, HENRY KING COLLINSON, of Queen's College, Oxford, matriculated 16 Oct. 1823, age 19, as son of John Collinson of Sheen, Surrey, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1833, collated by the bishop of Durham, 11 Mar. 1845, and inducted 27 April of same year (*Register*).

1867, AMBROSE JONES, of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1848, M.A. 1851; perpetual curate of Elworth, Cheshire, 1850-1867; presented to the vicarage of Stannington in 1867 by the bishop of Chester and retained the same until his death 2 July, 1909. During his vicariate the ancient church of Stannington was taken down and a new structure erected. There is an obituary notice of him in the *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club*, vol. xx, p. 111.

1909. ALFRED GEORGE DODDERIDGE, of Trinity College, Cambridge, M.A., collated by the bishop of Newcastle.

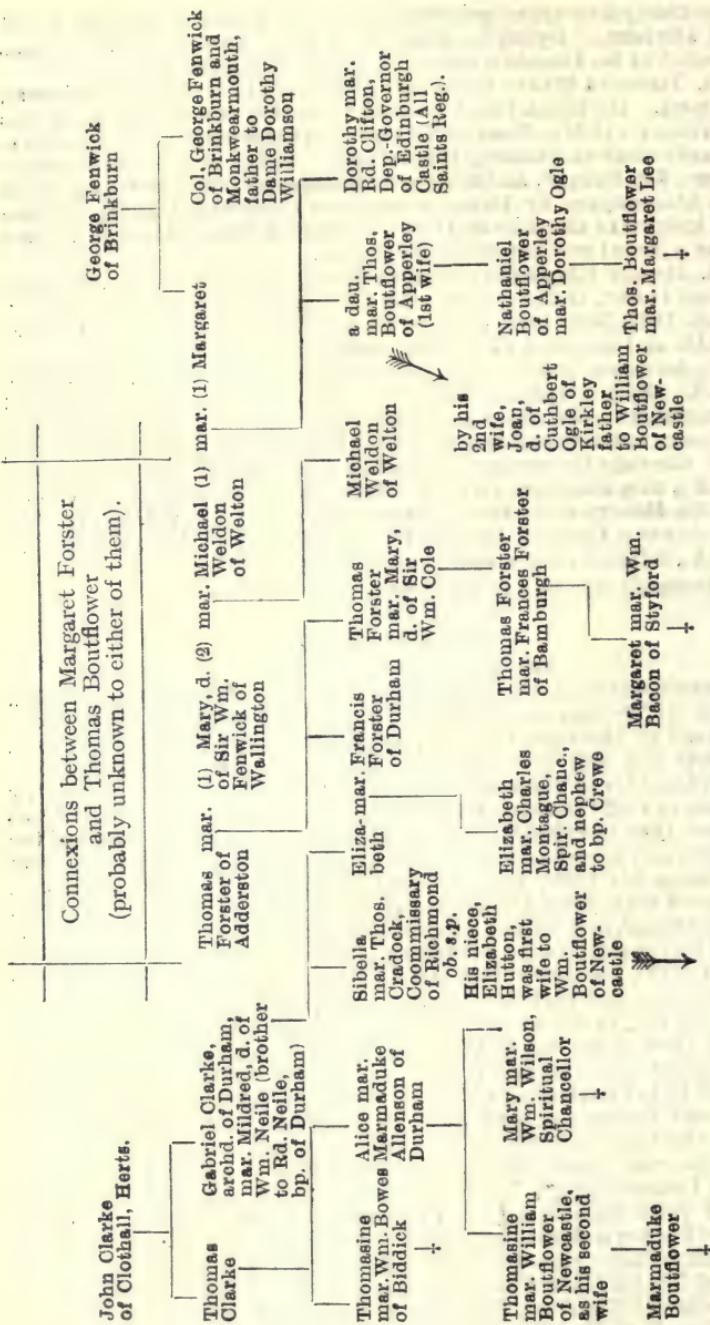
Mr. Hodgson was also thanked for this paper.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### THE BACONS AND FORSTERS.

Indenture quadripartite made 30 November, 5 Anne, and year 1706, Between (1) Thomas Forster of Etherston, co. Northd., (2) John Bacon of Staward in the same co., esq., (3) William Bacon of Staward, esq., the eldest son and heir apparent of John Bacon, and (4) Margaret Forster, daughter of Thomas Forster, after reciting intended marriage 'by the Grace of God' between William Bacon and Margaret Forster, it was witnessed that in consideration of this intended marriage and of the covenants and agreements thereafter mentioned on the part of the said John Bacon his heirs, &c., the said Thomas Forster his heirs, &c., covenanted with John Bacon to pay him £1,000 on the solemnization of the marriage, and within 2 months of such marriage give reasonable security for the payment of a further £1,000 in yearly sums on the 11 Nov. of £100 for 10 years and within 100 months after such solemnization the sd. John Bacon and his heirs, &c., to convey, settle &c., messuages, lands, tenements, &c., in the counties of Northd. and Durham, of the yearly value of £300 to the use of Wm. Bacon during his natural life without impeachment of waste and if the said Margaret Forster should survive him £200 to her during her natural life for her jointure and in lieu of her dower and thirds, &c., and after the death of both of them for the heirs of the body of William Bacon and for want of such issue to the use of the said John Bacon. Signed by all the parties and sealed—Thomas Forster using a head facing right; John and William Bacon a shield (with mantling) [ ] on a chief two mullets for Bacon; and Margaret Forster a chevron between three hunting horns for Forster. John and William Bacon sign in the presence of Roger Fenwick, William Fenwick, and Thomas Boutflower; and Thomas and Margaret Forster sign in the presence of Edw. Grey, Nicholas Lewis [mark] and James Ogle.

The Rev. D. S. Boutflower has kindly sent the pedigree, given on p. 184, shewing the connexion of the Forsters with the Boutflowers.



## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 14.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 29th March 1916, at 7 o'clock p.m., the Rev. H. Gee, D.D., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The usual routine business having been transacted, the following members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Charles D. Forster, Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, Jesmond Road, Newcastle.
2. R. W. Gregory, 7 Lilburn Gardens, South Gosforth.
3. David P. Patrick, 11 Kingswood Avenue, West Jesmond, Newcastle.

The following books, &c., were placed on the table.

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. William Philipson :—Two large atlases: one of the world, consisting of 33 maps, by H. Moll. Henry Overton, Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Bowles. the earliest of 1708—some are dedicated to queen Anne, and others to George II; the other of all the counties of England and Wales, consisting of 45 maps, by Emanuel Bowen and Thomas Kitchen. On the inside of the front cover is the name of a former owner, ' John Fenwick, 1735.'

From Mr. Thomas Porteus of Reading :—Three old local directories: (1) Whelan's *History, &c., of Northumberland*, 1855; (2) Christie's *Annual Directory for Newcastle, &c.*, 1876-7; and (3) Ward's *Directory of Newcastle, &c.*, 1885-86.

From ——— :—*The Athenaeum Subject Index to Periodicals*, 1915.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Trans.*, XLV, iv.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, XLIX.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, n.s., III, ii.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society :—*List of Members*, Oct. 1915.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. :—*Bulletin* 57, 'An Introduction to the Study of the Maya Hieroglyphs.'

*Purchases* :—

*The Pedigree Register*, III, no. 36; *The Museums Journal*, XV, no. 9; and *The Year Book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1914-15.

*EXHIBITED* :—

By Mr. William Lee, of Consett :—A carving knife, having impressed on its blade I W OLEY, the Shotley Bridge sword-cutler. The blade is 10½ ins. long and 1¼ ins. wide. The horn handle is 5½ ins. long.

Mr. Lee was thanked.

## APRIL MEETINGS.

The last Wednesday in April falling this year in Easter week, it was decided not to hold either the council meeting or the monthly meeting.

## THE LATE MR. R. O. HESLOP, A VICE-PRESIDENT.

An obituary notice of Mr. Heslop by Mr. R. Welford, v.p., was read by Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries. It will be printed in *Arch. Aeliana*, 3 ser. XIII.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Knowles, it was resolved that the condolence of members be sent to Mrs Heslop and family on the great loss sustained by the death of Mr. Heslop, not only by them but by the society.

## EARLY NORTHUMBRIAN LIBRARIES.

Mr. R. B. Hepple, LL.D., read an interesting paper on this subject, which will probably be printed *in extenso* in an early volume of *Arch. Aeliana*.

The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hepple, said it was a very interesting subject, for the references to monastic learning in Bede and other early north-country writers were innumerable. At the same time it was tantalising that so little information was given by such writers as to the contents of the libraries which their allusions implied to have existed. Mr. Hepple, however, had made it quite clear that the evidence all pointed towards the possession of considerable stores of manuscripts, even if exact catalogues could not be furnished.

Prof. J. Wight Duff, in seconding, remarked that it was wise to exercise caution in estimating the extent to which Greek originals were accessible in the monastic collections of Western Europe. The Irish libraries had kept in touch with Greek longer than other libraries in the west; but it was not difficult to prove the absolute ignorance of Greek on the part of medieval copyists of Latin MSS. when a Greek quotation came in the text.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson read the following notes on the

## MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN BATH ABBEY

connected with Northumberland and Durham.

Along the walls where speaking marbles show  
What worthies form the hallow'd mould below.—*Tickell.*

## ANCRUM.

Sacred to the Memory of | John Strother Ancrum | youngest son of the late | John Strother Ancrum, Esq. | of Canonbury Middlesex, | who died 5 March | 1807 | Aged 4 years and 11 Months.

According to the parish register of Chatton, Strother, son of William and Margaret Ancrum, of West Weetwood, was born on the 23 of August, 1754. Although it is evidently a post entry and is in other ways puzzling, the names are so unusual it is probable that the child may be identified with the John Strother Ancrum who died at Canonbury on the 6th November 1803, in his forty-ninth year (*cf. Gent. Mag.*, 1803, p. 1095). Two daughters of John Strother Ancrum died at Canonbury in the month of July, 1806 (*Ibid.*, 1806, p. 778), and his third daughter, Jane, was married in the month of May 1821, to Christopher Cookson, eldest son of Dr. William Cookson, canon of Windsor.

## ASKEW.

In memory of Ann Askew | widow of the late Anthony Askew, Esq | who died April 20, 1833, aged 65 | Also her two grandchildren, Felix | Henry and Louisa, who died in | their infancy.

## CLAVERING.

To the Memory of | Eliz: Clavering, | Wife of | Geo: Clavering, | of Green Croft | in the County of Durham, Esqr | who died at Bath | Sep 19, 1763. | Aged 38 Years.

Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Edward Browell, rector of Romaldkirk, and granddaughter of Mark Browell, the Newcastle diarist, was married in 1746 to George Clavering, of Green-croft, in the parish of Lanchester, second son of Sir James Clavering, sixth baronet. She died without issue. Her husband, after marrying a third wife, died 23 May 1794, and was buried at High Wycomb, Bucks.

## DAMPIER.

Underneath this stone | are deposited the remains of | Thomas Dampier, D.D., | Dean of Durham, | who died July 31, 1777, | in the 65th year of his age.

He was son of William Dampier, of Blackford, Somerset; educated at Eton and at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he matriculated 2 Nov. 1731, aged 19; migrating thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1735, proceeding M.A. 1741 and D.D. 1755. Returning to Eton as a master, he was collated to the second stall of Canterbury 1765, became a canon of Windsor 1769, collated to the second stall of Durham 1771, master of Sherburn hospital 1773, and was made dean of Durham 17 July 1774. He was father of Thomas Dampier, successively bishop of Rochester and Ely.

## DIXON.

Here lyeth the body of Abraham Dixon, Esq., of Newcastle upon Tyne, the best of fathers obiit 5 Dec<sup>r</sup> A.D. 1746 ætatis 58 And also the remains of Alice wife of the above Abraham Dixon and daughter of John Ord, Esq.

Abraham Dixon was son of Abraham Dixon, of Newcastle, master and mariner, who on the 4 June 1694, intending shortly to take a voyage to sea, made his will, and after providing for his wife, Barbara Peareth, stepdaughter of Joseph Atkinson, alderman of Newcastle, and his infant daughter Mary, gave his property at Shipley, co. York., and in Spicer Lane, Newcastle, to his son Abraham. The testator, returning from his voyage, survived until 1699 or 1700.

Abraham Dixon, the son, was baptized at All Saints on the 6 May 1689, and was admitted to the Merchants Company, 15 May 1713. He married 25 August 1720, at Gateshead, Alice, daughter of John Ord, of Newcastle, attorney, and in 1726 purchased the fine estate of Belford from James Montague. Alice, widow of Abraham Dixon, died at her house in Red Lion Square, London, on the 18 April 1753.

## ELLISON.

The Remains | of Henry Ellison, Esq., | of Hebburn in the County | of Durham, | are deposited near this place. | He died August 20<sup>th</sup> 1795, | Aged 61 Years | [on a classical urn draped].

Henry Ellison, of Hebburn, was baptized at Gateshead, 9 December 1734, as the eldest son of Henry Ellison, by Hannah Coatsworth, his wife, and was admitted free by the Merchants Company, 9 August 1765, by patrimony. He married, 15 May 1779, Henrietta daughter of John Isaacson, and by her had issue, three sons and four daughters.

## EMPSON (stained glass window west end of north aisle.)

In memory of the late Charles Empson of this city, born 1795, died 1861.

A native of York who settled in Newcastle, about the year 1827, as a fine art bookseller. He was elected a member of this society on the 3 February 1830, was a contributor to the transactions, and as such has a memoir in the centenary volume (*Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. x, p. 178).

**FENWICK.**

Sacred | To the Memory of | Mrs. Jane Fenwick | Daughter of Edward Colville of White-House | In the Bishoprick of Durham, Esqr | And | Wife of Robert Fenwick | of Newcastle upon Tyne Esqr | She departed this Life the 6th of Oct. 1749 | Aged 47 |

Jane, tenth daughter of Edward Colville, of the Butchers company, Newcastle, and of Whitehouse in the parish of Jarrow, was married, firstly, to Charles Clark, of Gray's Inn, and of Newcastle, and secondly, to Robert Fenwick, of Lemington, and of Newcastle. She died s.p. By her will, dated 26 March 1746, she devised her purparty of the rectory of Stannington—which she took under her first husband's will—to her second husband for life, with remainder to three of her sisters (*cf. Hodgson, Hist. Northumberland*, II, ii, p. 331).

**GRIEVE.**

In Memory of | Elizabeth the beloved Wife of | Rich<sup>d</sup> Grieve of Alnwick, | in the County of Northumberland Esq. | who dyed the 7th day of Nov: | 1752.

She was daughter of William Davidson, or Davison, described as of Plymouth, by his wife Grace, daughter of Robert Brandling. She was married 31 January 1739/40, at Alnwick, as his second wife, to Richard Grieve, of Alnwick, attorney, and of Swarland, by whom she had issue three sons and three daughters, one of whom was George Grieve, one of the actors in the French Revolution, and the resolute enemy of Madame du Barry (*cf. pedigree of Grieve, new History of Northumberland*, VII, 399).

**HEAVISIDE.**

Hujus Columnæ | sepultus est ad Pedem, | Ricardus Heaviside Armiger. | In Agro Dunelm natus. | Qui Bathoniæ Obiit | 12<sup>mo</sup> Aprilis, A.S. | MDCCCV | Annum agens LXII. | R.I.P.

The family of Heaviside were freeholders at Rainton, in the parish of Houghton-le-Spring. The hamlet or village of Middle Rainton was built on freeholds sold off in small allotments for building sites in 1820 by Mr. R. Heaviside (*cf. Parson and White, Directory of Durham and Northumberland* (1828), II, 274).

**HUDSON.**

Henry Hudson, Esq. of Wheatley | Northumberland | Died May 15<sup>th</sup> 1789 | Aged 69. |

The last male heir of the puritan family of Hudson of Newbiggen, in the parish of Newburn, and the grandson of one of Cromwell's 'Ironsides,' he was of Whitley hall, in the parish of Tynemouth, and died s.p. (*cf. Hudson pedigree, new History of Northumberland*, VIII, p. 398).

**HUGHES.**

Robert Hughes Esq., Rear Admiral of the Red | Died Jan<sup>y</sup> the 15<sup>th</sup> 1774 | Aged fifty seven Years | Whose military Merits | Intitled him no less to publick Honors | Than his social Virtues | To private Esteem. | His Courage, like his Wit | Was ever at his Command: | No Rashness misguided the Exercise of either. | Let the Brave | Revere Him for the pattern which they gain. | Let the Gay | Regret him for the Pleasure which they lose. | He married Sarah, Daughter of Alex<sup>r</sup> Collingwood Esqr, | of Unthank, in Northumberland by whom He has left | Issue a Son and a Daughter.

Robert Hughes, Captain, afterwards Rear Admiral, R.N., married on the 27 August 1766, at Morpeth, Sarah, fourth daughter of Alexander Collingwood, of Little Ryle and Unthank, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Robert Blake, of Twizel in Norhamshire.

According to the *Peerage and Baronetage*, Thomas Collingwood, brother of the above named Mrs. Hughes, married, as her first husband, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Hughes, of East-Bergholt, first baronet.

**MILLS.**

Henry Forster Mills, A.M. | Chancellor of York Minster | Died 27th April 1827 | Aged 58 years.

Henry Forster Mills, of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793, was born 5 September, 1768, being eldest son of Henry Mills, of Durham, wine merchant, and of Willington, in the same county, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fenwick, of Lemington. He received his christian name from his ancestor Henry Forster, alderman of Durham, whose daughter Jane became the wife of Robert Mills, sometime of H.M. Customs, Sunderland. By his marriage, on the 27 November 1794, with Alice Harriet, daughter of Dr. William Markham, archbishop of York, he had a numerous issue and obtained much valuable preferment, becoming successively rector of Emley, Yorkshire, of Gawsworth, in Cheshire, prebendary of York and Southwell, and, as set out in the memorial inscription, chancellor of the cathedral of York. The wine merchant's business carried on by the families of Forster and Mills, at Durham, now belongs to Messrs. Hutchinson and Greenwell.

**MITFORD.**

Robert Mitford, Esq. | died Dec 25 1818 aged 38.

1818, Dec. 18 (*sic*). At Bath, Robert Mitford, Esq., late of the audit office, Somerset house, and of Mitford, co. Northumberland (*Gent. Mag.*, 1818, vol. II, p. 646).

**OGLE.**

In a Vault | underneath lie | the Remains of William | Meade Ogle Esq | who died 28 June 1811 | Aged 80

William Meade, an Irishman, married Sarah, daughter of Henry Ogle, of Drogheda, and under the provision of the will of his brother-in-law, John Ogle, of the same place, who died in the year 1773, assumed the name and arms of Ogle (*cf. Ogle, Ogle and Bothal, privately printed, 1902, pp. 277-279*).

Here lies | The Body of | John Ogle, of | Eglingham in Nor | thumberland, Esqr | who died the 13<sup>th</sup> | of Feb: 173<sup>8</sup>, in y<sup>e</sup> | 48<sup>th</sup> year of his | Age.

John Ogle, second son, but heir by adoption, of Robert Ogle, of Eglingham, by his marriage with Dorothy, daughter of John Grey of Howick, had possession of the family estate at Eglingham exactly for twelve months, his father having been buried on the 21st February, 173<sup>8</sup>. He married Sarah, daughter of Robert Bell of Bellasis, and widow, first, of Jonathan Pilsbury, and secondly, of Ralph Scurfield of Eachwick, who survived her third husband for eighteen years (*cf. Ogle, Ogle and Bothal, p. 203*).

**SOWERBY.**

Near this Place lyes the Body of | Ralph Sowerby, Esqr | one of the Aldermen of the Town | of Newcastle upon Tyne | who died Feb: 19<sup>th</sup> 1765 | Aged 66.

The son of Lawrence Sowerby, of Fishburn, in the county of Durham. He was apprenticed on the 13 June 1764, to Nathaniel Clayton, boothman, and was made free of the Merchants company, 31 March 1725. He served as sheriff of Newcastle in 1740, and mayor in 1743, 1750, and for the third time in 1758.

**TUDOR.**

(1) Arms: *gules a lion rampant argent within a bordure engrailed or* (TUDOR) *impaling | (1) azure three martlets or, on a chief or three martlets argent* (FENWICK); (2) *argent on a chevron sable three quatrefoils or* (EYRE). Crest above: a demi lion rampant tongue *gules* holding in paw a rose *gules*.

Sacred to the memory of | William Tudor esquire, | Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons | of England, | Inspector General of Army Hospitals, | and, for many years, an eminent surgeon, | in this city. | He died at Kelston Knoll, in this county, | July 9 1845 aged 76.

Dr. Tudor, son of Thomas Tudor, by Lucy Draper, his wife, after serving as surgeon in the Bays under the command of the Earl of Pembroke, settled in Bath, where he attained eminence in the exercise of his profession. By his first wife, Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Fenwick of Lemington, by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Collingwood Forster, he had

issue three daughters and co-heiresses, viz.:—Dorothy, wife of R. Carmichael Smyth, major 93 reg.; Isabella, wife of George Edward Frere, of Roydon, Norfolk; and Elizabeth Jane, wife of Thomas Thorp, of Alnwick. Dr. Tudor married secondly, Julia Purvis Eyre, daughter and co-heir of William Purvis, afterwards Eyre, of Newhouse, Wilts., third son of Rear Admiral C. W. Purvis of Darsham, Suffolk. She survived her husband for forty-five years and died at Kelston Knoll.

(2) Sacred to the Memory of | Dorothy Wife of William Tudor,  
Esqr | Surgeon of this City | Daughter of the late Nicholas Fenwick,  
Esqr | of Lemmington in the County of Northumberland | Who, after  
long Suffering | borne with Christian Patience, | departed this Life |  
the 9<sup>th</sup> day of December 1823 | Aged 39 Years.

#### WARD.

Edw: Ward, Esqr | Morpeth | Northumberland | Obit [sic] Oct<sup>r</sup> 22<sup>d</sup>, |  
1777 (sic), | æt. 67.

Edward Ward, second son of Edward Ward, was baptized at Morpeth on the 2 November 1710, and married, also at the same place, 4 January 1738, Elizabeth Fenwick, and secondly, 3 September 1754, at Wallsend, Sarah, widow of James Steward, of North Shields, and had issue by both marriages, only one of whom, a daughter, seems to have survived him. The year of his death as given on the monument is incorrect, for it was announced in the *Newcastle Courant* of 26 October 1776, and is correctly entered in the burial register of Bath Abbey.

Edward Ward's nephew and namesake, Edward Ward, of Nunnykirk, died at Bristol Hot Springs on the 11 January 1779.

#### WEALLEANS.

Near this place are deposited | the Remains of | John Wealleans,  
Esqr | of Peels, Northumberland | who died the 10<sup>th</sup> of April 1803 |  
Aged 56 Years.

The eldest son of Christopher Wealleans, tenant of Harbottle Peels, an extensive flock-master (died 1 July, 1800), by his wife, Elizabeth Robson. He died unmarried.

#### ROMAN FORT NEAR NORTHALLERTON ?

Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries, read some notes by Mr. Wooler in answer to the query, 'Was there a Roman Station at Northallerton?' of which the following is a portion:—

"This has always been a debatable question, and many eminent antiquaries have taken different views of the subject. I propose in these notes to discuss the varying evidence that is available in the light of modern research and endeavour to arrive at a conclusion based upon actual discoveries and the probabilities they suggest. That there was a Roman camp at Northallerton in the vicinity of Castle hills seems undoubted from the discovery of a Roman inscribed walling-stone, numerous Roman coins and other Roman remains. In 1743 a Roman cinerary urn was dug up at the Castle hills. In 1788, in a field close to these hills, Lawrence Lawrie dug up a large urn containing a quantity of Roman coins, chiefly of the later emperors. A few were corroded, but the greater part were in good preservation. So numerous were the coins, which amounted to several hundreds, that they soon got into circulation as farthings, and went by the name of 'Lawrie's farthings.' Hutchinson, the historian of Durham, writing about 1820, stated that 'All the vallums are now perfectly grassed over, and in the whole ground there is not the least appearance of mason-work: so completely have the materials been removed for the purpose of building houses in the town, many shewing evidence whence the stones were obtained. At Romanby there is not any trace that we could discover of a Roman camp. If the

Romans had a fort in this vicinity, we should be inclined to conceive, with Dr. Stukeley, it was situated where the Castle-banks (as the present remains are now called) do lie; though by such large and extensive modern works the traces of a Roman fort are defaced. The stronghold of the castle consisted of a circular mount, defended by circumvallations and ditches. The mount is very steep on the west side, but on the east the access is more gradual; it is about twenty feet in perpendicular height, is in circumference three hundred paces, and the sides are so steep as to be ascended with difficulty; the crown is a level plain. Immediately at the foot of the mount is a ditch which runs quite round it. On the west side a vallum rises immediately on the outside of the ditch, but as it advances to the eastward spreads itself to a considerable distance, and shews great remains. To the north side a large mole or bulwark rises on the vallum. There are considerable traces of a wide ditch on the outside of this vallum. On the west there are no other outworks, but the ground appears as if in former times it might be flooded, and thence the castle rendered unassailable on that part. From the mole and vallum last mentioned, there runs out to a considerable distance another vallum, shewing great remains, and taking a large sweep, terminating at the brook that runs on the south, and inclosing three or four acres of land. The outward vallum has a deep ditch, which, by receiving the waters of the brook, must have afforded a very powerful defence. On this last vallum, to the north, and not far distant from that before noted, is another bulwark or mole. We at first considered these eminences as the ruins of some gateway towers, but on examining the approach, that idea was relinquished. Hutchinson is here evidently describing the *Norman* earthworks as then existing.

Ingledeew, in his *History of Northallerton*, page 393, states that in the year 1838, while cutting through the earthworks at Castle hills for the formation of the railway from Darlington to York, amongst a number of other Roman remains there was found a stone bearing the inscription: INSTAN[T]E | FLA HYRO LEG. VI. V. This stone was missing shortly after it was found, but in 1841 attention was drawn to a stone built into the gable of a house near the chapter house of Hexham abbey, inscribed: INSTAN[T]E | FL. HYGIN | LEG. VI. V. The similarity is so remarkable that the question arises: is it one and the same stone, the inscription having been in the first place badly read? In the first line of each 'Instante' is the word indicated, the second t being ligatured with the n. The stone is a walling stone, ten inches broad by seven inches high, with  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch letters. The inscription appears to be complete. It is now preserved in the cathedral library at Durham (see *Lapidarium Septentrionale* for an illustration of the Hexham stone). The greater part of the ground was levelled by the workmen employed in forming the railway. The soil was removed by the contractor's waggons to a distant part of the line for the purpose of forming embankments. At the foot of the hill portions of foundations of freestone were discovered, and several Roman coins. Near the centre of the hill, and about a yard from the surface, was also discovered an ancient well, about a yard in diameter, lined with neatly dressed freestone. In the same railway cutting there were also found what were stated to be Roman spurs, and coins of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Severus, Geta, Constantius Chlorus, and Constantine. In these discoveries there seems ample proof of the existence of a Roman camp or station here.

Mr. I'Anson, F.S.A., in 'The Castles of the North Riding' (*Yorks. Arch. Jour.*, xxii, 366), says: 'It seems highly probable that the Conqueror founded a motte and bailey fortress on what is now known as Castle hills, when he encamped at Northallerton in 1068.' Ingledeew (*His. N.*) is of opinion that this castle was founded within a Roman camp, and the earthworks still remaining in field No. 18. o.s. (on the west of the railway), with their rounded north-west angle, show evidence of Roman origin.

The Norman earthworks occupied an area of some twenty acres. At the beginning of the 19th century the high earthworks on the south side were levelled, and the deep trenches filled up. In 1807 Miss Lambton of Biddick, the owner, allowed part of the hill to be converted into small fields, and in so doing the trenches on the east side were levelled. After her death the north side of the Castle hills, which was entire, was bought by Mr. Thomas Hunter, who took down the high mounds, which were very formidable, and filled up the deep trenches.

What better position could the conqueror have selected for his Norman motte and earthworks? for it afforded an excellent strategic site.

A Roman road left York by the north gateway, by what is now Bootham bar, which crossed the Tees at Pontey's lane, the boundary between the parishes of Middleton-St.-George and Dinsdale. From this road Gale says there was a branch road to Catterick through Romanby. It passed through Romanby, Yafforth, Langton and Bolton-on-Swale.

In levelling the Castle hills earthworks a strong pavement of stones about two feet below the surface, and three or four courses deep, and firmly set, was removed, probably a portion of a Roman road. Several score loads of these stones were sold to the overseers of the highway for repairing purposes.

It has been suggested that the name of the adjoining village of Romanby is also indicative of the existence of a Roman camp in the vicinity. Gale, the learned antiquary, says: 'It is highly probable that Northallerton arose out of the ashes of an old Roman station, whose name we have lost, there still being in the parish and not half-a-mile distant, a hamlet at this day called Romanby, through which runs a Roman way from Thirsk to Catterick. But it may be doubted whether the name of Romanby is derived either from the Roman works in its neighbourhood, to the Roman road which runs through it, or to any other associative connexion. Had this been the case, as Langdale very justly observes, similar circumstances would have given the same name to other places near Roman settlements. There does not appear to be any other village of the same name in the country. In Domesday Romanby is called Romundebi. The Rev. J. B. Johnson, the author of *The Place Names of England*, suggests that the name Romanby is derived from Rothmund or Rodmund, a fully accredited name, meaning the dwelling of Rodmund, 'by' signifying a house, dwelling, or little settlement, and of Scandinavian origin.'

Mr. Wooler was thanked.

#### MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Parker Brewis writes 'that Mr. Wooler's description (p. 176) of the Shotley Bridge sword as a naval cutlass is an error, for it is a hunting sword.'

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 15.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, on Wednesday, 31st May 1916, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries, reported that he had sent condolences, as directed at the March meeting, and had received acknowledgments of them.

The following books received since the March meeting were placed on the table :—

*Presents* :—The following were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Mr. Geo. Neilson, LL.D., the author :—(1) *Huchown of the Awle Ryale*, the Alliterative Poet ; (2) *Sir Hew of Eglington, and Huchown of the Awle Ryale*, a biographical calendar and literary estimate ; and (3) *The Hellespont in Retrospect*.

From the Corporation of Colchester :—*Report of the Museum and Munitiment Committee* for year ending March 1916.

From the Council of the Library Association :—(1) *The Athenaeum Subject Index to Periodicals*, 1915—History, Geographical, Anthropology and Folk Lore ; (2) Economic and Political Sciences and Law ; and (3) Fine Arts and Archaeology, 2nd edition.

From the 'Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises' :—*La Science Française*, 2 vols.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Science, U.S.A. :—*The Craniometry of Southern New England Indians*.

From the Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A. :—*The Historical Background of Chaucer's Knight*, by A. S. Cook.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Archaeological Collections*, XXVIII.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—*Proceedings*, xv, iii.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser. no. 60.

From the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Journal*, XXXVIII.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Assoc. :—*Journal*, 6 ser., XVI, ii.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, N.S., XXII, i.

From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(1) *Archaeologia*, 66 (1914-1915) ; and (2) *Proceedings*, 2 ser., XXVII. [This volume contains two articles of local interest ; the first (p. 132) by Mr. C. R. Pears, the secretary, is on the discovery of two pre-conquest 'pillow-stones,' similar to those discovered some years ago at Hartlepool ; one of them is inscribed OSGYTH in Saxon letters and in

runes. Of these stones and of one discovered a few years ago there are illustrations. The second paper (p. 205) by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Durham, is on three panels of 13 cent. painted glass in Lanchester church, representing (1) The Bethlehem Shepherds; (2) The Adoration of the Image; and (3) The Flight into Egypt. There are plates, reproduced from photographs, illustrating the subjects.]

From the Royal Society, Stockholm :—*Fornvannen*, for 1915.

From the Royal Canadian Institute of Toronto :—*Transactions*, xi, i.  
*Purchases* :—

*The Scottish Historical Review*, xiii, no. 3; *The Museums Journal*, xv, no. 10; Proceedings of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute, xxix, iii and iv; a manuscript volume containing a complete transcript of the almoner's book of the convent of Durham, copied from the original in the library of bishop Cosin by the Rev. W. Greenwell; and *Notes and Queries* for April and May.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM :—

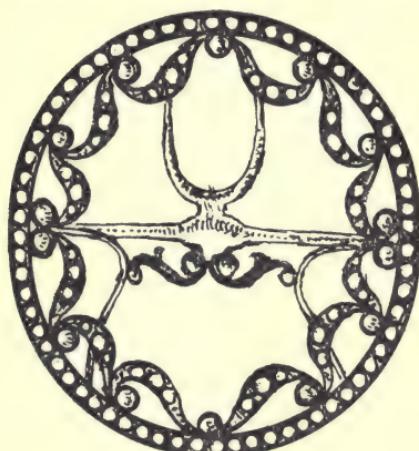
The following were announced and thanks voted to the donors :—

From Mr. Parker Brewis :—A knitting sheath, 6 in. long.

From Dr. Hardcastle :—Another knitting sheath, 10½ in. long, of different shape.

Mr. Brewis remarked that there was not one example of these objects in the society's museum.

EXHIBITED :—



By Mr. W. M. Egglestone :—  
Sketch made by himself from the original object—a shoe-buckle worn by Betty Deighton, of Rookhope, Weardale, about 1790. She was living at Castleside in 1871, and was then a very old woman. The buckle is made of steel, the insets polished and faceted. It is 2½ ins. in diameter.

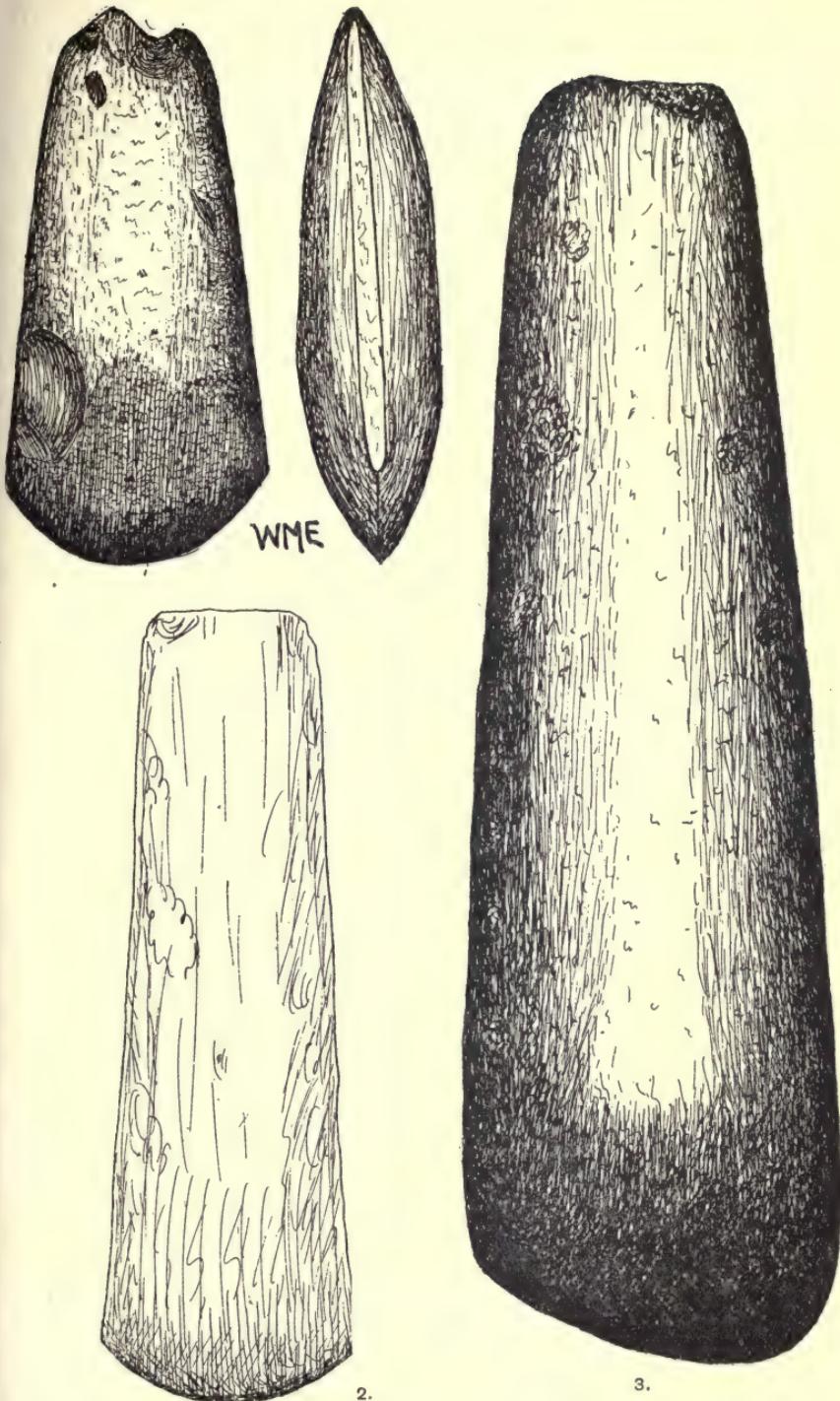
The council having recommended that as usual no meetings of the society or council be held in June, this was confirmed.

PREHISTORIC STONE AXES FROM UPPER WEARDALE.

Mr. W. M. Egglestone reported the discovery of stone axes\* and part of a perforated hammer. The following are his notes of them :—

"No. 1 was found at the limestone quarry known as Rogerley, near Frosterley, some ten or more years ago by Mr. John Barker, manager for Messrs. Pease & Partners, owners of the quarry, which is on the north side of the river Wear, the park of Rogerley lying between the river and the quarry. The finder informed the writer that it was found at a depth of 14 feet, but the covering appeared to have been a re-deposit of gravel and soil. It is light grey in colour and made of whetstone or

\* See illustrations on opposite page.



PRE-HISTORIC STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM UPPER WEARDALE (ABOUT  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).  
From drawings by Mr. W. M. Egglestone.

pencil bed, a rock baked by heat, and its surface shows scattered small brown coloured spots evidently due to specks of iron. The weight of this rather small implement is 6 ounces, length  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches, widest part  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches, and about 1 thick. Height above sea level about 600 feet or less.

No. 2 is of a pattern similar to those found in the neighbourhood of Stanhope (see plate facing page 178 of this volume of *Proceedings*. It was found on the ridge known as White-edge, which lies between the two northern tributaries of the river Wear, Middlehope-burn which joins the Wear at Westgate, and Rookhope-burn which joins the same river at Eastgate, at a height of 1769 feet above sea level, and at a spot  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles west by north from Stanhope. The land where found was enclosed pasture, or fell land, and the exact spot was where sheep had worn out the soil, in fact the sheep laid bare the object, which was about eighteen inches or less below the grass turf. It is worthy of note that about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles nearly due north is the place where so many flint flakes and arrow heads have been found (*Proc. 3 ser., iv, p. 205, 279 and v, pp. 106-115*). Evidently there would be some association between the places when early man hunted in the Weardale forest. The implement under notice is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches across and the butt end  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In Evans, *Ancient Implements of the Stone Age*, 2nd ed. 1897, p. 103, we find in no. 47 an illustration of an implement very like the Weardale one under notice, and of which Sir John Evans says:—‘No. 47 exhibits a beautiful implement of a different character, and of a very rare form, inasmuch as it expands towards the edge.’ This is stated to be in the Greenwell Collection, and was found at Burradon, Northumberland. It resembles another figured in Evans’s book at page 131.

No. 3. This is a very large stone implement and is thus described by Evans, p. 106:—‘In the Greenwell Collection is another of basalt with straight sides, tapering from  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches at edge to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  at butt,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and  $1\frac{1}{8}$  thick, from a peat moss at Cowshill in Weardale.’ I was informed later that this Cowshill axe was in Dr. W. Allen Sturge’s collection. On writing to Dr. Sturge he very kindly sent me the implement for inspection, expressing, in the meantime, that he did not think the axe was made of basalt. I found it an excellent specimen of a prehistoric implement. It has a brownish grey or fawn coloured appearance owing to its being bleached by exposure in a similar way as flint flakes are bleached, showing that the axe had been exposed a long time. The writer agrees with Dr. Sturge that it is not made of basalt, but is a softish green stone similar to whetstone or pencil bed, a metamorphosed stone. As the great whin sill is exposed at Cowshill, it has probably influenced the idea of basalt, but pencil bed also exists at Cowshill both under and over the basaltic sheet. These whetstone beds, however, are paler than the implement under notice, but nevertheless the implement is not made of basalt. The surface shows, similar to no. 1, brownish spots due to specks of iron. The writer made the sketch from the actual object.

No. 4 is part of a perforated hammer axe made of micaceous grit or sandstone, which was found on the north side of Stanhope in 1910, in the neighbourhood of Collier Law, 1690 feet above sea level.”

#### ROMAN TEMPORARY CAMPS NEAR HALTWHISTLE-BURN.

The following communication from Mr. F. Gerald Simpson was read :

‘I have to report the discovery of two more Roman temporary camps on the line of the Stanegate, near Haltwhistle-burn.

After I located the camp close to Sunnyrigg farm, on 21 Oct. 1915, the tenant, Mr. Thomas Armstrong, came to the conclusion that another field-work on his farm, hitherto unnoticed, was also of Roman date. On 11 April, I examined the site. It is undoubtedly a Roman work.

The camp lies about half a mile east-north-east of the farmhouse, and is nearly opposite Cockmount hill farm, across the valley, on the line of the Wall.

It is the smallest camp yet discovered in the Wall district, being a square of only about 100 feet (measured to the centre-line of the ramparts). The rampart and ditch are, however, larger than those of the camp near the farm house. There are two entrances, one about the middle of the south front, and the other in the east front, about 35 feet from the north-east angle. Both entrances are defended by straight traverses of the usual pattern.

The second site is very much larger, and appears to be of the same order as the large camp, of about 18 acres, also located on 21 Oct. 1915 (*cf.* this volume, p. 126), which occupies the hill between Sunnyrigg and Fellend farms. It is, however, much worn down by cultivation and quarrying, except about the south-west angle, and the whole outline will only be recovered by excavation. It occupies two hill-crests, of the familiar wave-like formation of the district, and the trough between, along the bottom of which Wade's road now runs, a quarter of a mile eastward from the cross roads to Haltwhistle and Cawfields. The farm known as Milestone house is near the middle of the camp.

The modern limestone quarry to the north of Wade's road has apparently destroyed the whole of the north rampart. About 200 yards of the west rampart remain, with a probable entrance about the middle. There is a definite entrance, defended by a straight traverse, no less than 285 yards from the south-west angle, but the rest of that front, and the whole of the east front, are at present doubtful.'

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. John Oxberry read the following notes:—

"I have recently had the opportunity given me of looking through several bound volumes of correspondence preserved by the Rev. John Hodgson. These letters were, of course, made use of by the Rev. James Raine when he was engaged in writing Hodgson's biography. He has skimmed the cream off them, but the exigencies of space, doubtless, debarred him from utilizing them as much as he would have liked, and as a consequence, there occasionally crops up in the correspondence a note or detail that is worth exhuming from the pages where it lies buried.

The volumes are owned by our fellow member, Mr. J. G. Hodgson, the historian's grandson, who has generously permitted me to draw upon them for any matter they may contain that is likely to prove helpful or interesting to the society. As I have just said, however, the cream has already been skimmed off by Mr. Raine, and though there is much left of great general interest, much that gives us an insight into the life led, and the work done by a cultured clergyman and antiquarian student of a century ago, much that assists us in comprehending more clearly some of the characteristic conditions of the period the letters were written in, the time, perhaps, has hardly arrived when they can be drawn upon to any great extent on behalf of a society devoted to the study of antiquarian subjects. Age has not sufficiently matured them as letters, and we must leave it to posterity to fully appreciate and learn from them whatever lessons they may have to teach.

At the same time there are topics touched upon here and there that merit our notice even at the present day, and, availing myself of their owner's leave, I have taken copies of two letters and a circular, which I think are worth our attention, and may even be worth preserving in our published transactions, seeing that they throw what, to many of us, will be a few additional rays of light on the origin of our society, and that, furthermore, they undoubtedly serve as a sort of footnote to the initial sentence of the society's history as it is set forth in the valuable centenary volume of *Arch. Aeliana* (3 ser., x).

Every beginning has its own beginning, its own special bit of protoplasm, so to speak, from which it is evolved. In other words, there is at the back of every beginning an antecedent set of circumstances consisting of a train of human dreams, thoughts, and actions, vague and nebulous at first, perhaps, but out of which finally emerges what we can all recognise as a tangible starting point. This tangible starting point in the history of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries occurred on the 23rd of January, 1813. But the whole of the evidence available to us goes to prove beyond dispute that the germ of the movement which led to the formation of the society was born and bred in the active brain of John Bell, and the centenary volume does justice to the merits that rightly belong to him as the original projector. We know that on the 4th November, 1812, he sent out circulars suggesting the desirability of establishing a society for the study of local antiquarian subjects; we know that this circular aroused the attention of a few individuals whose tastes coincided with his own, and that during the two following months the matter was thought about and discussed by men like the Rev. John Hodgson, John Adamson, J. T. Brockett and others. The ultimate outcome of their conversations and interviews was, as we are told in the centenary volume, the convening of a meeting on 23 January, 1813, at which the projected society was duly formed. But the footnote, which the correspondence I propose to quote enables us to add to this statement, is that there was a preliminary meeting held on the 15th January 1813, and incidentally it also enables us to realise a little more clearly the energy and enthusiasm that John Bell and his coadjutors displayed in their efforts to bring about the establishment of our Society.

The first letter I shall quote, dated January 8th, 1813,\* foreshadows the meeting which the circular immediately following, dated January 16, 1813, shows us took place—

Sir,

A Meeting of the Gentlemen wishfull [sic] of promoting the intended Society of Antiquaries in this Town, will take place at one o'clock, on Friday next (Jany. 15.) at the Chambers of Mr. Adamson, Solicitor, Mosley Street (late the Shakespeare Tavern), at which Meeting your Company is earnestly requested.

Newcastle, 8th January, 1813.

Yours respectfully, Jno. Bell.

The Rev. J. Hodgson.

The circular which immediately follows is unsigned, but the next letter quoted—from John Bell to the Rev. John Hodgson—leaves no doubt as to who the sender of it was—

At a Meeting of Gentlemen held in this Town Yesterday Afternoon, they resolved to assemble at Loftus's Long Room, in Newcastle, on Saturday the 23rd instant, at One o' Clock, for the Purpose of incorporating themselves into a SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES. The object of this intended Society is to inquire into the general Antiquities of the North of England, and especially of the Counties of Durham and Northumberland.

Newcastle, 16th. January, 1813.

\* Compare similar letters to Mr. John Adamson, *Proceedings*, 2 ser. viii, 68.

I should like to direct your attention to a phrase in this circular which indicates that a decision to found the society had evidently been arrived at on the 15th January. The meeting of the 23rd January, it will be noticed, was called for a definite object. It was not called to discuss the desirability of forming a society, but for the purpose of giving those present an opportunity of "incorporating themselves into a Society of Antiquaries," if they felt disposed. And perhaps it may be desirable to say a word or two, before we leave the circular, with reference to the situation of Mr. Adamson's office where this preliminary gathering was held. The Shakespeare tavern was situated on the south side of Mosley street, immediately opposite the old Theatre Royal, and from its name and situation it was no doubt started with the expectation of securing the patronage of actors and of theatre-goers. That the patronage did not come up to the expectation is evident from the fact that some time prior to 1812 it had ceased to exist as a tavern. It was here, then, in Mosley street, on a site now occupied by the National Provincial bank, that the first meeting took place of the little band of enthusiasts who were to make themselves responsible for the foundation of our society.

The circular was issued on the 16th January, and on the 17th, Sunday though it was, and though he was addressing a clergyman, the anxiety of John Bell to advance their aim was not to be curbed, and full of his subject and desirous of smoothing the way to its attainment, he wrote the following letter which tells its own story and with which I shall conclude :—

Dear Sir,

As I shall not have the Pleasure of attending the Meeting on Saturday next I would recommend that a Committee of three Persons be fixed on, or appointed prior to that Day —so that they may be able to state to the Persons who may assemble, the purport of the Meeting—and as someone there will be called to the Chair there should be some papers, or Propositions to lay before him to explain and put the same if necessary. I have sent about 70 Circular Letters to some of the first Gentlemen of the County informing them of the Meeting—and if the Meeting has not the Honour of their Company the Letter will still answer the purpose of letting them know that such a Society is in contemplation. If you will take the trouble to draw up any Resolutions you may have the use of the Edinburgh Rules. I shall committ a few ideas to paper against that Day and send the same to the Meeting. If you would write J. Adamson, Thos. Davidson, or J. Brumell to do the same, I think it would be the means of having a good set of Rules to go by. The Room at Loftus's should be spoken for, so that no Disappointment could take place.

Newcastle,

With regards,

17 January, 1813.

Yours respectfully, Jno. Bell.

The Revd. John Hodgson, Heworth, Gateshead."

Mr. Oswald made a few remarks which he has since amplified into the following notes :—The *Newcastle Daily Journal* reprints under the heading of 'A Hundred Years Ago' extracts from the *Newcastle Courant* of last century. At the time of our centenary a paragraph, practically identical with the circular reprinted at the foot of page 198, was reprinted from that newspaper of January 16th, 1813.

Dr. Bruce, in *Arch. Aeliana*, 2 ser., xi, p. 158, says the meeting 'took place in Mr. Adamson's office,' following, no doubt, Mackenzie's *History of Newcastle*, p. 486. We now know from Mr. Oxberry's researches that Mr. Adamson's office had previously been the Shakespeare tavern, but Parson & White's *Directory* of 1827 gives 'Shakespeare tavern, Robert Gibson, 22 Mosley street' so that the name appears to have been resuscitated or transferred.

Mr. Oswald has in his possession a quarto sheet, printed on both sides of the paper, headed:—‘Statutes | of the | Antiquarian Society | of | Newcastle upon Tyne. Instituted January 1813.’ And comprising, in addition to the statutes, lists of officers and ordinary and honorary members.

Then follows:—‘N.B. The first monthly meeting of the Society will be on Wednesday, the 3rd day of March next, at 6 o’clock in the evening, in the premises (*sic*) below the Literary and Philosophical Society’s room, Groat Market.’ The sheet bears the imprint ‘Printed by S. Hodgson, Union Street, Newcastle.’ No date of the year appears except that of the society’s institution.

The list of ordinary members comprises 46 names. The solitary honorary member was Mrs. Atkinson, Temple Sowerby, the grandmother of Mr. John Clayton. It would be interesting to have a complete and annotated list of the honorary members of the society. At times in its history they were very much more numerous than in recent years.

Mr. Egglestone, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Oxberry were thanked for their communications.

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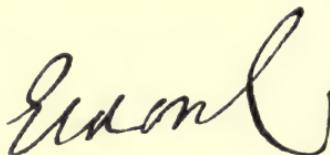
#### LORD CHANCELLOR ELDON.

Mr. R. Welford has sent the following note of a document in his possession bearing the signature of lord chancellor Eldon:—

Commission in Bankruptcy issued to Robert Hopper Williamson and James Losh, esquires, and Thomas Davidson, Joseph Bainbridge, and Walter Heron, all of Newcastle, who, or the major part of them, having duly investigated the affairs of Edward Selby Pringle of Newcastle, malster, hereby certify that the said Pringle made full surrender of his estate, effects, &c., &c. James Losh, Thos. Davidson, Walter Heron.

25 May 1811.

Whereas the usual notice hath been given in the *London Gazette*, and none of the creditors of the above named Edward Selby Pringle having shewn any cause to the contrary, I do allow and confirm this certificate.




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#### CORRECTIONS.

- p. 1, line 22, for ‘Jeseph’ read ‘Joseph.’
- p. 9, line 23, for ‘Svenige’ read ‘Sverige.’
- p. 32, first line, read ‘is an abstract of a deed.’
- p. 45, line 6 from bottom for ‘is’ read ‘are.’
- pp. 111, line 30, and 120, line 38:—In 1427 Rhodes became member for Newcastle. He died *not* in 1445 but in 1474.
- p. 116, in footnote for ‘v’ read ‘vi.’
- p. 168, line 22 for ‘neice’ read ‘niece’; line 33, for ‘ground’ read ‘grounds.’
- p. 153, line 12 from bottom for ‘3’ read ‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ ’.
- p. 169, line 31 for ‘inquisition’ read ‘inquisitions.’
- p. 172, line 19, for ‘retired’ read ‘retired,’ and line 27, for ‘Noreham’ read ‘Norham.’

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE

# SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 16.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 26th July 1916, at seven o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson, a vice-president, being in the chair.

The usual routine business having been transacted, the following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected:—

The Rev. Alexander Dunn, M.A., Swalwell Vicarage, R.S.O., co. Durham.

As directed at the May meeting, Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries, reported that his colleague and himself had conveyed the congratulations of members to Mr. Welford, one of the vice-presidents, on attaining the age of 80 years. In reply Mr. Welford most heartily thanked his friends and colleagues for their kind congratulations 'on completing 80 years of age, nearly 40 of which I have spent in fraternal and genial intercourse with them. I believe I am now the fourth oldest member, my predecessors being Dr. Greenwell,<sup>1</sup> yourself Mr. Blair, and Sir George Hare Philipson. Ah well! we four find

A little more leisure to sit and dream,  
A little more real the things unseen,  
A little nearer to those ahead,  
With visions of those long loved and dead,  
And so we are going where all must go,  
To the place the living can never know.'

In Mr. Welford's name, Mr. Blair (secretary) presented a stick made out of one of the black oak piles of the Roman bridge across the Tyne at Newcastle. It was given to him by the late Canon R. J. Franklin, formerly of St. Mary's R.C. cathedral church, Newcastle, and an active member of the society, in October 1905. It is silver-mounted, and has Mr. Franklin's name and also Mr. Welford's engraved on silver bands. The man who made and presented it to the former, in 1868, also gave him a pile with a shoe on it; the only one, so the late Dr. Bruce said, with a shoe on when drawn out of the river.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Welford by acclamation.

The following BOOKS, &c., were placed upon the table:—

*Exchanges:*—

From the Royal Numismatic Society:—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 60.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Magazine*, no. 124, vol. XXIX.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—*Report for year ending June 1915.*

From the Thoresby Society:—*Proc.*, xxiii, i, 'Leeds Chapelries Register,' and xxiv, i, 'Miscellanea.'

<sup>1</sup>At the time of his death, in his 93rd year, on 13th May 1916, the late Dr. Gibb (elected in 1859), was the oldest *continuous* member. Though Mr. Greenwell was first elected in 1845, he ceased for many years to be a member; he was re-elected in 1877.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings* for 1915, LXI.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—*Transactions*, LXVII.

From the Royal Canadian Institute :—*Transactions*, x, 1913-15, title page and contents.

*Purchases* :—

*A New English Dictionary*, ix, Si—Th. ; Surtees Soc. publ. for 1916, vol. 127, *Miscellanea*, II; May's *The Pottery found at Silchester* (1916) ; *The Scottish Historical Review*, XIII, iv (July 1916) ; *Museums Journal*, x, no. 1 (July 1916) ; and *Notes and Queries* for June and July 1916.

*DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM* :—

The following were announced and special thanks voted to the donor by acclamation :—

From Mr. J. A. Irving, of West Fell, Corbridge :—20 knitting sheaths in wood, bone and metal (brass and steel)—the finest specimens from his collection of about 100. The following are notes of them kindly supplied by Mrs. Willans, who has drawn a large number of these objects and intends, at an early date, to prepare a paper showing the evolution of the different types (see opposite plate) :—

1—3 of the 'spindle' type. 1 and 2, 7½ inches in length ; 3, 6½ inches.

4—5 of brass, heart shaped, about 6 inches in length.

6—11 of the 'horn' type. No. 6 being square in section, tapering slightly, and made of wood covered with strips of ornamentally pierced ivory, 7 inches in length. No. 7, 8 inches long, of dark wood carved with a heart, rose, shamrock and thistle. No. 8, 7 inches long, tipped at the working end with brass, the curved end terminating in a carved animal's head. No. 9, of dark red wood, with light wood inlaid in various devices, including hearts, cups or chalices, and diamonds, 7 inches long. No. 10, straight, but quite elaborately carved with incised heart, bow and arrow, &c., 6½ inches long. No. 11, somewhat similar to the foregoing, inlaid with woods of two colours ; it has evidently had originally had a chain attachment, now missing (the chain and wool-holder in this case would have been carved out of the entire piece of wood, a not uncommon design). As it is now it is 8 inches long.

12 is in the form of a human leg, and was made about 50 years ago from a piece of old oak taken from the church at Kirkby Stephen. 6½ inches long.

13 is a realistic representation of a dolphin ; its curved shape would fit well to the knitter's side. There is a slanting cut across the back in which the apron string would rest. Length 6½ inches.

14, of brass, the working end fashioned into a dog's head, the curved end to slip under the waist-band, finished with an arrow point. Length 5½ inches.

15, a fine example of the 'clothes-peg' type with curved under blade, elaborate chip carving, and the body of the sheath worked into a 'rattle' or 'grille,' containing three loose wooden pea-like pellets. Full length 9 inches.

16 is also of the 'clothes-peg' type, but being of steel is very plain. Length 6½ inches.

17—20 are of the so-called 'dagger' type, no. 18 being the most remarkable of the four. This example has the whole of that side of the blade, which would be worn nearest to the knitter, carved to represent the scales, tail and head of a fish. No. 19 is a very good specimen of one of the early shapes in this type.

*EXHIBITED* :—

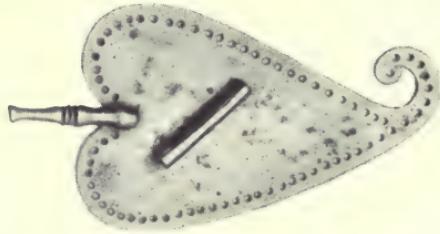
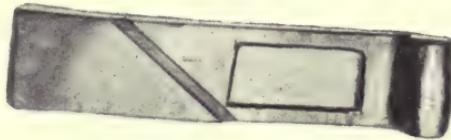
By Messrs. W. Horne & Son, of Leyburn :—four knitting sheaths, three of wood, one of them with metal mounting, and the fourth, heart-shaped, of brass. They are shown on the plate facing p. 203, 1—4. The remaining two (5 and 6) are those presented to the society at the May meeting (see page 194).

Messrs. Horne were thanked for their exhibit.



KNITTING SHEATHS (about  $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

Given by Mr. J. A. Irving (See opposite page).



## DURHAM DIOCESE.

Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., sent the following records of presentations to benefices in the diocese of Durham during the Interregnum, extracted by him from the originals in the library of Lambeth palace; with notes by Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson :—

- 1655, September 18. Presentation by the Protector of Edward Williamson<sup>1</sup> clerk, to the rectory of Washington (vol. 944, fo. 18).
- 1657, August 31. Presentation by Sir Charles Howard<sup>2</sup> of Alnwick abbey, knight, of Conyers Rutter,<sup>3</sup> M.A., of Magdalen college, Cambridge, to the rectory of Elsdon. (Signed) Charles Howard. Witnesses: John Hawlee, John Young, Na. Waterworth (vol. 945, fo. 11).
- 1658–9, March 23. Presentation by Walter Boothby of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, esq., of William Pell,<sup>4</sup> clerk, to the rectory of Easington, co. Durham, void by the death of the last incumbent. (Signed): Walt. Boothby. Witnesses: John Jolliffe, Robert Sharpe (vol. 946, fo. 18).

<sup>1</sup> The Christian name of the 'Mr. Williamson' who was ejected from the rectory of Washington on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662, under the Act of Uniformity, has hitherto been unknown. He may have been the Edward Williamson who, writing from Newcastle, January 4, 1664, to his kinsman Joseph Williamson, begs him 'to aid him if he should be troubled for teaching school,' for he is unwilling to go 'to London while he has liberty to teach school, nor do such things as open the door to preferment' (*Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes* (50 Surt. Soc. publ.), p. 395).

<sup>2</sup> Sir Charles Howard, knighted on July 1657, was eldest son of Sir Charles Howard of Croglin, who had acquired the regality of Redesdale with the advowson of Elsdon by purchase from his kinsman, James, earl of Suffolk, or his representatives.

<sup>3</sup> In 1650 'Mr. Thomas Pye, a preaching mynister,' was rector of Elsdon on the presentation of the earl of Suffolk, the patron of the benefice ('Oliverian Survey of Church Livings,' *Arch. Ael.*, 1 ser. III, p. 4). Randal, in his *State of the Churches*, p. 44, asserts that 'Henderson, an intruder, [was] ejected for nonconformity' from the rectory of Elsdon, and that Jerome Nelson was instituted on 28 June 1662. The name of Conyers Rutter does not occur in local annals.

<sup>4</sup> William Pell, son of William Pell of Sheffield, was born at Sheffield in 1634. Educated at Rotherham grammar school and at Magdalen college, Cambridge, to which he was admitted 29th March 1651, aged 17; M.A. and scholar 1654, fellow 1656, attaining great skill in the oriental languages in which he became 'fit to have been professor . . . in any university in Christendom.' He was ordained by Ralph Brownrig, bishop of Exeter, and about the year 1657 was nominated by Cromwell to be tutor of the intended college of Durham. Presented in 1659 to the rich rectory of Easington, he was superseded at the Restoration by Dr. Gabriel Clarke, who, appointed to be archdeacon of Durham, with the annexed rectory of Easington in 1621, had lived to repossess his dignities. Pell's claim for consideration was recognized by the king, who, 20th July 1660, presented him to the rectory of Stainton in the Street, from which he was ejected on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662, under the provisions of the Act of Uniformity. Calamy states that in preaching and praying he was excelled by few.

In the month of February 1659–60, 'Mr. William Pell of Easington, minister, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lilburn, daughter of Mr. George Lilburn of Sunderland,' were married at Bishopwearmouth, and of this union there was issue at least two daughters, viz.:—Eleanor, born 18th November, baptized 4th December 1660, at Great Stainton, and Elizabeth, born 30th July, baptized 3rd August 1662, at the same place. On his ejection from his benefice he seems to have continued for a time in the county of Durham, where his wife's relatives were influential and opulent. On 5th July 1674, the pluralist Denis Granville, who, through his marriage with the flighty daughter of bishop Cosin, had obtained the archdeaconry of Durham with the rectory of Easington, the rectory of Elwick, the 'golden stall' of Durham, and the rectory

1659, April 7. Presentation by the Protector of Mr. William Pell to the rectory of Easington. Fine impression of the Protector's seal, with six quarterings (vol. 947, fo. 20).

THE COLLAR OF 'ESSES.'

The following notes by Mr. W. H. Cullen were read:—

"Some time back I took photographs of three altar tombs in the Hilton chantry in the priory church of St. Mary-at-Swine in Holderness, about seven miles from Hull. They are of the Hiltons of Swine, related to those of Durham. One, that of Sir Robert de Hilton, lord of Swine, and Constance his wife, said (Thompson's *History of Swine*, 1824) to be of 1393, wears the collar of SS. The second is also of Sir Robert de Hilton and Maude his wife, of 1352, and the third is also Sir Robert de Hilton of 1321. No collar is seen on the two of earlier date. I sent copies of these to the Architectural Detail Photograph Club, and one member, Mr. Gill, considered that the dates of these alabaster tombs were generally put too early, and would more likely be after than before 1400.

It seemed likely that the type of armour and the date of the collar of SS might be a means of getting at the probable dates.

In a paper in the Clifton Antiquarian Club Proceedings, 1884-8, by Lieut.-Col. J. R. Bramble, are given illustrations of armour as: all mail c. 1280, plate and mail 1325, more plate and less mail 1390, all plate 1442. Plate made rapid strides in the early fourteenth century, e.g., John de

of Sedgefield, wrote from Durham to Mr. Secretary Cooke of 'One Pell, a preacher in the times of rebellion, whoe hath the confidence to sett up a congregation at our gates, and, though excommunicated, dares to christen children, and ventures on other sacred offices,' enquiring whether it was the king's pleasure that he and his fellow justices should 'proceed against schismatics according to the last Act of Parliament.'

In the event Pell was cast into prison, but 'removed himself to London by *Habeas Corpus*, and was set at liberty by Judge Hale.' He then at Hull practised physic and kept a school, in which about the year 1677 was entered Jonathan Harle, who, under his master's fostering care became 'a prodigy of classical learning' and subsequently a physician and divine. Pell also preached publicly at Tattershall in Lincolnshire, performing at the same time the duties of steward to the earl of Lincoln, and thus obtaining freedom from arrest. After the Declaration of Indulgence by James II, in April 1687, Pell accepted a call to minister to a nonconformist church at Boston, where he remained for seven years.

Meanwhile, Jonathan Harle, who had been Pell's favourite pupil for ten years, and who had 'wept over him' at their parting, having become a probationer, had gone to Brigg in Lincolnshire to take charge of a nonconforming congregation, but having received a call to the pastorate of the nonconformist church of Morpeth, received ordination on February 21, 1692 in the same year accepting the charge of the famous Pottergate meeting at Alnwick, preaching at each place on alternate Sundays.

Possibly to be near to doctor Harle, Pell, about the year 1694, left Boston and came to Newcastle as assistant to the very eminent doctor Richard Gilpin at the Close-gate meeting house. Here he laboured until his death, December 2, 1698, and four days afterwards was buried at St. Nicholas's, that great necropolis of Newcastle, as 'Mr. William Pell, a descending minister, Close-gate.'

On the 13th of the same month the aged Gilpin, writing to a friend in London, wrote 'It hath pleased God to take from me my dear assistant, Mr. Pell, by a fever. It is a sad stroke upon us all, but it falls at present most heavy upon me. Ever since his sickness it became necessary for me (such are our circumstances) to preach twice every Lord's day.'

Mr. Pell's widow was buried January 30, 1702 (Calamy's *Account*; *Dict. Nat. Biography*; Welford's *Men of Mark Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes*; Dean Granville's Letters, &c., part II).



SIR T. ARDERNE AND HIS WIFE, 1400.



SIR WILLIAM SMYTHE AND HIS TWO WIVES, 1525.

EFFIGIES AT ELFORD, STAFFORDSHIRE (See page 207).

(From photographs by Mr. F. Crossley of Chester.)



BROUGHTON, OXON: EFFIGY OF LADY WYKEHAM  
(See page 206).



DENNINGTON, SUFFOLK: EFFIGY OF LADY BARDOLPH, 1445  
(See page 207).

(From photographs by Mr. F. Crossley of Chester.)

Creke brass at Westley Waterless of 1325, and that 1370 saw the introduction of the camail. The tomb of Sir John Swineford, who died in 1371, shows the type of armour with the collar of 'esses,' believed to be the earliest known example.

The origin of the collar of 'esses' was not easy to find, there seemed to be a general opinion that it was introduced by John of Gaunt as a sign of the wearer's devotion to his service. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1842, states the chain was adopted by John of Gaunt as steward of England in right of his first wife, daughter and heiress of Henry, duke of Lancaster, in 1361. Sir William St. John Hope, in *Heraldry for Craftsmen*, says 'The collar was apparently invented by Henry IV before his accession in 1391-2. John of Gaunt took command of the English army in France in 1371-4, the Black Prince having returned home in ill health. John was known then to be ambitious, and it seems likely he may have devised the collar before he went away in 1371, even in 1361, and this would have allowed Sir J. Swineford to have received it before his death in 1371.'

The Rev. A. P. Purey Cust, dean of York, in *The Collar of SS, a History and a Conjecture*, says:—'The collar was designed as a symbol of revolt against Richard II, and when John's son, Henry of Lancaster, made a bold bid for the throne, the significance of the collar was shown by the fact that all those who wore it rallied round his son, not merely as their Seigneur but as their Sovereign.' Thus may not (S) stand for 'Soveraine,' this word is emblazoned on the cornice of the canopy over the recumbent figures of Henry and his queen in Salisbury cathedral church. Mr W. Maitland says it was the symbol of the Lancastrian party, as the collar of 'Roses en soleil'—York roses and blazing suns alternately—was that of the Yorkists. The SS collar was fastened by a pendant of a swan in reference to Lady Mary Bohun, while the Yorkist collar has a couchant white lion (house of March). With Richard III this was replaced by a silver boar. After Henry VII's accession the collar was revived, but with variations and different pendants. Except for the 1361 and 1371 references there seems no clue to the actual date of institution of the collar. In Rock's *Church of our Fathers* I found a very interesting note on this collar of SS. It says the York rose and the sun were strung into a collar and given by the king, Edward IV, in token of the victory at Mortimer's Cross over the Lancastrian party; as early as the first year of Henry IV's reign, the followers of this king might always be known by their collar, which was the letter 'S' multiplied many times and linked together.

The collar of SS is an archaeological puzzle, and the following solution is offered. In his very interesting will of 1398 John of Gaunt made this, amongst other bequests, to his very dear son, Henry, duke of Hertford, who afterwards became Henry IV:—

Je ly devise un femail d or del veil manere, et escript les nouns de Dieu en chescun part de icel femail, la quel ma treshonore dame et miere la Roigne (que Dieux assoile) me donna en me commandant que je la gardasse ovecque la benison, et vueille q'il la garde ovecque la beneson de Dieu et la mien' (*Test. Ebor.*, 4 Surt. Soc. publ., 231).

This chain of gold, after the old manner, with God's name written on each part of it, seems to have been a kind of heir-loom in the house of Lancaster; John of Gaunt's mother had it and left it to him with her blessing, and he bequeathed it likewise to his son Henry.

It seems to have been part of the livery of Lancaster, as it is also given as being on some silver plate belonging to Edward III and Richard

ii, viz :—‘ Unc paire de basynys l’argent ennorrez—ove (une) coler gravez ove lres de S del live de Mons’r de Lancaster t le covekit ove in corone desuis gravez ove lres de S entoure t les Armes de Mons’r de Lancastr dedeins (*Ant. Kalendars and Inventories of the Exchequer*, III, 322). The name of God was written on every piece composing this collar, ‘Sanctus’ contracted to a simple S.

It seems very likely that in assuming an emblem of God’s name they should take the ‘S’ of the Sanctus repeated and weave them into a collar. It would certainly seem from this that the letter S was used in the livery of Lancaster, but it is not clear that the collar was used, though the will shows that John of Gaunt’s mother had it whether she used it first or not.

It may be that John instituted the use of it amongst his followers at the time such marks came into fashion, so that technically it is correct that he introduced it, as other writers say, but the original collar was received from his mother. Then Dr. Rock says that in the church of Ashby de la Zouch there is a figure of a pilgrim upon whose broad-brimmed hat the scallop shell is marked and the scrip is well indicated. This effigy must have been of one of the Lancastrian party, as on it is the celebrated collar of SS. Boutell (*English Heraldry*) says there is no certain origin for it, but the S is supposed to mean ‘Souveraine,’ the motto of Henry IV.

Mr. Oswald informs me that in that some effigies the man and his wife are shown with their right hands clasped. In Chichester cathedral church are effigies of Richard fitz Alan, earl of Arundel, and his wife, showing the hands clasped. He also says that the effigies of queen Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, and her husband, in the abbey church, Batalha, Portugal, have their hands clasped, and also those of their son Duarte (*Anglice Edward*), grandson of John of Gaunt and his queen. The duke of Somerset was also a grandson of John of Gaunt, and his effigy in Wimborne minster clasps his wife’s hand, and has the SS collar, while Mr. Ray says of the brass of Thomas Camoys and his wife, that the knight is holding his lady’s hand, and they wear the SS collar. Do the clasped hands originate with John of Gaunt’s family, or are they only occasionally found? As regards Mr. McCall’s explanation of S being the initial of the flower name,<sup>1</sup> I am unable to reconcile it with the extract from John of Gaunt’s will, that the collar had ‘the name of God on every part thereof,’ and yet nothing but SS is on the collar.

The following is a list of collars of SS<sup>2</sup> so far as I have been able to find them :—

Abergavenny. Sir Ralph Herbert of Ewyes, 1510.

Acton church. Sir William Mainwaring, c. 1402, much worn (see opposite plate).

Arundel church. Thomas and John, earls of Arundel, 1436 and 1416.

Ashbourne, Derbyshire. Sir John Cockayne, 1449.

Ashby de la Zouch, St. Helen’s Church. The ‘Pilgrim’s tomb,’ supposed to be that of Lord Hastings, beheaded in 1883.

Barthomley, Cheshire. Sir Robert Fulleshurst, 14—.

Battle. Sir Thomas Browne, in garter robes, with a garter collar of roses and tassel knots, but no collar of SS.

Bottesford, Lincolnshire. (1) Sir William de Roos, 1414; (2) John, lord Roos, 1421.

Bromsgrove church. Sir Humphrey Stafford in complete plate, 1450 (alabaster effigy); and Sir John Talbot, lord of Grafton, in chain and plate, 1550.

Broughton, Oxon. Lady Wykeham.

<sup>1</sup> See *Churches of Richmondshire*.

<sup>2</sup> See *Arch. Journal*, xxxix, 376, for Mr. Hartshorne’s paper on the subject generally.



EFFIGY OF SIR WILLIAM MAINWARING (?1402) IN ACTON CHURCH



EFFIGY OF SIR JOHN SAVAGE (1492) IN MACCLESFIELD CHURCH.

(From photographs by Mr. F. Crossley of Chester.)

This plate given by Mr. W. H. Cullen.



SIR RANDAL BRERETON AND WIFE (16TH CENT.), MALPAS, CHESHIRE.



SIR PHILIP AND DAME ELLEN MAINWARING (1648), HIGHER PEOVER,  
CHESHIRE.

(From photographs by Mr. F. Crossley of Chester.)

Burton Agnes, Yorks. E.R.

Charwelton, Northants. Sir Thomas Andrew (with collar) and two wives, 1564.

Chiddingly. Sir John Jeffery,<sup>3</sup> 1575.

Dennington, Suffolk. William Philip, lord Bardolph, 1439, and lady Bardolph, 1425.

Dodford, Northants. Sir John Cressey, 1444.

Eastbourne, Sussex. Sir David Owen,<sup>4</sup> c. 1529.

Elford, Staffordshire. Sir Thomas and lady Arderne, c. 1400; both wear collars of SS, their hands are clasped; (2) Sir William Smythe (with collar) and two wives, 1525.

Gloucester. Charter given by king Henry in 1399, shows a crown encircled by a collar of SS. Harewood church. Choir screen erected 1454-77; contains effigies of Henry IV and V, both with collars

Higher Peover, Cheshire. (1) Sir Ranulphus Mainwaring, 1456; (2) Sir John Mainwaring and wife Johanna, both wear collars, 1480; (3) Sir Philip Mainwaring, with collar, and dame Ellen, 1648 (see opposite plate).

Hovingham church, Notts. Effigy ascribed to Sir Robert Grushill, c. 1377-9.

Hurstmonceux, Sussex. Lord Hoo and his half-brother Sir Thomas Hoo,<sup>5</sup> c. 1480.

London. Original collar bequeathed by Sir John Allen, 1535.

Longford, Derbyshire. Sir Nicholas Langford, 1402.

Lowick, Northants. Edmund Stafford, 1499.

Macclesfield. Sir John Savage, 1492. SS are made backwards (see plate facing p. 206).

Malpas. Sir Randal Brereton, with collar, and wife, 16 century (see opposite plate).

National Portrait Gallery, London. Portraits of Henry IV and Sir Thomas Moore, 1527.

Northleigh, Oxon. Lord and lady Wilcote, c. 1415, both with collars.

Robertsbridge abbey. Sir Edward (?) Dallingbridge,<sup>6</sup> (builder of Bodiam castle), 1390-1400. Now in Lewes castle museum.

Southwark cathedral church. John Gower, the poet.

Spratton, Northants. Sir John Swineford, died 1371. The earliest example known.

Staindrop church, county Durham. Ralph Nevill, first earl of Westmorland and his two wives, all with collars. The earl's is worn over the camail.

Stanton Harcourt, Oxon. Sir Robert Harcourt, 1500 [?].

Swine, E. Yorks. Sir Robert de Hilton, 1393.

Tong church, Salop. (1) Sir Richard Vernon and wife Benedicta, 1451; both wear collars; (2) Sir Richard Vernon, with collar, and wife Margaret, 1517; (3) Sir Henry Vernon and wife Anne, both with collars, 1525.

Trotton church, Sussex. (1) Thomas Camoys<sup>7</sup> and wife Elizabeth, 1419, both wear collars and have hands clasped (brasses); (2) Lord Camoys, K.G., 1424 (brass).

Turvey, Bedfordshire. Sir John Mordaunt, with collar, and Edith Latimer, 1506.

West Firle, Lewes. Sir John Gage, 1557.<sup>8</sup>

West Tanfield, Yorkshire. (1) Robert de Marmion; (2) Sir John Marmion, 1387.

Wimborne Minster, Dorset. John Beaufort, first duke of Somerset and his wife. Both wear collars and have clasped hands.

Yatton, Somerset.

#### WILLIAMS FAMILY OF NEWCASTLE.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, read the following Notices of the Family of Williams of Newcastle, glass manufacturers:

"In one of the Rev. John Hodgson's numerous note-books there is a statement that on the occasion of a shooting expedition to the moors of North Tyndale made by Lord Percy, afterwards second duke of Northumberland, in the month of August 1770, a site was selected for the shooting box now known as Kielder castle. The party comprised Lord Percy, Colonel Robert Farquhar,<sup>1</sup> Captain George Farquhar,<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup> See *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, xiv, 242.    <sup>4</sup> See *Ibid.*, vii, 23.    <sup>5</sup> See *Ibid.*, LVIII.

<sup>6</sup> See *Ibid.*, xii, 222.    <sup>7</sup> See *Ibid.*, xx, 131.    <sup>8</sup> See *Ibid.*, XXXVII, 15.

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Robert Farquhar, of Whitton, was buried 30th November 1801, aged 77 (*Rothbury Register*).

<sup>2</sup> Captain George Farquhar, of Holystone and Alnwick, died 9th August, 1759, aged 73 (cf. Farquhar pedigree, *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., vol. iv, p. 124).

Mr. Grieve, of Swarland,<sup>3</sup> Mr. William Charlton,<sup>4</sup> of Lee-hall, Mr. Roger Hall,<sup>5</sup> of Catcleugh, and Mr. Charles Williams. When the last mentioned, who was secretary to the first and second dukes of Northumberland, was in pursuit of a black-cock, he came on a spot with the beauty of which he was so greatly struck that he drew his companions' attention to it. This was the place selected by Lord Percy for his new house, which was begun in 1772, and completed in 1775.

Mr. Charles Williams was a member of a family well known in the eighteenth century as connected with the manufacture of glass on Tyneside, but now almost wholly forgotten. Their history, so far as it can be recovered, is set out in the following notices :—

I. Thomas Williams, of Latch Moat, in Staffordshire, left, with other issue, two sons :

- i. Edward Williams, born *circa* 1685, of H.M. Customs, Newcastle. He married Hester, daughter of William Dawson of Newcastle, roper, and by her had issue, him surviving, a daughter Hester Williams. She, being 'a young lady of great beauty, merit, and fortune,' was married at St. John's church<sup>6</sup> on the 10th February 1752, to William Charlton, of Lee-hall, in the parish of Simonburn. Her fortune comprised some property in Pilgrim Street.<sup>7</sup> William Charlton died on the 20th September 1794, aged 75, and his widow on the 6th October 1798, aged 71; both are buried in Alnwick church-yard.
- ii. John Williams, stated to have been the youngest son of his parents, and born on the 14th September 1696, was educated at Stourbridge, in which town he commenced business as an iron founder in partnership with Edward Kendal. Coming to Newcastle about the year 1730 he entered into partnership with Mr. Cookson, and others, in iron foundries in Newcastle and Gateshead, and in collieries and blast furnaces at Clifton in Westmorland. On the 21st October 1731, he married at St. Nicholas's, Margery, widow of Onesiphorus Dagnia, and daughter of George Forster of North Shields, master and mariner, by which marriage he acquired two-thirds of the bottle and plate glass works.<sup>8</sup> The remaining third share being held by Mr. George Spearman.

The following abstract is from a document in the collection of Mr. Welford :—

1758, April 6. Indenture between James King of Newcastle, gentleman, 1st part, Matthew Ridley of Heaton, esquire, 2nd part, Sir Matthew White of Blagdon, bart., 3rd part, John Cookson of Newcastle, gentleman, 4th part, Joseph Airey of Newcastle,

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Davidson Richard Grieve, of Swarland, died at his house in Soho Square, London, 16th December 1793, aged 54 (*cf.* Grieve pedigree, new *History of Northumberland*, vii, 399).

<sup>4</sup> Mr. William Charlton, of Lee-hall, head of the protestant branch of the North Tyne grayne of Charlton, whose chief was, and is, Charlton of Hesleyside, formerly also of Charlton. He was son of Forster Charlton by his marriage with Grace, daughter of Sir William Loraine of Kirkharle, kt.; he was a commissioner of the duke of Northumberland, and as such resided at Alnwick. As mentioned in the text, he married Hester, daughter of Edward Williams.

<sup>5</sup> Mr. Roger Hall was buried at Byrness on the 1st June 1782 (*Elsdon Register*). He was not the owner of Catcleugh, but a tenant of the duke of Northumberland (*cf.* Elsdon Lairds, *Hist. Berw. Nat. Club*, vol. xxii, p. 213).

<sup>6</sup> *Newcastle Courant*, 15th Feb. 1752.

<sup>7</sup> *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., v, 82.

<sup>8</sup> Notices of the connection of the Dagnias with the manufacture of glass may be found in Mr. Richard Welford's first instalment of ('Local Muniments,' *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xxiv, 146-150).

gentleman, 5th part, and John Williams of Newcastle, gentleman, 6th part. Whereas James King stands possessed of all that glasshouse near Newcastle commonly called the Salt Meadow bottle house for remainder of a term of 10 years commencing 11 Nov. 1753, and said Matt. Ridley and others, his partners, are joint proprietors of another glasshouse nigh to the river Tyne called St. Lawrence bottle-house, and whereas said Sir Matt. White and his partners are joint owners of another glasshouse adjoining upon the Tyne called the Bottle-house in the Dock, and whereas said John Cookson and his partners are joint proprietors of another glasshouse adjoining the Tyne called South Shields glasshouse, and whereas said Joseph Airey and his partners are joint proprietors of another glasshouse nigh the Tyne called the Bill Key glasshouse, and whereas the said John Williams and his partners are joint proprietors of a glasshouse near Newcastle called the Close-gate glasshouse. And whereas said James King, in consideration of 10*l* to be paid yearly by each of them, Ridley, White, Cookson, Airey and Williams hath agreed to lay down and cease working the said Salt Meadow glasshouse for the remainder of the said term of 19 years. Now this indenture, &c., that upon 1st May next, J. King will cease working said glasshouse for the said term and will pay the rents, land tax, poor cess and other payments which are and shall become due by virtue of his said lease, and keep the premises in repair, and Ridley, White, Cookson, Airey, and Williams will purchase of said King the whole stock of potts, materials, implements and utensils belonging to said Salt Meadow glasshouse at the time it is laid down at such price as two indifferent persons, one to be appointed by King and another by said Ridley and the others, shall appoint, and in case of disagreement they two shall choose a third person, and the judgment of any two of the three shall be final obligation upon all the parties. Witnesses: Henry Gibson, John Richmond.

About the time of his marriage John Williams purchased property at Killingworth,<sup>9</sup> the consideration being £4600, and at that place, jointly with his friend, Mr. Peregrine Tyzack, another glass manufacturer, he kept a pack of hounds. His wife, described as 'a lady greatly respected for an humane and benevolent disposition,' died on the 26th December 1755.<sup>10</sup> John Williams resided in a house without the Close-gate,' where he died on the 29th January 1763, and was laid beside his wife at Long Benton; the obituary notice in the *Newcastle Courant* of the 5th February 1763, describing him as 'one of the proprietors of the glass and pot houses,<sup>11</sup> and of the iron works in Cumberland.'

A funeral escutcheon, with the arms of Williams impaling Forster, which formerly hung at the east end of Benton church, has not survived the attacks of successive 'restorers,' but on a mural tablet the following inscription may yet be read, though not without difficulty:<sup>12</sup>

'Sacred | To the Memory of John and Mar<sup>y</sup> Williams | of Newcastle upon Tyne | Whose Remains Lay interred near this marble | The Revelations of Christianity directed their | Lives in the Will of Heaven and disarmed Death | of its Sting by the full assurance of a Glorious Resurrection |'

She	}	died [heater-shaped shield]	in	1755
He				1763

In grateful Remembrance of such excellent Parents | this is dedicated by | Charles Williams | 1788.'

<sup>9</sup> At the election of Knights of the Shire in 1748 John Williams of Newcastle voted in respect of Killingworth (*Poll Book*), and on the 30th of September of the same year, in conjunction with Mr. William Bigge, he obtained from the vicar-general of the bishop of Durham a faculty to erect a gallery at the west end of Benton church (*cf.* Besley, *Long Benton*, p. 33).

<sup>10</sup> *Newcastle Courant*, 27th December 1755.

<sup>11</sup> In 1778 the glass warehouse of Williams & Co. was without the Close-gate (Whitehead's *Directory* for 1778, p. 25).

<sup>12</sup> Transcribed and communicated by the Rev. Mark Fletcher, vicar of Long Benton.

John Williams and Margery his wife had issue six sons and one daughter:—

- i. John Williams, born 1st January 173<sup>3</sup>, and baptized at St. Nicholas's on the 19th February, his godparents being Mr. George Forster, Mr. Edward Williams and Mrs. Margaret Dagnia, was educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle and at Healey, near Wakefield. His father gave him one-third of the glass-house and also the property he had acquired in Killingworth. He reconstructed and made considerable additions to the mansion house at Killingworth, but about the year 1767 sold the property to George Colpitts for eight thousand guineas. Either he or his brother took an active part in the erection of the Assembly rooms of Newcastle in 1776. That he was a man of cultivated taste is shown by a note written by Richard Gough,<sup>13</sup> circa 1780, to the effect that a copy of Camden's *Britannia*, with doctor John Smith's additions to the account of the bishopric of Durham, 'was in the hands of John Williams, esq., of Killingworth, Northumberland, who carried it with him to the East Indies, where he lost his life about three years ago.' John Williams used as arms, *quarterly 1 and 4 or a griffin segreant gules* (for WILLIAMS of Lanywan and Dyferyn), *2 and 3 gules a saracen's head erased argent, bound round the temples with a wreath argent and sable* (for MERGITH of Wales, that is MARCHUDD AP CYNAN lord of Abergellen, founder of the viii<sup>th</sup> Noble Tribe of North Wales and Powys) crest, *on a wreath a griffin segreant gules*.<sup>14</sup>
- ii. Charles Williams, baptized at St. Nicholas's on the 17th March 173<sup>4</sup>, his godparents being Mr. George Forster, Mr. John Ward and Mrs. Elizabeth Forster. By his father's will he had an interest in the glass-house. At a meeting of the proprietors of the Assembly rooms of Newcastle, held on the 28th of February 1786, he was appointed to be Master of the Ceremonies at a salary of £250 per annum. He was one of the gay company at the opening of the private theatre at Seaton Delaval<sup>15</sup> on the 29th December 1790, and took the part of Horatio in 'The Fair Penitent.' Mr. Henry Swinburne of Hamsterley, who was present at a repetition of the performance, describes Williams's acting as 'manly and clear,' though 'he brogued to excess and straddled a great deal.' Mr. Swinburne states that the tragedy was followed by a farce written by Williams and Mr. Spearman, which was a farrago of officers, nuns, lovers and conjurers, with many bacchanalian songs. This apparently was called 'You may like it, or let it alone.' Charles Williams was proficient in heraldry, and it is to him we owe the preservation of the roll of arms known as the 'Craster Tables.'<sup>16</sup> As has been already stated, he became secretary to the duke of Northumberland, and dying at Alnwick castle on the 4th November 1806, he was buried at Long Benton.<sup>17</sup> He bore the same arms

<sup>13</sup> Gough, *British Topography* (1780), vol. i, p. 330 (*cf. Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. i, p. 214). <sup>14</sup> Book-plate in possession of the writer.

<sup>15</sup> Swinburne, *Courts of Europe*, vol. ii, p. 99. Richardson, *Local Historian's Table Book*, vol. ii (*Hist.*), p. 335.

<sup>16</sup> The 'Craster Tables' are printed in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., xxiv, 244.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. Obituary notice in *Newcastle Courant*, 8 November, 1806. There is a tradition that Charles Williams formed one of Sir Henry George Liddell's party to visit Lapland in the summer of 1786, but his name is not mentioned in the short notice given in the *Local Historian's Table Book* vol. ii (*Hist.*), p. 305, nor yet in the fuller account in *A Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland and Denmark*, in a series of letters illustrated by engravings by Matthew Consett, esq.

- as his brother John, and as crest: *issuing out of a coronet, a demi-griffin gules.*<sup>18</sup>
- iii. George Williams, baptized at St. Nicholas's, 13th January 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and buried on the following day.
  - iv. Edward Williams, baptized at St. Nicholas's, 1st June 1736, his godparents being Mr. John Ward, Mr. William Williams and Mrs. Elizabeth Forster. He is stated to have married Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Mallet, R.A., superintendent of the trigonometrical survey, and to have died in the month of January 1798.
  - v. Thomas Williams, baptized at St. Nicholas's on the 20th March 173 $\frac{8}{9}$ , his godparents being Mr. Edward Williams, Mr. Edward Mountany and Mrs. Catherine Denton, is said to have become a merchant and to have died *circa* 1787.
  - vi. George Williams, baptized at St. Nicholas's on the 10th July 1740, died in infancy, and was buried at the same church on the first of March following.
  - vii. Anne, baptized at St. Nicholas's on the 21st September 1737, her godparents being Mr. Edward Williams, Mrs. Barbara Robinson and Mrs. Elizabeth Forster, was married on the 6th March 1766, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to Francis Poole of Oxenden Street, Leicester Fields.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Brown, Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Cullen for their papers.

#### DOROTHY FORSTER.

The chairman, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, stated that the Rev. William Greenwell has found in his lodging at North Sunderland (where he went on the 10th July for a little sea fishing) a copy of bishop Jeremy Taylor's *Holy Living*, published at London in 1710, with some autographs of exceptional interest. The first in order of date is 'Dorothy Forster | Her Book | July ye 4th, 1714,' being indubitably the autograph of the beautiful Dorothy Forster of Bamburgh. The second is 'Theophila Davison, this book | was given to me by Mrs. Dorothy | Hog in ye year 1721'; this was Theophila (died 1745, aged 61), daughter of Charles Turner, of Kirkleatham, and second wife of Thomas Davison of Blakiston, in the county of Durham. The third is 'Ex Libris W. Davison | 1732,' possibly the name of her son, William Davison, sometime rector of Scruton (born 1722, died 1792). The fourth is the book-plate of 'Wm. Davison, Esq., Blakiston,' or, *a fess wavy between three cinquefoils gules*. The fifth is the autograph of 'Geo. Hodgson | Staindrop | June 24 | 1830.' The volume now belongs to Mr. James Jackson, of North Sunderland. The 'Geo. Hodgson,' whose signature is in the book, was the father of the Rev. J. F. Hodgson, D.C.L., Vicar of Witton-le-Wear, 'though how he came by it, and how and when it arrived at its present destination I know not,' writes Mr. Hodgson.

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#### MISCELLANEA.

##### BERWICK MILLS.

No date [Edw. II.] William de Beryndon, Randolph Banderman and Alayn Milner de Appleby of Twedemouth, to the king, praying the royal confirmation of the lease they have taken of Thos. de Bamborough and Robert de Tughale of the king's four mills at Berwick which had been pulled down.—*Calendar of Royal Letters*, vol. iv, no. 4613.

<sup>18</sup> Book-plate in possession of the writer.

## BALLOTING FOR THE MILITIA.

Mr. R. Welford kindly favours the editor with the following:—

"In the third series of our *Proceedings*, vol. III, page 14, the late F. R. N. Haswell exhibited a receipt, dated March 27, 1813, for a fine of 10*l.* for exemption from service in the militia, for which Thomas Mease of Stokesley had been balloted and found it inconvenient to serve. At the same time he explained from the *Manual of Military Law* the method of raising the militia by ballot, and the permission given to a balloted man to provide a substitute or pay a penalty.

The subjoined is a copy of the notice served upon William Anthony Hails, a man who had been unfortunate in the Newcastle ballot of 1810. He was a somewhat notable personage in the town, having begun life as a working shipwright, and by his own exertions raised himself from a very humble position to that of schoolmaster, poet, critic, classical scholar and polemic writer. Bishop Barrington, of Durham, described him as 'the best Hebrew scholar in England,' and his attainments in Latin, Greek and Arabic were in no degree inferior. His remarkable career may be read in *Men of Mark Twixt Tyne and Tweed*.

TOWN AND  
COUNTY OF  
NEWCASTLE  
UPON TYNE } By virtue of a Mandate from the High Constable of this Town and  
County to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give you notice that  
you are chosen by Lot to serve in the Militia of this Town and County,  
and that you are to appear at the Guildhall in the said Town and County,  
on Friday the thirty-first day of August instant at ten o'clock in the  
forenoon of the same day, before the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace for the  
said Town and County, to be then and there assembled, to take the oath in that behalf required  
and to be enrolled to serve in the Militia of the said County, as a private militia-man, for  
the space of five years, otherwise to provide a fit person (*who shall be a man of the Town and  
County aforesaid, or of some adjoining parish or place, whether in the same Town and County  
or not, and who shall have not more than one child born in wedlock*), to be then and there  
approved by the said Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices, who shall take the Oath in that  
behalf required, and be then and there enrolled to serve as substitute for the term of five  
years, and also for such further time as the Militia shall remain embodied, if within the  
space of five years, his Majesty shall order and direct the Militia, for which such substitute  
shall be enrolled, to be drawn out and embodied.

Given under my hand the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1810.

To Wm. Anthy, Hailes, of the parish or Parochial Chapelry of St. Nicholas, Schoolmaster.	}	Francis Jackson,
		Serjeant at Mace.

(The name, address and dates are filled in with a pen).

Newcastle : Printed by Edw. Walker."

## BATH ABBEY CHURCH.

Against the south wall of the nave is a small seventeenth century brass, thus inscribed:—

'Neare to this place lyeth the body of Mary, late wife of george Reeve goldsmith of this  
city (and alsoe of spencer his father, and of katherin his mother), and of spencer his  
first sonne and of george his second S and of henry his third sonne and of spencer his  
fourth sonne

[Death's head and cross-bones].	So that you see gaynst deaths all conquering hand, Nor sex nor age agaynst his force can stand But ther's a tyme wherein our body's must Revive agayne though now turn'd into dust	[winged hour-glass].
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She departed this life iuly 3th, 1664.

The letters of the inscription have been filled in with a red material.

The following deeds (and also that on p. 183) are included in a bundle of ten for sale by Mr. Geo. Tyrrell, bookseller, Park End Street, Oxford, for 40s.:-

#### BIRTLEY, CO. DURHAM.

Deed of 7 Sept. 18 James I, and year 1620, whereby John Harrison of Chester in the Street, co. Durham, yeoman, and Philip Harrison, son and heir apparent of the same John, and Catherine, wife of Philip, in performance of an indenture of even date made between them of the one part, and Ralph Maddison of Birtley, yeoman, and Thomas Maddison, his son and heir apparent, of the other, whereby they gave to the Maddisons a messuage in Birtley and a croft adjoining late in the occupation of Barbara Rotherforthe, widow, called or known by the name of Eure Closes lying in the western side of a road there leading between the town of Newcastle upon Tyne and Chester in the Street with all houses &c., holding them to the use of Ralph and T. Maddison of the capital lord of the fee, and they warrant the same.

Signed by John, Philip, and Katherine Harrison, and sealed; attested by Thomas Smythes, Wm. Pearson and others.

Livery of seisin endorsed and attested by Cuthbert and Thomas Smyth, Guy Baynbrigge, George Gray and others.

#### STEWARD SHIELD, STANHOPE.

By Indenture of 10 March, 5 Wm. and Mary [1692] Between (1) Ralph Brandling of the Felling, co. Durham, esqr. and (2) George Airey of Gateshead, co. Dm., mercer, it was witnessed that Brandling in consideration of 5s. paid by Airey granted unto him all that his tenement or farmhold with the appurtenances commonly known by the name of Stewards Sheild Meadows in the parish of Stanhopp in Weardale, co. Durham then in the possession of Brandling his tenants or assigns together with all houses, edifices &c., &c., and all those his collieries, coal mines &c., &c., as well opened as unopened, and to dig and win out of all and every of the lands, &c., within the town, township, village, hamlet, precinct and territories of Pellton in the parish of Chester in the Street, co. Durham, together with all houses, hovels, milnes, engines, drifts, &c., &c., and all reversions, &c. To hold the same unto Airey from the day before the date thereof for the term of a year paying therefore yearly to Brandling during the time and term of one year at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel one pepper corn, if lawfully demanded, to the intent by virtue thereof and of the statute Airey might be in actual possession of the premises and be thereby enabled to accept of the grant of the reversion, &c. Signed by Ralph Brandling and sealed with a seal armorial, witness to the signing, Nich. Tempest, Robt. Leighton, Jesse Jenkinson.

#### CASTLES OF THE NORTH.

1538, Feb. 22. Castles in the north; view taken Feb. 22, 29 Henry VIII, by Richard Bellyssys, Robert Collyngwood and John Horslye, esqs. Harbottell, Alnewyk, Bawmbough, Dunstanburgh, Warkworth.

22 pages. Endorsed by bishop Tunstall. (The calendar gives a few lines to each castle.)—*State Papers, Dom.*, vol. XIII, i, no. 335.

#### SOUTH SHIELDS.

In November 1915, several coins were picked up on the beach including two Roman *denarii*, one of Nero with reverse IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated, the other of Domitian, with reverse PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS; and a London half groat of Edward IV (?).

## NEWTON ON THE MOOR, ETC.

Writ dated 26 March, 21 Edward III [1347]. Inquisition held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 5 April, 21 Ed. III. [1347], before Robert Bertram, escheator. Jurors—John de Faudon, Thomas de Horseye South, Gilbert de Mitford, William de Hydewyn, Robert de Hydewyn Est, William son of Richard de Babyneton, Gilbert de Ovyngton, John de Felton, John Forester of Corbrigg, William, son of William de Babyneton, Gilbert de Vaux and Robert son of Robert de Hidewyn Est.

William de Herle held . . . . . in his demesne as of fee of Lord Henry, earl of Lancaster, as of his manor of Emeldon, the town of Edreston, and a third part of Neutron super moram by service of 6*d.* yearly for all service. They are worth yearly in all issues, according to their true value, 100*s.*

William died 8 March last [1347] as they understand.

Robert de Herle, chivaler, is his next heir and of full age and more. (21 Edw. III., 1st nos. 44.)

Writ dated 12 October, 7 Edward III. [1333]. Inquisition held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Saturday after the octave of S. Martin, 7 Edward III, after the death of Richard de Emeldon. The jurors say that the said Richard held in his demesne as of fee, certain tenements in Neutron on the Moor, of Henry, earl of Lancaster, as of . . . . . by service of 1*lb.* pepper, price 8*d.*, at Easter, yearly, and 2*s. 6d.* at the feast of St. Cuthbert in September, yearly. [Several words of each line here torn away; the land next mentioned is apparently in Waldon (? Woodon), not in Newton.] Agnes, aged 27 years, wife of Adam Graper, Maud, aged 23 years, wife of Richard de Acton, and Jacoba, aged 9 years, are daughters and heirs of the said Richard. (Date of death is not given. Division of land among the heirs.) For Richard de Acton and Maud his wife, certain lands and tenements in Neutron in Edelingham (*etc.*). (*Ibid.*, first numbers, no. 38.)

Writ dated 25 March, 35 Edward III. [1361]. Inquisition held at Dunstanburgh, 25 April, 35 Edward III, after the death of Henry, duke of Lancaster. The jurors say that the said Henry was seised in his demesne as of fee, of the castle of Dunstanburgh and barony of Staunford with members and appurtenances. There is in Neutron on the Moor, a rent of two free tenants yearly, for castle-ward, 16*s.* at the two feasts of St. Cuthbert, and 6*d.* yearly at Martinmas and Whitsuntide. The said duke died 23 March last [1361]. He had two daughters, Maud, the elder, and Blanche. Maud married William, duke of Zeland ('Seland'), and lived with him beyond the sea, as the jurors understand, not returning to these parts, and therefore they know not at all whether she is still living and has an heir. The said Blanche is acknowledged as heir apparent of the said Henry, aged eighteen years; she is married to John de Gaunt, duke of Richmond. (First numbers, no. 122.)

Writ dated 10 April, 38 Edward III [1364]. Inquisition held at the king's castle of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Friday before Whitsuntide, 38 Edward III, after the death of Christina, who was wife of William de Plumpton, knight. The jurors say that the said Christina held no lands in her demesne as of fee; but she was formerly wife of Richard de Emeldon, deceased, tenant in chief, and held in dower by assignment of the king, of the inheritance of Maud and Alice, daughters of Agnes, eldest daughter and one of the heirs of the said Richard, and Maud who was wife of Alexander de Hilton, knight, deceased, formerly wife of Richard de Acton, and Jacoba, now wife of John de Strielyn, knight, the other daughters of the said Richard, and co-heirs of the said Maud and Alice, one messuage, 4½ husband-lands in Neutron on the Moor, of which each land used to be worth yearly 5*s.*, and now are utterly waste and are worth noting yearly; they are held of John, duke of Lancaster, as of his liberty of Dunstanburgh by service of doing suit at his court of Dunstanburgh every third week. Christina died on Saturday after Christmas last [1363]. The said Maud, aged 46 years, Alice, aged 40 years, Maud, who was wife of Alexander de Hilton, aged 40 years, Jacoba, aged 34 years, are heirs of the said Richard de Emeldon and Christina, of the said inheritance. (*Ibid.*, first numbers, no. 36).

## HAZON, ETC. (BACON V. LISLE) (See pp. 169, 170).

Chancery Proceedings, 1726, br. 1005. Bill 15 March 1724/5. Plaintiff, John Bacon, esq., of Staward, Northumb.; and defendants, Thomas Lisle, gentleman, Hannah Lisle, widow, and her daughter, Rosamond, an infant.

Robert Lisle, being seised of the manor of Hazon, left it by will (here quoted)<sup>1</sup> to his brother Ralph, late husband of the said Hannah Lisle, defendant. The said Robert died without issue, and much in debt. To discharge his debts the said Ralph entered into an agreement with the plaintiff, dated 10 February 1724<sup>2</sup>, to sell the manor for £7300, but much of that sum was to be paid to Nicholas Burdon, who held mortgages on the estate, and Mary Lisle, widow of the said Robert, who had brought a suit to recover her dower from the premises. The said Ralph died in 'August last,'<sup>3</sup> and his younger brother, Thomas, defendant, claims the manor by a will of Ralph's and demands the full sum of the plaintiff, without allowing for those already paid. The plaintiff disputes the will.

Answers :

Thomas Lisle claims the estate by a will of Ralph's, which he quotes, and also payment of a debt of £150 which was lent to the said Robert Lisle by John Lisle of Elyhaugh, gent., this defendant's father-in-law, during the said Thomas's minority. Hannah Lisle, widow of the said Ralph Lisle, and her daughter Rosamond,<sup>4</sup> an infant, by her mother and guardian. They deny the will which Thomas the other defendant quotes, but say that Ralph died before the articles of purchase between him and the plaintiff were completed.

Schedule of the debts of Robt. Lisle.

1724, A.f. 323. Order for Hannah Lisle, widow, defendant, to take out a commission to assign a guardian for Rosamond Lisle.

1725, A.t. 290. If the defendant shows no cause for stay of publ. by 2nd day & night then publ. is to pass on a joint commission.

## BYWELL ST. PETER.

In dei nomine amen. Per presens publicum instrumentum constet omnibus manifeste quod anno ab incarnatione domini secundum cursum et computacionem ecclesie anglicane millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo octavo indicc[i]o[n]e quintadecima Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini domini Clementis divina providencia pape sexti anno sexto mensis maii die XVII in civitate Dunolm' in mei notarii publici subscripti et testium infrascriptorum presencia constitutus personaliter Willelmus Alman de Dunolm' clericus procurator Johannis de Mitford Dunolm' dioc' pauperis clericci cui per sanctissimum in Christo patrem supradictum de beneficio ecclesiastico cum cura vel sine cura spectante ad collacionem presentacionem seu quamvis aliam dispositionem religiosorum virorum prioris et conventus ecclesie Dunolm'

<sup>1</sup> 1719, 12 March. Will (referred to above) of Robert Lisle of Hazon : I give my brother Ralph Lisle all my lands, hereditaments and real estate whatsoever (except Hazon Mill) which I give to my Uncle Ralph Lisle (during his natural life only) to have and to hold to my said brother Ralph, his heirs and assigns for ever. I give to my brother Thomas Lisle my lease of Elford, etc. Executor : My brother Thomas Lisle. (Chan. Proceedings 1714-1758, No. 1005, Bacon v. Lisle).

1723, 26 Aug. Will of Ralph Lisle of Hazon : I bequeath to my brother Thomas Lisle my messuages, lands and tenements in Hazon or elsewhere and all other my lands, tythes, tenements and estate in the county of Northumberland to hold to him and his heirs for ever. Executor : my brother Thomas Lisle. Witnesses : Francis Forster, John Forster John Hope. (Chan. Proceedings, 1714-1758, no. 1005, Bacon v. Lisle).

(The father of the brothers is not mentioned in the wills, which are here given almost verbatim).

<sup>2</sup> 1724, August 11, Mr. Ralph Lisle, lieutenant, died—*Morpeth Register*.

<sup>3</sup> 1724, Rosamond, daughter of Mr. Ralph Lisle, born 11 September, baptized 8 October—*Morpeth Register*.

extitit provisum in forma qua pro pauperibus clericis beneficiandis sedes apostolica scribere consuevit. Attendens ut asseruit vicariam ecclesie de Biwell Petri dictae diocesis fuisse et esse vacantem et ad presentacionem dictorum religiosorum spectantem asseruit palam et publice ac eiam protestans fuit quod dictam vicariam acceptare non intendit nec vult virtute gracie supradicte set omni acceptacioni eiusdem renunciavit atque cessit nomine domini sui supradicti. Protestans tamen quod cum aliud beneficium quod ad presentacionem dictorum religiosorum spectare dinoscitur et sub ipsis gratia cadere poterit in eventu vacaverit si visum fuerit expediens domino suo supradicto et sibi ipsius nomine illud acceptare intendit virtute gracie sue superadicta pro loco et tempore oportunis. Acta sunt hec sub anno [etc.]. Presentibus discretis viris magistro Hugone de Tesdale reverendi viri domini Archidiaconi Northumbr' offic' et domino Johanne de Sculthorp rectore ecclesie de Misen\* Ebor' dioc' testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis constabat de interlineare in verbo illud ante sigillum mei appositionem.

Written by John, clerk of Thomas de Hakthorp.

Endorsed '1348, Instrumentum de protestacione cujusdam per papam ad beneficium, etc.'—*Locellus* xxxvii, no. 82..

The following extracts from the *Newcastle Courant* and *Journal* have been forwarded by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president (continued from p. 172) :—

To be sold a copyhold estate in the township of Newton Cap, of about 85 acres. Apply Mr. Wm. Smith, butcher, Newcastle, the owner. *Courant*, 11 June, 1774.

To be sold, an estate at Kingswood, parish of Haltwhistle, 119 acres. Apply to Mr. Surtees of Newbiggin near Hexham; Mr. Philip Gibson, attorney at law, Newcastle. All persons to whom Mr. Wilson of Kingswood stands indebted to send a particular of their demands to the said Mr. Surtees or Mr. Gibson. *Ibid.*, 18 June, 1774.

Theophilus Dunn, at the Scotch Arms in Morpeth, begs leave to acquaint the nobility, gentry, and others travelling that road, that he has fitted up the said inn in the most commodious manner, &c. *Ibid.*, 25 June, 1774.

To be sold a freehold estate at Durham Field, in the parish of Shotley, 123 acres. Apply to Mr. Robert Vazio of Hexham. *Ibid.*, 2 July, 1774.

To be sold a freehold estate at Ancroft Greens, with stone mansion house and 172 acres of land. Mr. Adam Sibbet of Shoreswood or Mr. Edward Sibbet of Ancroft Greens will show the premises. Apply to Mr. Clement Yelloly, of Detchant, or Mr. Adams, attorney, in Alnwick. *Ibid.*, 9 July, 1774.

Newcastle, August 18, 1774. Anthony Nichole, wharfinger, successor to the late John Graham, begs leave to solicit the favours of the public and his late masters' friends in that business, having the support of many of the principals interested in the trade to London and other ports, &c., &c. *Journal*, 27 August, 1774.

To be sold the manor of Ponteland with Lance Jones's farm, 100 acres; George Lumsden's farm, 107 acres; Edward Charlton's farm, 21 acres; John Potts's farm, 136 acres; Gil. Cargey's farm, 316 acres; J. & T. Lumsden's farm, 537 acres; Wm. Lumsden's farm, 573 acres, &c., &c. *Ibid.*

Mr. Alfred Brewis points out that the year 1674 in *Proceedings*, 3 ser., II, plate facing page 204, is not the date of the uniform of the Fifth Foot but the year in which the regiment was raised.

\* Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A., informs me that this is Misson, near Bawtry, Notts, in the ancient diocese of York.—ED.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 17.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 30th August 1916, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair.

The ordinary routine business having been disposed of, the following books, &c., received since the July meeting were placed on the table:—*Presents*, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. T. Porteus:—(1) Howard's 'Old Houses in Oxford' (overprint from the *Proceedings* of the Oxford Archaeological Society); (2) Bankruptcy proceedings—four parchment documents—against (a) Edward Appleby, late of North Shields, 'porter merchant, dealer and chapman,' 31st August, 26 Geo. III [1785], and (b) commission of same date, signed by lord Thurlow; and (c) Jacob Bell of Low Lights, North Shields, ship builder, 14th December, 27 Geo. III; and (d) commission of same date also signed by lord Thurlow.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society:—Their *Journal*, part 93. From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—*Transactions*, 4 ser., v, ii.

From the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society:—*Transactions*. XXXVIII.

From the Royal Irish Academy:—*Proceedings*, section c., xxxiii, nos. 1–5.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 6 ser., xvi, iii.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. (Bureau of American Ethnology):—*Bulletin*, no. 62.

*Purchases* :—

Record Series, 1–xxxiv (Yorkshire Archaeological Society); *The Museums Journal*, xvi, no. 3; *Jahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts*, xxx, iv; and *Mitteilungen*, part xxx; and *Notes and Queries* for August.

*DONATION*: for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. A. P. Bolland:—A rubbing, made by himself in April 1903, of the name ANDRA BARTON, carved on a sandstone rock which lies off the Northumbrian coast in Embleton bay and known as 'Andra Barton stone.' It is generally covered with water, but owing to exceptional tides it was bare when he took the opportunity of making the rubbing. 'The Andra Barton in question is the celebrated Andrew Barton who was a famous Scottish naval commander and freebooter in the time of James IV, of Scotland, and who was killed on the 2nd August, 1511' (See *Dictionary of National Biography*, III). The illustration on the plate facing p. 218 is a reproduction of the rubbing.

## EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. Oswin J. Charlton, the celebrated 'Charlton Spur,' the subject of the well known Northumbrian tradition, 'that when the larder was empty a dish was placed on the table, and when the cover was raised if there was nothing on the dish but the spur, it was a sign that another foray had to be made upon the neighbours. The tradition has been mentioned by Sir Walter Scott and other authors.'

Mr. Charlton said 'that the spur had last been shown at a meeting in March, 1891, and in the intervening quarter of a century many members had joined the society who had never seen it, so he had obtained permission from the present owner, his cousin, Capt. W. H. Charlton of Hesleyside, to exhibit it that night. The spur was fully described in these *Proceedings*, 2 ser., v, p. 14, but he might say that the date of it was almost certainly 1580–1600.

Mr. Charlton hoped that, as only a somewhat rough woodcut of the spur had as yet appeared in the *Proceedings*, a plate of it from a photograph might be published.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Charlton by acclamation.

## THOMAS WHITE OF WOODLANDS, ARBORICULTURIST.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson read the following paper :—

"At this time, when the word reafforestation is on the lips of every landowner, it may not be unprofitable to recall the memory of one, who, in the eighteenth century, made some name for himself, especially in the county of Durham, as a planter of trees. .

Thomas White, generally described as of Woodlands, in the parish of Lanchester, was born *circa* 1736, but neither the place of his nativity nor that of his education has been ascertained. The Rev. William Greenwell has the tradition that, in early manhood, he was a landscape gardener in Dublin. It was at Tickhill, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, that his eldest son was born, *circa* 1764, and he was described as of West Retford in Nottinghamshire in 1773, when he purchased land at Butsfield. He seems to have continued to reside at Retford until about the year 1786.

By an Act of Parliament, obtained in 1773, the very extensive wastes in, and belonging to, the parish of Lanchester, comprising over 16,000 acres, were enclosed and divided between the bishop of Durham, as lord, and the free and copyhold tenants of the manor. In order to defray the charges of procuring the act, and for the purpose of administering it, the commissioners appointed to carry the act into execution were empowered to sell various parcels. Of these Thomas White became a principal purchaser.<sup>1</sup> The sterile and poverty stricken nature of the ground, when in its original state, may be imagined, when it is stated that for the fee simple of 227 acres, 3 roods and 24 perches, tithe free, White paid no more than 260*l.* For another parcel, comprising 300 acres, sold by the commissioners 'to provide a special fund for indemnifying such damage as owners of allotments might sustain by the working of mines belonging to the see of Durham,' he covenanted for himself and his heirs, to pay a perpetual rent-charge of 30*l.* per annum, or two shillings per acre. The last named parcel was sold under the authority of a second Act of Parliament, obtained 19 George III, for the cost of procuring which Thomas White undertook to pay.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Granger, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Durham*, London, 1794; Bailey, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Durham*, London, 1813.



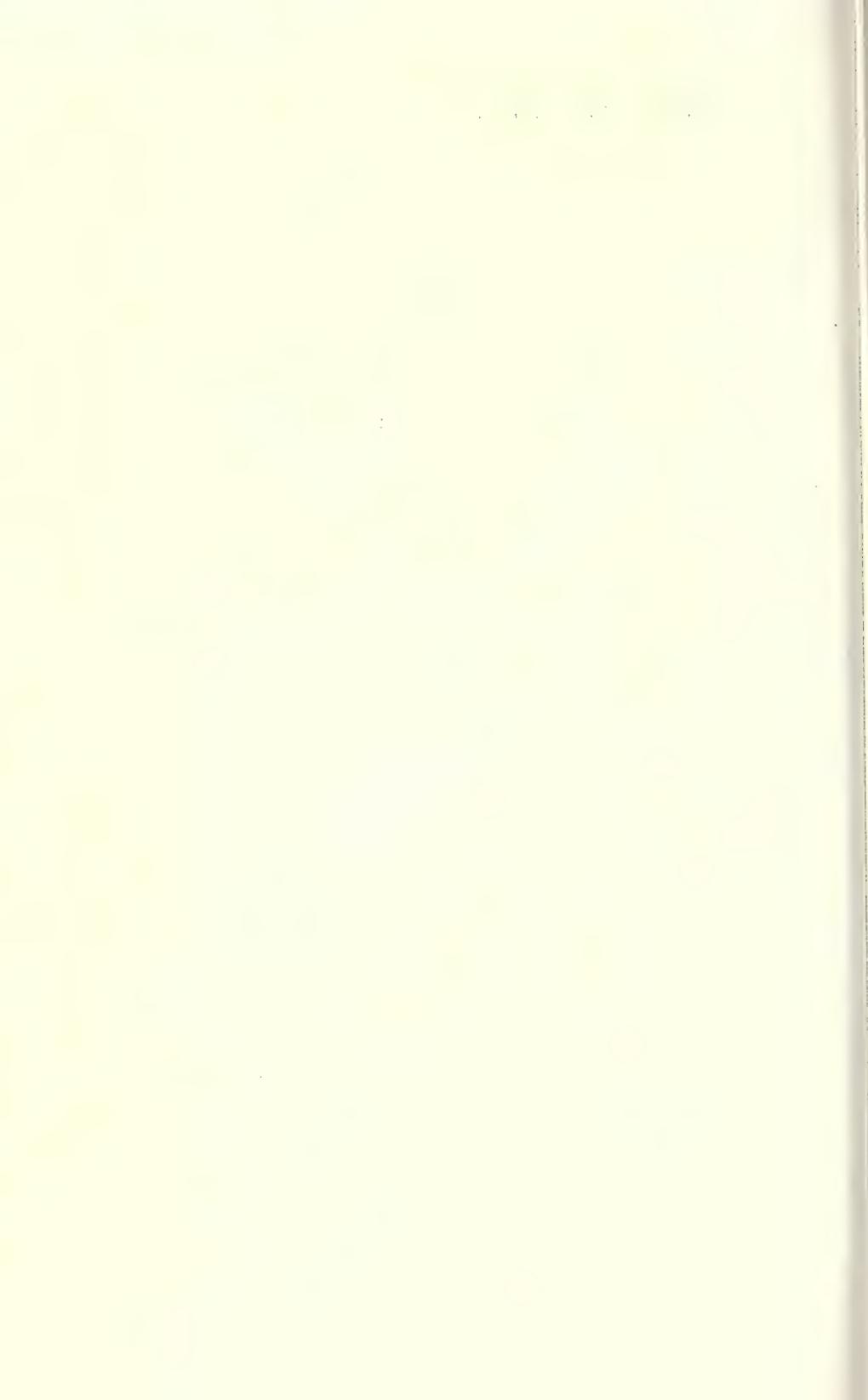
'ANDRA BARTON SPUR,' EMBLETON BAY (see page 217).

From a rubbing by Mr. Bolland.



'THE CHARLTON SPUR' (see opposite page).

From a photograph by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.



Thomas White, writing from Retford on the 31st January 1786, communicated to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, an account of what he had done up to that time for the improvement of his property :—

As I had long entertained a favourable idea, founded upon observation and experience, of the great profits, as well as national utility of planting; and being determined to go upon a large scale, both for the important article of shelter, as well as for the great saving in point of fencing; my plan being to plant a thousand acres, I spent some time in looking out for a proper subject . . . I was at length happy enough to find a subject that promised all those advantages, the quantity of acres excepted . . . The ground, . . . whilst in a state of nature, was covered over with ling, fern, broom and bad grass, and rushes in the wet places ; the high parts of it very bad land, of a channelly quality, and not many inches from a grit-stone rock ; lower down the hills, the land is of better quality, affording a tolerable depth of soil, but was then very cold and swampy, for want of draining . . . I then began to plant [in 1776], making choice of the autumn, for the high and barren parts ; and the spring for the lower and deeper land. On the former subject, I chiefly confined myself to the planting the hardy natives of mountainous countries, such as the larch, pine and fir kind, birch, geentree, and mountain-ash, with some others, all which, for the sake of shelter, I planted at two feet asunder. Upon the lower and more fertile ground . . . I planted trees of a more permanent growth, most of which would produce a new succession from the root after cutting, such as the oak, ash, elm, sycamore, beech, and western plane ; and in the moist ground, the alder, poplar, and Norfolk willow. These trees were planted at proper distances, to make a timber wood, and in the intermediate spaces, by way of shelter as well as profit, all the mountain kinds, as above mentioned, were introduced. . . Out of 527 acres, my small farm included, there is not a yard square of my whole ground but what is occupied by some useful or ornamental plant ; there having been planted and replanted above four million of trees.<sup>2</sup>

From the above named society<sup>3</sup> White received :—

In 1778 a gold medal for planting	10,400 Lombardy poplars..
Do. do. do.	13,000 larch.
Do. do. do.	100,000 Scotch fir.
Do. do. do.	15,000 spruce.
Do. do. do.	3,000 silver fir.
Do. do. do.	2 acres and 2 rods with occidental plane.
In 1779 do. do.	7,000 Norfolk willow.
Do. do. do.	35 acres with ash.
In 1786 do. do.	(in the year 1784) 10,000 English elm.
In 1787 do. do.	(in the year 1785) 37,230 alders.
In 1788 a silver medal	do. 50,000 oaks.

The planting began in the year 1776.

In addition to his plantations, White built himself a good dwelling house, to which he added gardens and orchards, dug fishponds, or small lakes, fed by bringing again into use an ancient Roman aqueduct, and established a small home-farm. To this property, which for Poor Law purposes was included in the township of Butsfield, he gave the name of Woodlands, reminiscent of a place of that name near Lucan, in county Dublin, belonging to an Irish family of White perhaps known to him in his youth. In this outlay White did indeed 'cast his bread on the waters' to 'find it after many days,' for Mr. Greenwell has been told that from the annual fall of timber his heirs received an income of 1,500*l.* per annum.

<sup>2</sup> *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce*, v, pp. 5-36.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, vol. ii, pp. 2, 3, 4, 11 ; iv, pp. 3-5, 231 ; v, pp. 225 ; vi, pp. 214

The Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, resided at Lanchester in the years 1804, 1805 and 1806; at the first as a school-master, and subsequently as curate of the chapelries of Esh and Satley. While there he composed some poems which were printed in 1807, by his friends, D. Akenhead and Sons. The volume, which is dedicated 'To T. White, senior, and W. T. Greenwell, esquires,' contains a poem, in blank verse, on the Roman station of *Longovicum*, then belonging to Mr. William Thomas Greenwell of Ford, and another poem entitled 'Woodlands.' In the latter the poet sings the charms of a place where not thirty years before

Nothing but heath, agrostis, hardy plant,  
And rush, delighting in the foulest swamps,  
Covered the spot, which now employs my song.  
It was a dreary scene, when oft at night  
Th' unsteady glare, that mocks the traveller's eye  
Shot gleaming round. . . . .

But—

Spread, like a mantle, o'er yon sloping hills  
The forest now appears . . . . .  
                                the sapling oak  
Unfolds his princely honors; and the lime  
Weds his young branches to the shady beech.  
Clust'ring and dark, the Caledonian fir  
Puts on a brighter hue. The lofty spruce,  
That on Norwegian hills, by twilight seems  
A sable pyramid of dizzy height,  
Extends the branches of his gradual wheels,  
And throws his length'ning spears into the sky,  
The larch, fair native of the towering heights  
Whence storm fed Po . . . . .  
                                comes to kiss the blooming flowers  
Of Parma's pastures . . . . .  
'Tis luxury now the deeply shaded aisles  
Of spruce to tread; . . . . .  
See! from the heaving bosom of that grove,  
How modestly the mansion raises up  
Its roof of sober blue . . . . .  
Deep in th' unruffled bosom of the lake  
In simple elegance the front is seen;  
                                o'erhung  
With loftier trees, the rural buildings throw  
Their sunny roofs, impendent o'er the sky.

In a business capacity White was in the habit of taking contracts for planting, at the first at the rate of 4*l.* per acre; afterwards, owing to the advance in price of labour, at 6*l.* per acre. In 1788 and 1789 he planted, for Mr. Richard Slater Milnes, 225 acres at Foyston, in Yorkshire, with 200,000 larch and 20,000 English elm.<sup>4</sup> In general he favoured mixed plantations, tho' on swampy and rocky land, like his own at Butsfield, or Woodlands, he chose larch and fir.

Thomas White I was buried at Lanchester on the 30th July 1811; his age, as given in the register of burials of that parish, being 75 years.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. viii, pp. 10-12.

<sup>5</sup> His will has not been found in the Probate Registry at Durham.

In the *Newcastle Courant* of the 3rd August there is an appreciation of his character:—

Died, much lamented, on the 27th inst. Thomas White, esq., of Woodlands, in the county of Durham, designer of grounds, whose exquisite taste and skill in his profession, and convivial and pleasing manners, will long be remembered by his numerous friends and employers; and his beautiful residence, formed by his industrious hand from a bed of heath, will be a lasting testimony of his enterprizing and persevering spirit; for the planting of which the Society of Arts and Sciences presented him with nine gold and two silver medals; and part of a larch tree, the produce thereof, at his particular request, was converted into his coffin.

He left (perhaps with other) issue a son also named Thomas, and two daughters; Anne, who died on the 12th January 1813, aged 44, and Eleanor, who was married at Lanchester on the 24th April 1810 to Charles Mason White, sometime of H.M.S. Excellent, but, at that time, residing in the city of Durham.

Thomas White II, who, as has been already mentioned, was born at Tickhill about the year 1764, was associated with his father in business. Amongst other woods that he planted was that of Lindertis in Angus.<sup>6</sup> He married, at Lanchester, on the 22nd July 1799, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Surtees of Cronywell, who resided at Upper-houses in the parish of Lanchester, by his wife Anne, daughter of William Greenwell of Ford. After his marriage he seems to have continued to make his home with his father, and at Woodlands his children were born.

Two years after his father's death, in a letter dated 10th September 1813, he gave an account to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, of the method adopted by his late father for the management and thinning out of his woods. On the 25th May of the same year he received the society's lesser gold medal for his successful experiments in the substitution of larch bark for that of oak in the tanning of leather.<sup>7</sup>

Thomas White II died on the 7th September 1836, aged 72, and was buried at Lanchester, near his wife, who had died 9th September 1829.

15th August 1836. Will of Thomas White of Woodlands, in the parish of Lanchester, esq. I give to my eldest daughter, Anne White, my silver tea urn, coffee pot, tea pot, three waiters, two sugar basins, butter boats, large castors, [forks, spoons, &c.] and all my gold and silver medals. It is my will and desire that none of the above mentioned articles shall be melted down or in any way altered or disposed of out of my family. I give my household goods and furniture at Woodlands to my eldest son, Thomas White, clerk, for his own use and benefit.

I charge my lands of Woodlands and elsewhere in the county of Durham with the payment of 100*l.* to my son, John Surtees White, also to raise 1300*l.*, the interest on which is to be paid weekly to my youngest son, Edward White, during his life, and after his death I give the said sum of 1300*l.* to my sons, Thomas and Robert White, and to my daughters, Anne White and Mary Wilkinson.

I give the residue of my real and personal estate to be divided into nine parts, or shares, viz.:—to my son, Thomas White, three-ninths parts; to my daughter, Anne White, three-ninths parts; to my daughter, Mary Wilkinson, wife of Octavius Robert Wilkinson, of Eaton Socon, in the county of Bedford, two-ninths parts; and to my son, Robert White, one-ninth part. Executors:—My son, Thomas White, the said Octavius Robert Wilkinson, of Eaton Socon, gentleman, and John Greenwell, of Broomshields, esquire.

Proved at Durham, September 1836, by the three executors. Personal property sworn under 2000*l.*

<sup>6</sup> *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce*, vol. xxxi, pp. 91–105.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 22, 81–105.

- Thomas White II left issue four sons and two daughters, viz.:—
- i. Thomas White III, born 4th February, baptized 23rd October 1802, scholar of Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1825, ordained deacon by the archbishop of York, 1827, and priest by the bishop of Lichfield in 1829. He was residing at the time of his marriage at Ashby, in the parish of Bottesford, Lincolnshire, and in 1836 at Copt hill, in the parish of Stanhope. He was perpetual curate of Kirk Hammerton in 1845, and was presented in 1855 to the rectory of Cawthorpe, in the diocese of Ripon, which benefice he seems to have continued to hold down to 1881. He married, firstly, at Lanchester, 25th June 1834, Miss Anne Elizabeth Molesworth, who died 17th February 1866, aged 62, by whom he had issue<sup>8</sup>; and secondly, his kinswoman, Jane, widow of Michael Darling, and daughter of Edward Searle of Colchester, by his wife Anne, daughter of Alan Greenwell of Ford. The Rev. Thomas White is stated to have died at Doncaster in 1896.
  - ii. Robert White, born 29th June 1805, baptized 23rd January 1806, an architect in the city of Durham, named in his father's will, afterwards went to Australia.
  - iii. John Surtees White, born 18th October 1806, baptized 15th September 1807, an attorney in the city of Durham, was residing in Gilesgate, when on the 25th June 1834 he married, at Lanchester (on the same day as his brother's marriage), Sarah Bowlby, third daughter of John Bowlby, registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. He subsequently emigrated to Australia, where descendants of the marriage are said to be still living.
  - iv. Edward White, born 1st June, baptized 13th June 1809, was a sailor in the merchant service, whom Dr. Greenwell well remembers 'mounting his horse and tumbling off on the other side of the horse.'
  - i. Anne, born 15th, baptized 28th December 1800, to whom her father gave his gold medals and his plate, at one time resided at Durham, and died unmarried.
  - ii. May, born 4th May, baptized 28th December 1803, was married 20th October 1830 to Octavius Robert Wilkinson, a solicitor, then of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, afterwards of Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, brother of Mr. George Hutton Wilkinson, of Harperley Park.

After passing through the hands of Mr. John Smith and Mr. Jonathan Richardson, Woodlands was purchased in 1872 by Mr. W. B. Van Haansbergen, who has added to the property very considerably by purchase.

Mr. Nicholas Temperley, who is a member of the Council of the Royal English Arboricultural Society, said 'that at the present time the nation, by reason of the world-war, is finding its great want of commercial timber, and there is a very apparent necessity for a large increase in the area of land to be planted with trees. It is very appropriate that we should be now listening to this description of the extensive scheme of afforestation by an early pioneer in that work in a remote part of the county of Durham. It would be exceedingly interesting and useful to know the after-history of the plantings of Mr. White, how the various species succeeded, and what sort of financial and other results were obtained. Some of the many kinds of trees Mr. White planted, such

<sup>8</sup> The well informed writer of an article in the *Consett Guardian*, of December 19th, 1902, lent me by Mr. Welford, states that the Rev. Thomas White had issue by his first marriage four sons and one daughter, viz.:—Thomas, who died in North America; Charles, Robert and Gilbert, who emigrated to New Zealand; and Mrs. Robinson of Hunstanton, Norfolk.

as the occidental plane, were hardly likely to produce much useful timber in our northern latitudes. If information could be obtained from the present owners of the estate on these points, it would be useful in making new schemes of planting to-day. This matter of afforestation has been advocated for Great Britain for several years. Some steps have been taken by the establishment of forestry schools and demonstration areas for the training of scientific and practical foresters; advisory officers have been appointed to assist private owners with advice, but the great work of afforestation has yet to be undertaken. A lesson may be found in Mr. White's early efforts in arboriculture that may stimulate us to-day to do our duty promptly, vigorously and wisely.'

Mr. W. W. Gibson remarked that it might interest Mr. Temperley and others to learn that on the Woodlands estate there is now a large acreage planted, though he could not say how much of the modern planted area represents the same area as was planted by Thomas White. A good deal of the land now planted is fit for nothing else, so that here at any rate the land is being put to the best possible use.

#### FURTHER NOTES ON SEAHAM CHURCH.

Mr. Joseph Oswald read the following: 'The plaster has now been removed from the walls, and this has disclosed the existence of a stoup on the east side of the south door into the church, and another on the east side of the door opposite to it, now leading into the vestry; also a piscina in the south wall of the nave, about four feet west of the chancel arch. The latter, of which the springing courses are now uncovered, has been of two chamfered orders, with curved stops, and a hood mould stopped by a carved head. The north wall is clearly of two periods; the lower part is inferior in quality to the upper part, being of irregular unlevel courses; where the change of masonry takes place there is a course of large stones. A modern fireplace was discovered in the north wall of the chancel under the eastern window on that side, just outside of present altar rail. The east wall is of different date from the north and south walls and imperfectly bonded with them; there are bad rents at both angles owing to the east wall going over to the east. The basin of the piscina, illustrated on plate facing p. 34 and on p. 35 of this volume, can now be seen to have been made out of the top stone of a door or window jamb having carved angle capital and impost moulding. The latter has been chiselled off, except where it has been altered so as to form the projecting lip of the basin. When the photograph opposite p. 34 was taken the plaster had not been removed sufficiently to reveal this.'

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Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Oswald were thanked for their communications.

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#### MISCELLANEA.

##### COLLAR OF SS (see pages 204-207).

Mr. F. Crossley of Chester, who kindly allowed eight of his fine photographs of effigies to be reproduced, and who contributed materially to the list printed on pages 206-207, has, with Mr. Oswald and Mr. Ray, since favoured the editor with the following additions to it:—

Ash, Kent. Sir John Goshall, *temp.* Ed. III.

Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolk. Sir Edward Thorpe, 1418.

Baginton, Warwickshire. Sir William and lady Bagot, 1407.

Brington, Northants. Penelope, lady Spencer, 1667.

Bromham, Wilts. Sir Roger Tonchet, 1457.

Bury St. Edmunds. John Baret,<sup>1</sup> 146—.  
 Canterbury Cathedral. Queen Joan of Navarre.  
 Croft, Yorks. Around two coats of arms of the Clervaux family are collars of SS.  
 Deane, Northants. Sir Robert Brudenel, chief justice,<sup>2</sup> 1531.  
 Digswell, Herts. Sir Thomas Peryent and his wife, 1415.  
 Dorchester, Oxon. Sir John Drayton, 1411.  
 Dunster, Somerset. Sir John de Mohun.  
 Fawsley, Northants. Sir Richard Knightley, 1537.  
 Great Addington, Northants. Sir Harvey Vere, 1516.  
 Green's Norton. Sir Thomas Greene, 1457, and Philippa Greene.  
 Gunby, Lincolnshire. Sir Thomas Massingberde, 1405.  
 Hackington St. Stephen's, Kent. Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer.  
 Horton, Northants. William, lord Parr, 1546.  
 Little Castreton, Rutland. Sir Thomas Burton, 1382.  
 Little Horkley, Essex. Sir Thomas Swynborne, 1413.  
 Marholm, Northants. Sir John de Wittelbury, c. 1410.  
 Methley, Yorks. Sir Robert Waterton and wife.  
 Porlock, Somerset. John, 4th baron Harrington of Aldingham, 1417.  
 Salisbury. (1) Robert, lord Hungerford, c. 1459; (2) Thomas, lord Hungerford, c. 1459  
     (3) Sir John Cheney, 1509.  
 Sawbridgeworth, Herts. John Leventhorpe, 1433.  
 Southampton St. Nicholas's. Sir Richard Lyster, chief justice, 1554.  
 Teynham. John Frogenhall, 1444 (?) (brass).  
 Thanet St. Laurence. Nicholas Manston.  
 Upton, Northants. Sir Richard Knightley, 1537, and Jane Knightley, *post* 1537.  
 Wetheral, Cumberland. Sir Richard Salkeld, 1501.  
 Yatton, Somerset. A judge (? Sir Richard Newton, 1449).

Mr. Hartshorne (in *Arch. Journal*), after mentioning the various supposed meanings of SS, says "there is a good deal to be said in favour of 'seneschallus.' In support of 'Sanctus' there is also something to be urged, for church vestments were not unfrequently powdered with S's for 'Sanctus.'" He quotes as the earliest recorded description of the collar, the wardrobe account of Henry of Lancaster (1391–2), and mentions the regulations for its use in 2 Henry IV, and that it was frequently conferred on foreign envoys.

Dr. R. B. Hepple, of South Shields, states that Mr. Inderwick, in *The King's Peace*, has 'five or six pages devoted to the subject. He (Inderwick) recounts several possible and more or less probable theories of its origin. All seem to agree that it was first used by John of Gaunt. 'Admitting this,' Mr. Hepple continues, 'I suggest that the embroidered SS represents the word 'serviens,' the initial and final letters being 'S.' There is a decided psychological probability. John of Gaunt's brother,

<sup>1</sup> In his will he mentioned, as a bequest, 'my collar of the king's livery' (*N & Q.*, 1 ser. II, 475). The collar of SS is referred to *Ibid.*, 1 ser., II, 89, 110, 140, 171, 194, 248, 280, 329, 362, 393, 475; III, 42; IV, 147, 230, 236, 345, 456; V, 16, 38, 81, 182, 207, 255; VI, 182, 352; VII, 297, 584; VIII, 398; X, 357. 2 ser. XI, 438; XII, 35. 4 ser., II, 485; IV, 527; IX, 527; X, 93, 280. 6 ser., II, 225; III, 86, 231, 9 ser., VI, 149. See also *Gent. Mag.*, XVII and XVIII (1842).

On 3rd November Christopher Tyldesleigh, goldsmith of London, was paid 385*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 'for a collar of gold *operato cum hoc verbo Soueignez et litteris de S et X*', &c., delivered to the king at Winchester—*Rot. Exitus*, Mich. 8 Henry IV [1406]. In her will of 26th August, 1463 (30 Surt. Soc. publ., 258), Eufemia Langton gave 'altari B. Mariae Virginis infra cimeterium ecclesiae parochialis de Schirburn in Elmet . . . unum coler de S deauratis in parte argenti et in parte auri.'

The chief judges of the Courts of King's bench, Common pleas, and Exchequer wore the collar of SS.

the Black Prince, adopted the motto ' Ich dien,' ' I serve.' Is it not likely then that John should adopt the Latin participle representing the actual principle of service ? Also a fitting emblem for kings and their chief servants (officials) in later times ; for it was clearly attached to the holders of certain offices.'

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#### BATH EPITAPHS.

The following are additional epitaphs from churches near Bath relating to natives of Northumberland and Durham, collected by Mr. J. C. Hodgson (continued from p. 190) :—

#### IN BATHAMPTON CHURCH.

Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Denison, widow of the late Thomas Denison of Leeds, in the county of York, esq., who died at Bath, 2nd of November 1815, aged 82 years, and was buried in the adjacent church yard. Deprived of sight, suffering for nearly . . . . years, she in a high degree exhibited the cheerful fortitude and pious resignation of the true christian.

She was the only surviving child and sole heiress of Langdale Sunderland, collector of H.M. Customs, Newcastle, descended from the ancient Yorkshire family of Sunderland of Sunderland, by his first wife, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Burdon, and daughter of Henry Forster of Cleadon, co. Durham. She was married December 21st 1756, at St. John's church, Newcastle, to Thomas Denison, by whom she had, with other issue, a son, Robert Denison of Kilnwick Percy.

#### AT BATHWICK ST. JOHN'S.

To the memory of Ellen, the wife of Richard Pemberton, esq., of the Barnes, in the county of Durham, who died 21st September 1837. Also of her father, Capt. Robert Jump, R.N., who died 23rd . . . 1837, aged 77.

Richard Pemberton, third son of Richard Pemberton of Barnes in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, born 4th April 1782, married 4th November 1830, Ellen, eldest daughter of Captain Robert Jump, and had issue.

#### IN WALCOT CHURCH, BATH.

In memory of Anne Liddell, daughter of Sir Henry G. Liddell, bart., late of Ravensworth Castle, co. Durham. She died April 1st, MDCCXLIII, aged LXV years ; and of Charlotte Amelia Liddell, youngest daughter of Sir H. G. Liddell; she died Aug. 3rd, MDCCCL, aged LXI years.

These ladies were the unmarried daughters of Sir Henry George Liddell of Ravensworth, sixth baronet, who died in 1791, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Steele of Chichester.

In memory of General Robert Donkin, a native of Morpeth, in Northumberland, who died March 6th, 1821, aged 94 years. *Caroline vidua moerens posuit.*

Robert Donkin, son of Aynsley Donkin of Morpeth, attorney, was born March 19th, and was baptized there April 6th, 1727. Entering the army in 1746 he served successively at Belle Isle, in Flanders under General Wolfe ; was aide-de-camp and secretary of General Rufane ; as major of 44th regiment he served in America from 1775 to 1783. He married, in 1772, Mary, daughter of the Rev. Emanuel Collins and grand-daughter of Major Samuel Collins of Chew Magna, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters. His son, Sir Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B., colonel 11th foot, and subsequently a major general, sometime acting governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and successively M.P. for Berwick and Sandwich, died May 1st, 1841, leaving issue. Sir Rufane Donkin's Talavera medal was sold at Chichester in 1901 for 95 guineas (*cf. Times*, 12th December, 1901). Miss Mary Russel Mitford, in a letter dated July 17th, 1818, remarks that old General Donkin had managed to outlive the ' year and a day ' required to qualify his widow for her pension, and supposes he may ' die as soon as he please.'

Sacred to the memory of Mary, the first wife of Robert Donkin, esq. (a general in His Majesty's service), and daughter of the Revd. Emanuel Collins, A.M., who departed this life Dec. 16th, 1815, aged 70 years.

IN WESTON CHURCH.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Charles Bigge, of Benton House in the county of Northumberland, esq., who departed this life October 10th, 1794, aged 57 years.

In memory of Charlotte Eleanor Bigge, daughter of Thomas Charles Bigge, of Benton House, in the county of Northumberland, esq., who died at Clifton, 27th June 1800, aged 19 years.

In memory of Mary Anne Bigge, daughter of Thomas Charles Bigge, of Benton House in the county of Northumberland, esq., who died at Clifton, June 9th, 1805, aged 27 years.

Thomas Charles Bigge, of Long Benton, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he matriculated 31st March 1757, aged 18; high sheriff of Northumberland, 1771; married 6th Nov. 1772, at St. Andrew's church, Newcastle, Jemima, daughter of William Ord of Fenham, by whom he had, with other issue, the two daughters named in the text.

DENIS GRENVILLE, DEAN OF DURHAM. 1684-1703.

The following is the letter *in extenso* referred to on page 164:

Ever Hon'd and Rev'd Sir,

Easington, Nov'r 4th, 1682.

I know that it will bee as difficult a Thing to give a Prudential Account to the world, as it will bee to satisfye mine own Conscience, if I should wave any Proposal that you shall make mee in soe friendly and Christian a manner, as you have done in this Dispute betwixt Dr. Davies and myself. Wherefore, tho' I had resolved ag'st any further Reference, since Dr. Davies hath chosen the Law for his Refuge (being firmly persuaded that I can honestly and prudently Defend myself against the Dr's utmost assaults, all the Guilt of any Scandal that might Ensue lying wholy at his Door) yet I shall bee Counsellec by you to Referre this Buisnesse again, if you shall presse mee therunto after the serious Considerac'on of this Letter, and obliging mee by an Answer to this following Quæry:—Namely: Whether a Man bee bound to keep his word (or p'forme a rash Contract, tho' it bee under Hand and Seal) to his owne Ruine. That it is of indispensable obligac'on to keep ones word to his own Hindrance, I never doubted, and I think I have given a Notorious Evidence to the world of my tender Regard to any obligac'ons Dr. Davies could pretend to, by letting him receive for several years, about<sup>1</sup> three hundred and fifty pound a year out of my Revenue (and after such a Separac'on from him, when hee could not bee much more serviceable to mee than another Man) til I and my wife were Reduced to live on two hundred pound a Year, and constrained to let out a great Part of my Revenue in Annuities and Rent Charges at 20 p. cent., from w'ch I am not yet clear. But to perform for ever a Contract, w'ch was in itself certainly unjustifiable, and not fit to bee made, because it obliged mee to more than it became a wise Man to give, or good Man to receive, I am not yet Convinc'd. Sir, in Reality the Contract is of such a Nature, and tends soe far towards my Ruine, that without some such great Addic'tions to my Revenue, as I neither Deserve, nor Desire, it would Incapacitate mee for ever to come out of Debt. And if the Dr. would have been Contented to have stayd, til some such extraordinary Providence had Inabled mee to p'forme my rash Ingagem't or have put mee out of Debt, (w'ch surely methinks after his Receipt of near four thousand pound from a Friend plunged over Head and Ears in Debt, hee might have done) we had never Quarrelled.

Sir, I have a great Deal to say for myself (not notwithstanding all ill Appearances) and do not doubt at all, but to Convince you, or any wise, and Unbiassed p'son that could attend the Examinc'on of this Affair, and hear a History of twenty years standing, concerning o'r Friend'pp and Acquaintance, that my Defence is honest and X'tian, and that I could

<sup>1</sup> 250*l.* p. Annum for Salary from 68 to 74. 100*l.* p. annum Advantage in Renting my Revenue, for ye same time. [In margin.]

w'th more Reason and Conscience Require Dr. Davies to refund a thousand pound, than hee Demand one hundred more from mee. Certainly the Case is such, that if ever Man could honestly Defend himself against Hand and Seale, I can at this present. And I am persuaded that I can as Lawfully doe it, as I could sue a Man for my Purse, to whom I had, for fear, yielded it on the Highway. But that a Person occupied soe piously and publickly as you are (or indeed any other extraordinary Person qualifed to decide this extraordinary Affair) should be able to Allot soe much Time, as a just and Equitable Determinac'on betwixt us, will Require, I do despair of. And in good Truth here is the very Reason, why I am so backward to Consent to a Reference. The Buisenesse I fear will bee Hudled over, and never Examined to ye Bottome, and soe must Infallibly goe ag'st mee w'ch I am not yet able to bear, for it would break my Back a second Time. I can hardly find any Person here in this Country (where o'r Carriage to one another since Sixty two, is publickly known, and soe lesse Pains in Examinac'on requisite) that will afford so much Leisure, as to search it to the very Bottome, and Examine all Passages betwixt us, from fifty-nine to eighty-two, w'ch if a Referree does not doe, hee does doe nothing ; and if such a Person cannot bee Discovered here, hee will bee more difficultly found elsewhere. When the Buisenesse was Referred the other year, in this Country, to two Civilians, Mr. Cradock and Mr. Basire (who were as good friends to us both, and proper persons as could bee discovered among Lay-Men) it had quite Tyred out both them and ourselves, and yet was not attended unto, as such an affair of Importance ought to bee. Here is (as I suspect) the Ground (and for all my Suspic'ons concerning Dr. Davies I have reason) that the Dr. presseth so much for a Reference elsewhere. I am at a Lock, and Inveigled into soe Lamentable a State (whether by the Dr. or myself it Matters not) that unlesse the Prudence and Wariness and tender Regard of the Referrees to mee, bee as unparrelled as my Kindnesse has been to my once Bosome friend, tho' present Antagonist, it is a hundred to one but that it goes against mee. Whereas if it could bee fairly and Deliberatly examined (and soe to bee, this Affair among strangers, would Require some Years, unlesse they could soe attend to it, as to doe nothing else) by Judicious, Upright, and Unpartial Men, able to Discerne into the Natural Tempers and Complexions both of the Dr. and myself, and the Circumstances I was in, when I signed y't paper, it is a hundred to one but that it would goe for mee. But if it should bee Decided for mee, and the Dr. Disappointed of his expectac'ons, I am afraid of some very sad Consequence ; I mean, in plain English, that hee will not be able to beare it ; but that soe great a Disturbance to him, might cause him to Relapse into his old Distemper ; I mean a fit of Frenzy ; which to consider, and contribute thereto, would bee as great an Affliction to mee, as the Losse of my Cause, tho' that would bee to mee in some kind Insupportable. Soe far am I from being unchristianly Imbittered against the Dr., tho' Unhappily Ingaged, and necessitated to Defend myself against him. This last particular, I conceive not proper for his View, (but in that, and all Things, I shall submit to yo'r Judgm't) and indeed I would not willingly have menc'oned it to any body, but y't now I think it is necessary. This is not only my Fancy, but the Judgm't of sober Men in this Country, friends to the Dr., who observing him while hee was in these parts, imoderately bent upon a hasty Determinac'on, and observing him to walk, during his Stay here oftentimes in very Melancholy Postures, came to mee in private, and advised me to Comply w'th the Dr. upon that Account, least his Disappointm't might have the afores'd Effect. And really Sir, were I not Involved in a considerable Debt (wherein my kindnessse to Dr. Davies above all other Things had long detained mee) I had merely to prevent those fears, granted the Dr's Desires, tho' I thought them most unreasonable and highly imodest. But Sir, I have now soe deep a Sense of my great Sinne of having continued therein so long, notwithstanding I have been Possessor of for Twenty years together, a thousand pound a Year (w'ch is the greatest Crime, I blesse God y't the world can lay to my Charge) that I dread all Approaches thereunto, and do give as much Check as I can, to my Easy, and facile Nature, w'ch hath been one great Cause of all the Scandal I have given upon the former Account. Sir, if you could but come to a right understanding of all Intrigues betwixt us, and see my honest Heart, in Reference to Dr. Davies, you would, I am confident not only approve of what I have done, but advise mee in my present State, to a Non-Complyance w'th his Expectac'ons. In order whereunto

I am willing to take a Journey purposely to Cambridge, provided I can bee allowed a Year's Space before I doe the same ; and submit to an Interrogac'on by you, by virtue of yo'r Priestly Office, on my Knees ; and if Dr. Davies will doe the like and you bee pleased, for the Churches Sake, as well as o'res to take y't Trouble on you, it will bee the most Effectual way that I know of, by God's Blessing, to prevent the Scandal that may Insue from this unhappy Contest. We have both soe high a Venerac'on for you, that, after you have Qualifyed yourself, by Sifting into the Bottome of this Concerne, to direct and advise us what Course to steer, wee shall neither of us dare, I think, to oppose o'r Judgm'ts to yours. And the whole Buisenesse Sir will rest, I conceive, on the Veracity and Sincerity of ye Persons, whereof I think you as good a Judg as any in England. If all the Stresse bee laid upon the former Contract, tho' Signed w'th Hand and Seal (w'ch obligeth the Dr. and mee to a high Measure of Repentance) I must certainly bee greatly oppressed, who am, notwithstanding my great Revenue, more Indigent than Dr. Davies, being stil strugling with a considerable Debt, w'ch my open Handednesse to Dr. Davies more than any Man, hath Considerably Increased. In a word, if you knew mee, and my condic'on, you would in an extraordinary Manner pitty mee, and severely Censure Dr. Davies for Insnaring mee, or (if that expression bee too harsh) for suffering mee to Insnare myself, soe Lamentably, whilst hee was my only Guide both in Sp'r'lls and Temporals. Beseeching God not to lay this Sin to Dr. Davies's Charge, in Egregiously abusing the Power I gave him, over my Soul, as well as my Estate (or to Convince mee of mine if I am in the wrong). I subscribe myself,

Reverend and Dear Sir, Your most obedient and faithfull Humble Serv't  
Denis Grenville.

The following abstract in English by Mr. Craster, is from a Latin deed in Dr. Burman's collection :—

**MANORS OF BURTON, HILTON BACON AND ORMSIDE, WESTMORLAND.**

Deed-poll whereby Christopher Hilton of Burton, co. Westmorland, esqr., in pursuance of covenants contained in indentures made between the said Hilton of the one part and George Fletcher of Hutton Hall, co. Cumberland, bart., John Lowther of Sockbridge, co. Westmorland, bart., John Dalston of Accornbanke, and Launcleot Machell of Crackanthorpp, co. Westmorland, esqr<sup>s</sup>, of the other part, dated 10th January, 1660, 12 Charles II, grants to the said Fletcher, Lowther, Dalston and Machell his manor of Burton in Westmorland, the half of his manor of Hilton Bacon and his manor of Ormside, alias Ormshead magna in Westmorland, to hold to the uses expressed in the said indenture, and appoints John Crackanthorpp of Newbiggin and William Fairer of Warcopp, co. Westmorland, gent<sup>n</sup>, his attorneys to give seisin : dated 23rd Jan., 12 Charles II, 1660. Signed 'Christo. Hilton' seal wanting. Endorsed with names of witnesses, 'Ro. Hilton, Edw. Nevinson, John Thwaites, elder, John Thwaites, junr., William Fairer.'

The deed is further endorsed with a memorandum that on the 4th Feb. 1660, 12 Charles II, the said Crackanthorpp and Fairer, as attorneys of the said Hilton, entered into a close called the Horse Close, parcel of the manor of Burton, and into a parcel of land called the Flatts, parcel of the moiety of the manor of Hilton Bacon, and into the mansion-house of Ormside, and gave seisin of all the premises within mentioned to Reginald Steadman of Warcopp, co. Westmorland, yeoman, as attorney of the within named Fletcher, Lowther, Dalston and Machell, Witnesses, 'Edward Mowson, cl., Jo. Thwaites, elder, Leonard Smith, William Fell, Jo. Thwaites, younger.'

The knitting sheath presented by Mr. P. Brewis on 31st May 1916 (p.194), bears the inscription 'Eliz. Right, Tow Law, Sept. 22nd, 1868.'

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 18.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 27th September 1916, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. Nicholas Temperley, a member of the council, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted the following books, &c., received since the August meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. James Elliott :—*Documents relating to the Foundation and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Middleham*, by the Rev. W. Athill (Camden Soc. publ.).

From the Rev. G. V. Collier, F.S.A. :—Two old newspapers, *The Newcastle Chronicle* for 27th May and 3rd June 1769.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, LVIII.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal*, XLVI, i.

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, U.S.A. :—*Transactions*, XXI: ‘Rural Economy in New England at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.’

*Purchases* :—

*The Museums Journal*, XVI, no. 4.

*EXHIBITED* :—

By Miss S. A. Gibson :—A knitting needle holder of mahogany, 11 ins. long, with moulded ends, 2½ ins.

Miss Gibson was thanked.

## MISCELLANEA.

## COLLAR OF ‘ESSES’ (continued from p. 225).

Ingenious antiquaries at all times, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries, have given rein to their imaginations; for instance, in the cases of inclination of chancels,<sup>1</sup> low side windows and cross-legged effigies, amongst others. May not the collar of ‘esses’ be another instance, and after all turn out to be merely ornamental or artistic? Colour is given to this from the fact that the ‘esses’ are sometimes

<sup>1</sup>The deviation of the axis in the churches of the middle ages had no symbolic significance. It is met only when the choir has been rebuilt after the lapse of centuries. The direction of the east had been taken at the rising of the sun at the equinox: whence came an error, so long as the Julian calendar lasted. Thus for the church of Magdeburg, founded in 947, at the time of its reconstruction in 1207, when the direction of the east was taken, there was an error of 10 days, and the axis deviated towards the north. In many churches, the ancient nave has remained; its axis is not then that of the choir.—*Zeitschrift für christliche Kunst*, Feb. 1912.

reversed. In Roman times this S-shaped ornament was in use for brooches, and some 50 or 60 years ago the same S-shaped device was made use of for buckles for boys' belts, which were similar to the buckles used on the belts of soldiers of the present day.

The following are additional churches in which effigies are to be found with SS collars<sup>2</sup>, communicated by Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., Mr. Cullen, Mr. Vaughan and others:—

- Arundel, Sussex (p. 206). Thomas Salmon and wife.
- Ashby de la Zouch (p. 206) : for '1883' read '1483.'
- Ashwell Thorpe (p. 223) : for 'Edward' read 'Edmund de.'
- Bakewell, Derbyshire. Effigy of a man in plate armour.
- Burnham, Norfolk. Sir William Calthorpe, 1420.
- Canterbury. Cathedral: (1) John Beaufort, earl of Somerset, 1410 ; (2) Thomas, duke of Clarence, 1421. St. Stephens : Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of Exchequer, 1592.
- Casterton, Little (p. 224), to be read, instead of Little Castrleton.
- Cheadle, Cheshire.
- Darfield, Yorkshire. Man in plate armour (with collar) and wife, 'probably a Bosville or Fitzwilliam' (Hunter, II, 117).
- Dudley, Worcestershire. Effigy of a woman.
- Easebourne, West Sussex, to be read instead of 'Eastbourne' (p. 207).
- Great Addington (p. 224) : for 'Hervey' read 'Henry.'
- Giggleswick, Yorks. Knight in plate armour, supposed to be Sir Richard Tempest, 1488.
- Greystoke, Cumb. Effigy c. 1440 (? John, 16th baron Greystoke).
- Harewood, Yorkshire (p. 207)<sup>3</sup> : (1) Man and wife, crest of Redman, probably Sir Richard Redman, 1426, and Elizabeth his wife (Whitaker's *Loid. and Elm.*, I, 170); (2) Sir William Ryther, 1440, and Sybil his wife; (3) Sir Richard Redman, 1450; (4) Sir John Nevill, 1482; (5) Sir William Gascoigne, no collar, but his belt is studded with SS.
- Hereford Cathedral. Lady Delamere, 1435.
- Horkesley, Little (p. 224), to be read, instead of Little Horkley.
- Methley, Yorkshire (p. 224). Robert Waterton and wife Cecilia with collars, c. 1444.
- Mottram, Cheshire.
- Owston, Yorkshire. Robert de Hatfield and Ada his wife, both with collars, c. 1417 (brasses).
- Routh, Yorkshire. Sir John and lady Agnes Routh, c. 1410–20, both with collars.
- Ruabon St. Mary's, Denbighs. John ap Ellis Eyton and his wife; former only with collar.
- Selby, Yorkshire. Effigy of a man.
- Shene, Surrey. Oakwood chapel : Edward de la Hale, 1431.
- Swarkestone, Derbyshire. Richard Harpur, judge of court of Common Pleas, *temp.* Eliz. Swine, Yorkshire. Sir Robert de Hilton, c. 1390.
- Thurlaston, Leicestershire. Knight and lady.
- Trotton, Sussex (p. 207) : for 'Camoyo' read 'Camoys.'
- Wadworth, Yorkshire. Edmund Fitzwilliam and wife Maud, 1430 and 1433 Hunter, I, 51). He wears collar.
- Wentworth, Yorkshire. In old church : knight in plate armour, said to be a Gascoigne.
- Workington, Cumb. Effigy of Sir Christopher Curwen, 1450.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale gives a portrait of Sir Simon Burley, K.G., 1388, by Hollar, shewing him with collar. See under London, p. 207; the original collar was bequeathed to the lord mayor. 'Collar of SS . . . originally worn as a badge by the adherents of the House of Lancaster (*New Eng. Dict.*) ; 1532-3, 'That no manne, onelesse he be a knight . . . weare any color of golde named a color of S' (Act 24 Hen. viii) ; 1598, ' . . . a collar of esses . . . being the ornament of a knight,' &c. (Speght, *Chaucer's Works*) ; *per inf.* Mr. Collingwood. In Hone's *Every Day Book*, II, 536, there is a note on the collar. The writer states that at the marriage of prince Arthur, in 1507, 'Sir Nicholas Vaux wore a collar of Esses, which wayed, as the goldsmiths that made it reported, 800 pound of nobles.'

<sup>3</sup> Mr. Vaughan, who has recently visited the church, could not find the screen supposed to have been erected 1454–1477.

The following are abstracts of other local deeds which Mr. Tyrrell of Oxford has for sale (continued from p. 213) :—

NEWCASTLE.

1737, May 10. Deed made between (1) Wm. Richardson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, and Hannah, his wife, and (2) John Cutter, of the same, glazier, whereby in consideration of 65*l.* and 5*s.* paid by Richardson to Cutter the latter granted to him a moiety of premises, malting, &c., in the Dog bank, otherwise All Hallow's bank, Newcastle, in the occupation of Margaret Dobson, widow, and then of Robert Vipont, Bounded by All Hallow's church stairs near the choir door on the E., by a passage or Dog Lope lying between a burgage belonging to Wm. Gibson, distiller, and the said burgage thereby granted messuage on the W., by All Hallow's bank on the S., and by All Hallow's church-yard on the N. Signed and sealed by Richardson and his wife, and witnessed.

Memo. endorsed, of enrolment on 16th May 1737, in the town court before Nicho. Fenwick, mayor, W<sup>m</sup> Ellison, Robt. Sorsbie, aldermen, Matt. Bell, jun<sup>r</sup>, sheriff, and six others; and sealed with town seal.

DRYBURNSIDE, CO. DURHAM.

1732, June 1. Indenture whereby Thomas Harrison of Dryburnside, co. Durham, yeoman, sole executor and devisee of John Sedgwick, late of Dryburnside, gentleman, and Elizabeth, wife of said T. Harrison, John Grinwell of Saint Sepulchre's, within the city of London, gentleman, cousin and heir of Peter Grinwell, late of Wolsingham, co. Durham, yeoman, deceased, William Etterick of Sunderland-near-the-sea, said co. of Durham, esquire, eldest son and heir of Walter Etterick, late of Sunderland, gentleman, deceased, and also cousin and heir of the said John Sedgwick, deceased, and John Bowman of Stanhope, tailor, demised for a year at a pepper corn ient the messuage called Dryburnside and several closes of ground called or known by the names of the Holme field and Gray park in Dryburnside and Stanhope par. in Weardale. Signed by all parties, John 'Grinwell' signs John 'Greenwell.' 1732, June 2, the reversion of the same premises was conveyed.

PELAW, CO. DURHAM.

18 James I [1621] July 7. By indenture made between (1) Robert Ponshon of Pelton, co. Durham, yeoman, and Thomas Ponshon, his son, and (2) George Hall also of Pelton, yeoman, it was witnessed that in consideration of 120*l.* paid to Ponshon he demised to Hall all those 2 closes of meadow and pasture grounds at Pelowe in the same county, then in the occupation of Hall, the pasture close called the half-lyngey close and the meadow close called the half-meadow field lying at the east end of the pasture close and all and singular woods, mines, &c., &c., with right of way on horse or foot through the grounds in Pelton from the high street lying on the outside of the said grounds thereby demised and thence to and from Pelton, to hold the same for the term of 2000 years. Covenants for quiet enjoyment by Hall, without disturbance by him or by Sir Bertram Bulmer, and for better assurance; and reciting that there was a free rent of 5*s.* issuing out of the Pelaw lands which were the inheritance of the said Bertram Bulmer, knight, for the use of the ' gramer schole ' of Houghton, and also a free rent of 6*s.* payable to the lord bishop of Durham and his successors, and reciting that former purchasers of other parts of the said premises had provided for the contribution amongst themselves of so much of the said rents; it was agreed thereby that Hall should also contribute in like manner and he

undertook during the term to uphold the premises. Signed and sealed by ' Robert Ponsonby,' in the presence of ' W. Smyth, Rob't Hawkesworth, Christopher Hutchinson, Will'm Baker, Phillip Hales [mark], John Sparke [mark], Geo. Clerk.'

Memorandum endorsed that the persons mentioned thereunder held several parcels of the lands in Pelowe which were Sir Bertram Bulmer's and were 'to pay the rents following: Robert Marley 4s. 8d. or more; Anthony hallyday 2s.; John Layng 8d.; Will'm Grenewell 2s.; Alexander wakefield 1s. 8d.; John Cooke, 1s. 7d.; Richard Sampson 1s 8d.'

Robert Ponsonby declared before the same witnesses that on signing thereof the persons above named were every one of them to pay the sums set down.

The following extracts from the *Newcastle Courant* and *Journal* have been sent by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, F.S.A. (continued from p. 216):—

To be sold Newmoor-house, with about 300 acres of land, in the chapelry of Long Framlington, now in the possession of Miss Jane Manner, Miss Elizabeth Manner, &c.

*Courant*, 17 September, 1774.

To be let the Salmon fishery on the Tyne, belonging to the freehold manor of Ovington, which fishery is below Bywell locks and extends near two miles in length. Enquire of Mr. Adams of Alnwick, the owner.

*Ibid.*

To be sold a freehold estate at East Shaftoe, in the parish of Hartburn, 500 acres. Shafto Vaughan, esq., the owner, will show the premises. *Journal*, 24 September, 1774.

To be let, a stock farm at Rookhope, in the parish of Stanhope, belonging to John Hopper, esq., of Black Hedley. Also the estate of Black Hedley, Northumberland. Also grazing land at Raydale and Burdale, in the parish of Aysgarth. Apply to Mr. Hopper at Stanhope. *Journal*, 29 October, 1774.

To be peremptorily sold to best bidder, by the assignees of Messrs. Samuel and Matthew Newton, bankrupts, an undivided moiety of Twizell, parish of Chester-le-Street, with the adjoining farm called the Hagg; colliery under copyhold and leasehold and freehold lands of the Bishop of Durham in Bedlingtonshire; one third part of Bryan's Leap Colliery, county Durham. Also the reversionary interest of the said Samuel and Matthew Newton in the other undivided moiety of Twizell and Hagg, expectant on the death of a lady without issue; also the reversionary interest of the said Samuel and Matthew Newton in Coldpig hall and other freehold estates of Mr. William Newton, deceased.

*Ibid.*, 17 December, 1774.

To be sold Norham Mains, now let under lease to Mr. Jonathan Middleton at £645 per annum. Also Murray's Hall Farm, let under lease to Messrs. John and David Gibson at £242 per annum. The whole comprises 1,300 acres and is bounded by the river Tweed. Enquire of Robert Fenwick, esq., at Lemington; Collingwood Forster, esq., at Alnwick, &c.

*Ibid.*, 17 December, 1774.

To be sold Bell-shield in the parish of Elsdon, now let at £42 per annum. Mr. William Anderson of Horsley in Reed Water, the owner of the estate, will shew the same.

*Courant*, 17 December, 1774.

To be sold an estate in West Rainton, county Durham, containing 176 acres, held by lease of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. Apply to John Clutterbuck, esq. *Ibid.*

#### HURWORTH CO. DURHAM, ETC.

' Three manuscript volumes have been presented to the Society [of Genealogists of London] by Mr. W. H. Bramwell—two volumes of Parish Registers of Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham, and one volume of the Parish Registers of Eryholme, Yorks. The dates covered in the former registers are 1579-1599.'—Report of Society given in *The Antiquary*, n.s., ix, 468.

#### CORRECTIONS.

p. 220, line 6 from bottcm, for ' Foyston' read ' Fryston.'

p. 222, line 7, for ' Cawthorp' read ' Cowthorpe'; and line 32, for ' May' read ' Mary.'

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.

NO. 19.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 25th October 1916, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Mr. N. Temperley, a member of the council, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted the following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Arthur E. Taylor, Jesmond Road, Newcastle.

The following books, &c., were placed upon the table :—  
Present, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. C. H. Blair :—' Durham Seals,' vi (overprint from *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., xiii).

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 ser., no. 62.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, xxxiii, sec. c, nos. 6-11.

*Purchases* :—

*The Scottish Historical Review*, xiv, no. 1; and *Notes and Queries* for the month of October 1916.

*EXHIBITED* :—

By R. Blair :—(1) a bow-shaped knitting sheath of mahogany,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  ins. long; round the hole for the needle is a small ornamental piece of brass, diamond-shaped; and (2) a silver knitting needle holder, of Dutch make,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins. long and  $\frac{5}{16}$  diameter at ends, with a double line going spirally round from end to end. It has two loose ends, each  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. long.

## CARETAKER AT BLACKGATE, ETC.

The council reported that as Mrs. Telford, owing to ill-health, had been compelled to give up her office of caretaker and had quitted the Blackgate last Monday, they had appointed Mr. and Mrs. Ryan to the charge of Castle and Blackgate, including attendance at the museum and library, at a weekly wage for Mr. Ryan of 25/- and a bonus of 5/- a week during the war, and of 10/- to Mrs. Ryan, with rooms, lighting and firing. Such appointments to be subject to a month's notice on either side.

The action of the council was confirmed.

Mr. C. H. Blair moved that the thanks of members be given to Mrs. Telford and her daughter for their services as custodians of the Blackgate for so many years. Mr. Brewis having seconded, the resolution was carried unanimously.

## MEETINGS AT CASTLE.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) announced that the council had decided that during the dark nights, future meetings of the council and of the society, beginning with the November meetings, be held at [Proc. 3 Ser. vii]

4-30 p.m. by the council and at 5 p.m. by the society, and not as at present. (The annual meeting to be held as usual at the statutory time, 1 p.m. on the last Wednesday in January).

#### SOME SITES OF GREEK CIVILIZATION.

Professor Wight Duff exhibited the following lantern-slides representing subjects from parts of Greece and Turkey visited by him :—

1. Chart showing range of important 'Aegean' finds.
2. Entrance to harbour of Candia, Crete.
3. Throne room in palace of Knossos in course of excavation.
4. The throne at Knossos.
5. Theatral area at Knossos (partially restored).
6. Side-gallery with large store-jars.
7. Column with mark of the double axe.
8. Fresco from Egyptian tomb showing Mycenaean costume ; fresco from palace at Knossos showing cup-bearer ; Cretan pithos, etc.
9. Hills round Mycenae.
10. Entrance to Tholos-tomb, Mycenae.
11. The so-called 'Treasury of Atreus' (a Mycenaean tomb).
12. Scene of the excavations inside 'the Lion Gate,' Mycenae.
13. The Gate of the Lionesses, Mycenae.
14. Gallery at Tiryns.
15. Gold Cup from Vaphio, near Sparta.
16. Mycenaean gold vases.
17. Representative Mycenaean pottery.
18. Mycenaean frieze design.
19. Gold diadem from a Mycenaean grave.
20. Gold mask from a Mycenaean grave.
21. Stele exhibiting Mycenaean lion-hunt; Lion hunt dagger blade ; Signet showing cult of Double Axe ; A Mycenaean shield.
22. The approach to Hissarlik (Troy).
23. A ramp at Troy ('second city').
24. A Trojan wall-tower ('sixth city')
25. The 'Great Treasure' from Troy.
26. Athens from Mount Hymettus.
27. The Acropolis with so-called 'Theseion' in foreground.
28. A restoration of the Acropolis.
29. Propylaea and temple of Nike Apterous (present state).
30. Victory fastening sandal, from balustrade of temple of Nike.
31. Propylaea—northern porch.
32. Parthenon—western end.
33. N.W. corner of Parthenon (restored).
34. Parthenon—eastern end from within.
35. Parthenon—Stylobate and drums of fallen columns.
36. Parthenon—an aisle.
37. Slab from N. frieze of Parthenon (Acropolis museum).
38. Group of gods from E. frieze.
39. Group of the Fates from E. pediment.
- 40, 41. Roman copy of Athene Parthenos of Phidias(front view and right side).
42. Parthenon (interior restored).
- 43, 44. Theatre of Dionysus, Athens ; Stage-wall and auditorium.
45. The Erechtheion.
46. Caryatid from porch of Erechtheion.
47. Portrait-bust of Pericles.
48. Athens—Street of Tombs.
49. Sepulchral toilet scene.
50. Sepulchral parting scene.
51. Olympieion.
52. Theatre at Epidaurus in Peloponnese.
53. Olympia—Excavated temples and Cronos-hill.
54. Olympia—Restoration of pediments of temple of Zeus.
55. Olympia—General view of temples (restoration).
- 56, 57. Hermes of Praxiteles (4th cent. B.C.), and head.
58. Excavated precincts of Eleusis.
59. Eleusis—Hall of the Mysteries of Demeter.
60. Mount Parnassus.
61. Mount Parnassus and Delphi.
62. Delphi—Portion of excavations as left by the French.
63. Bronze charioteer found at Delphi.
64. Budrum, the ancient Halicarnassus.
65. Myndos Gate, Halicarnassus.
66. Chariot-group of the Mausoleum.
67. Restoration of the order of the Mausoleum.
68. Pergamum—Acropolis and ancient theatre.
69. Pergamum—Site of the famous Library.
70. Group from the Pergamene Altar.
71. Ephesus—mosque.
72. Base of sculptured column from Temple of Artemis, Ephesus.
73. Ephesus—Stage of the ancient theatre.



A.—SIDE-GALLERY OR MAGAZINE WITH ROWS OF STORE-JARS  
AND SQUARE RECEPTACLES ('KASELLES').

I.—IN THE PALACE AT KNOSSOS, CRETE.

(From photographs in possession of Dr. J. Wight Duff.)



B.—CORRIDOR WITH STORE-JARS (ROPE-PATTERN  
DECORATION).

(From photographs in possession of Dr. J. Wight Duff.)

B.—THE THRONE.



A.—PORTION OF PILLAR OF THE DOUBLE AXES.



II.—IN THE PALACE AT KNOSSOS, CRETE.

Professor Wight Duff, in addition to commenting upon the slides *seriatim*, contributed the following notes:—

"There is an appropriateness in exhibiting a set of slides illustrative of Hellenic civilization at a time when Greece occupies the attention of Europe and when her attitude is one of international importance. A sense of something pathetic accompanies a glance backward from a divided country, which has failed in keeping its obligations, to the ancient Greece which stood in the vanguard of civilization, and which in the fifth century B.C. faced tremendous odds in defending the liberties of Europe against the mighty empire of Persia.

With regard to the slides themselves, apart from the explanation accompanying the exhibition of each, it may be well to add some connecting remarks. They are chosen to represent a few sites of Hellenic civilization, which I have myself visited, belonging to four periods; and there is this amount at least of quite modern interest in them that the first of these four periods is illustrated from M. Venizelos's homeland—Crete; while the second period, the 'Mycenaean' or 'Homeric,' draws some of its illustrations from the Troad, close to Kum-Kaleh, of which we frequently read during the recent operations in the Dardanelles.

The four periods of Greek civilization which I have selected for brief illustration in these slides are:—

1. Cretan or 'Minoan'—for two millenia or more up to about 1400 B.C.
2. 'Mycenaean' or 'Homeric'—coinciding partly with later Minoan and lasting till about 1000 B.C. (reflected in *Iliad* and *Odyssey*).
3. The zenith of typical Hellenism—especially the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.

4. The Hellenistic period—from the time of Alexander the Great.

In connexion with the first of these periods any full discussion would require a series of lectures to itself, and in any case must seem less necessary at present than at other times in view of the recent references to the Minoan civilization of Crete by its own investigator, Sir Arthur Evans, when he spoke in Newcastle as president of the British Association. The main results of his excavations at Knossos became familiar to many from his annual reports in *The Annual of the British School at Athens*, and have been summarized and criticized in various works.

The great fascination of the first two periods lies in their having been added to the pages of history within recent times by scientific excavation. They are both trophies of the spade, and that in inverse chronological order; for the excavations at Hissarlik and then at Mycenae, in the seventies of last century, may be said to have made Homer real, and the discoveries in Crete, from 1900 onwards, added millenia to earlier Greek history and proved Aegean civilization to have been within the range of Egyptian influence. In both cases the mythical was proved to be historic.

This elevation of legend into fact, this rehabilitation of mythology has never appeared more wonderful than in the case of Crete. The poet of the *Odyssey* had sung of 'a land called Crete in the midst of the wine-dark sea, a fair land and a rich, begirt with water,' and around this isle a forest of romantic legend had grown up to enchant the mind. Here Zeus himself had been cradled; here, said another tale, the god had been buried: hither had he carried Europa from Phoenicia to be the mother of Minos; here had that same Minos borne sway, one of the mighty sea-kings of the world, and destined to be judge in the other world after this life ended; here Daedalus, the cunning

artificer, had wrought marvels in architecture and other arts, including the conquest of the air ; here lurked the half-bestial monster of the Labyrinth, the Minotaur, preying on the dreadful tribute of youths and maids ; and here, for love's sake, Ariadne had given the clue to Theseus for his guidance through the maze.

All this seems mere fancy, likely enough to remind one of the declaration of Callimachus which St. Paul endorsed, that 'the Cretans are always liars.' Yet one of the strangest fruits of scientific investigation has been to win reverence for the legendary. Nowhere has myth been more justified than in Crete ; for the excavations have restored to the island its property in Zeus, in Minos, and in the Labyrinth.

The general impression left on my mind from a single visit to Knossos is that of a widely spread palace planned for luxury rather than for defence, and so reliant on the protection of a navy that, unlike the fortress of Mycenae, it could dispense with walls. Here were spacious well-paved courts, surrounded by blocks of gypsum that formed the lower portions of palace walls ; and from a long main corridor branched off many galleries lined with huge earthenware store-jars fit to illustrate the tale of 'Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves.' Passages, rooms, courts and staircases might well have given rise to that sense of confusion which created accounts of the maze of Crete, the Labyrinth of the ancient world. And it has been submitted—though not universally accepted—that the word 'Labyrinth' means 'the House of the Double-axe'—the 'labrys' sacred to Zeus, whose sacred mark is to be seen on various pillars in the palace.

Into the details of its theatrical area, its ring for sports with the bull, its clay tablets with both pictographic and linear writing, and its frescoes, there is not space to enter. One could dwell with interest on the representations of agile toreadors, and the flounced skirts of the ladies at court ; but the most attractive fresco of all is that of the cup-bearer—a youth, life-size, holding a long and graceful goblet, the blues and reds of which probably mean silver and gold. His limbs are moulded with skill, and his sharp-cut profile possesses a strange realism as of a portrait of one of this powerful race of the second millennium B.C. The brilliancy of colour is amazing, and the decorative effect of the chequered loin-cloth and of the ornaments worn round the neck, arm and wrist, is peculiarly alluring.

But I must pass to the second age, into which this first period shades by a gradual transition, so that some would prefer to abolish the term 'Mycenaean' altogether and couple the period with the latest Minoan. In the case of Crete it was legend, in the case of Mycenae and Troy it was poetry, that was proved to have historical foundation. Grote and his contemporaries had regarded the Homeric poems as fancy, and Troy and the Trojan War as mythical creations ; it was Schliemann's faith that led him in 1870 and succeeding years to excavate Hissarlik, in Asia Minor, and find there eight or nine superincumbent settlements, of which the 'Sixth City' is now considered to belong to the Mycenaean age and to correspond to the Ilion of Homer. At Tiryns and Mycenae, in Greece, excavations gave a new sense to 'Cyclopean' masonry, and threw fresh light on the plan of Homeric fortress-palaces, on the manner of life therein, and on the modes of disposal of the dead. Homer's epithet 'rich in gold,' applied to Mycenae, received verification in the wealth of the precious metal recovered from the graves inside the renowned Lion Gate.

In the third of the periods which I have selected, one meets with the most characteristic civilization of the Greeks, and it is best represented



III.—THE APPROACH TO HISSARLIK, ASIA MINOR  
(THE SITE OF TROY).



IV.—ACROPOLIS OF PERGAMUM (BERGAMA), ASIA MINOR,  
WITH TIERS OF THEATRE-SEATS ON HILL SIDE.



A.—WALL OF 'SIXTH CITY' OF TROY (with set-back).



B.—WALL OF 'SIXTH CITY' OF TROY.

by the achievements of Athens, especially during the fifth century, B.C., in history, politics, architecture, sculpture and literature. The defeat of Persia, the defensive naval league of the Aegean, the first imperial democracy, the works of Phidias and his school, the best Greek tragedies and comedies and histories belong to this century and are among Athenian glories. Athens, however, was not the monopolist of Greek glory : Corinth stood for wealth and commerce ; Delphi for moral and religious power ; Olympia for athletics ; and other centres of influence might be mentioned. But I am at present specially concerned to note that the art of this period, the highest attained by Greece, possesses an unrivalled dignity and restraint. Both the architecture and the sculpture of the fifth century are marked by a quiet power, an observance of the golden mean and an avoidance of the emotional, and these qualities are less present in the succeeding century, noble as some of the work of the fourth century is. In an original of the fourth century such as the Hermes of Praxiteles, found at Olympia, there is already more suggestion of the emotional than would be common in the Phidian sculpture ; the deep-set eye gives a far off look and indicates that infusion of the sentimental and that loss of repose which the Euripidean drama betokened in literature.

Finally, in the Hellenistic age the tendency towards display in art becomes pronounced. The former simplicity has gone. The artist accentuates the feeling which he desires to represent, and he covets the elaborate, and sometimes the grandiose. The features of this later period may be seen in examples of art from Ephesus, Pergamum and Halicarnassus. At Ephesus the highly sculptured pedestals of columns from the temple of Artemis are a departure from such ancient simplicity as characterizes the staid Dorian columns of the Parthenon or Propylaea. At Pergamum (where 'Satan's throne' was, in the eyes of the early Christian objectors to the paganism of Greek sculptures) the Battle of the Giants, round the base of the great Altar of Zeus, contains figures showing in their features more emotion than would have been betrayed in the previous age. The movement towards elaboration may be seen in the design of the Halicarnassian Mausoleum of the middle of the fourth century, B.C., whose restoration must be in part conjectural, but which, with its imposing proportions, was built by queen Artemisia to commemorate her dead consort, Mausolus, and became first one of the 'Seven Wonders of the World,' and then in the middle ages a quarry from which the knights of St. John could build the castle of San Pietro (whence the Turkish name of 'Budrum'). Or the two styles may be exemplified by contrasting the almost severe outlines of the bronze charioteer from Delphi with the obviously striking attitude of the Hellenistic statue of Poseidon holding the trident in the National Museum at Athens. The Poseidon is thoroughly symptomatic of this single characteristic in the art of the time on which I am for the moment laying stress—the change from the restrained to the relaxed, from the simply and strictly dignified to the cleverly spectacular."

Professor Wight Duff was thanked by acclamation.

#### MISCELLANEA.

The following letters<sup>1</sup> of Mr. John Bell to Mr. Charles Roach Smith, are from a large collection of letters (from the Halliwell-Phillips sale) belonging to Dr. Burman, of Alnwick. The last letter of the series bears date 'July 1st 1857.' Almost all of Mr. Bell's letters are dated from High Street, Gateshead :—

<sup>1</sup> See *Proc. 3 ser. iv*, 188, 211, 212, for notes of other letters of the series.

June 27th, 1844.

Your letter of the 8th Instant has my best thanks and if you have done me the unlooked for honour of proposing my Name as an Honorary Member of the British Archaeological Association be so good as to say what I should, or must do to merit a good Name with the Body. Do they give any Diploma like our society. I also beg to thank you for the account you give me of the Pachas Medal, but the price is at least 4/- too dear.

You Mention the Vandalism of a party in the Newcastle Town Council in demolishing the Virgin Mary Hospital, but that is not all, the same party have sold the fine old oak Carvings (with which the Mansion House Rooms were lined) to a stranger for £240, had they called an Auction and sold them off piece meal they would have raised three times that sum, they have not begun to pull the carvings down, but the bargain is concluded. One of the chief instigators of both pulling the Hospital down and the sale of the rich old Carvings is . . . junior Secretary, and another of the same party in the Town Council has gutted the Curious Old House (see figure 5 of the Plate of Views and Sections at page 622 of Brand's *History of Newcastle*), and made it into a Gig or Cart House, making an Ugly gate way through its front ! . . .

You ask if our Society possess any specimens of Fresco paintings. We have not any, and should think that they would be worth having.

I did not reply to yours of the 20th July respecting the Fresco paintings for the Society, as the Monthly Meeting was almost just at hand. It was held last Tuesday at which I read your Letter, on which Mr. Adamson took down your address (No. 5 Liverpool Street, City) as he intended to set off for Town in a week or two, and would call upon you and bring any thing down, which you might have for the Society. I presented the No. of the Numismatic Chronicle sent to the Society through Mr. I. H. Burn and feel obliged to that Gentleman for his polite attention. Mr. R. Shanks of Risingham in Northumberland has found another inscribed stone—LEG. VIII. VIC. P.F.P.—in the Roman Station at Habitancum, near to where he opened the Baths out,—it, and a little figure, I have begged for the Society as an addition to his former donations—from that station. He also found a circular piece of Samian Ware which had been the bottom of some vessel, and has the Potters Stamp upon it, but the Hole through it has destroyed all but the letters at the begining and end. I take it to have been the whirl of a spindle, and have looked through Montfaucon in search of that article, and find in plate 62, fig. 9, page 219, vol III, folio MDCCXXII, Book v (weavers) something that leads me to say that the Romans used the spindle. I have two British ones which I have found myself when surveying in Ploughed Fields, of the same size and shape, but made of a whitish sort of Freestone, you mention one in the Collectanea, page 85 (No. III) plate xvii, fig. 9.

May 3rd, 1848.

Yesterday Evening was this Months Meeting of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, at which I had the pleasure of proposing a Set of the *Archaeologia Aeliana* should be sent to the Archaeological Association, which was unanimously responded to, so as soon as I can get them looked out, it will add to my pleasure to send them off to your care, this I expect will be within a week, and the sending of this parcel, will enable me to forward to you a parcel which I have had made up for you for some time, but I fear not yet the Ballads and Histories you asked for on Mr. Halliwells account. I have got them all folded and pressed by a Bookbinder, and they only require sorting. I have two volumes of 8 page Ballads bound in old fashioned Calf, each about an Inch thick or more, and about one half of the Contents are Ballads printed by I. White, who died in 1769 and T. Saint who died in 1788. These cost me 16/- in 1815, in which year I gave them away, and in 1837 they again passed into my hands, having in the mean while passed through those of a Saint, who abstracted a dozen or more leaves out of them, which contained what he called "Naughty Songs," but I think they are still worth what I originally gave for them. About a fortnight back I had Mr. Charles Newton of the British Museum at my House he came down to examine our Roman Altars and my having accurate drawings of the whole enabled him to do so in one half the time it would have done as he had only to compare my drawings with the originals and then sit down and study the drawings, so

I shewed him some of the Lions of 'Canny' Newcastle during which he had more ups and downs than he had had all his life, he also saw some of my Collections, and as far as I could judge, he was at least amused with what he saw, and heard amongst the Johny Raws of the North. We have workmen going on with the Restorations of the Old Castle, it progresses slow and satisfactory and will look well in the long run our Society may get into it by the next Anniversary. Enclosed is a sketch of an Article in my Collection which I would thank you to stand godfather to, and give me its Name and Use. [A drawing, in pencil, follows, of a bronze bell-shaped vase, having two holes in the bottom, with handle and a pointed baluster-like stem. It is said to have been found in the Roman Station of Habitancum. No dimensions are given.]

September 26th, 1848.

I had the pleasure of receiving yours of the 11th Instant at Whixley from which place I got home on Saturday Evening last when I found the Worcestershire Chronicle of the 23rd August and its supplement of the same date with the account of the Archaeological Meeting for which I feel particularly obliged, I also got yours of the 20th Instant. In yours of the 11th Inst, you say that we should publish oftener than we do. We are battled by the New Members that we do so little that way, and want us to change the Size of the Archaeologia to a 12mo. or 8vo. or some cheaper size than a 4to. which it now is. That size Originated with me, and it must go on until I am put out of the Way, altho' it is much dearer than any thing of the Tom Thumb or Spelling Book size, another party are boting me to go and live in the Castle, as soon as the Society gets into it but two Words are Wanting before my Consent Will be got, were I to do so, I would never be free of all the fiddle faddle Members of the Concern, under the Mark of wanting a Book changed in the Library bring lots of how de ye do friends to Gallop through the Castle, taking my time up. I thank you for handing my letter from Whixley to Mr. T. H. Burn of Great Newport Street, who answered it by sending me something altho I was in disgrace quite unknowingly with him, but the Act of Parliament I wanted could not be had. Yours of the 20th Instant Commands my best attention for the kind offer of sending some Samian Ware for either the Society or myself but being too great a Wellwisher to the former I beg of you to think of it and never mind me and I am sure that if you were to add to the societys Collection I should feel as much gratified by the Members admiring what you send, as if the present was for myself. You mention Mr. Brockets name I sent him the prospectus of Richboro' I got in yours at Whixley, and as I have a copy of my sons account of the same station would you be so good as to put my Name down as a Subscriber. When I was at Borobridge last week I saw the Wall placarded with posting Bills respecting a Guide Book to the New discoverys in the Roman Station of Aldborough, close adjoining to that Town but I was too closely engaged with others to go to the publishers to see the Book, intending to do so before I left, but leaving with part of the same Company it must rest until I go back. I understand that Mr. Newton of the British Museum is now engaged in writing an account of the Roman Station of Stanwix belonging to the duke of Northumberland, Mr. Newton came from Stanwix to be present at the Banquet of the Antiquaries in the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne and I dare say was much pleased, by the bye did I send you either of the Newspaper accounts of the Banquet which I had printed from the Newspapers for if I did not I will do so, if you mention it when next you write.

February 3rd, 1849.

I have been so much engaged with the Plans, &c., of the Survey I made in Yorkshire in last September that I have not been able to write to any of my friends which must plead my seeming inattention to you. I enclose you two letters which have been in my desk at the Society totally forgot until I was putting the Desk in order for any change which may take place. I send you a reduced copy of a rubbing I made from an inscribed stone found in the middle of December at Sandhoe near Hexham—FVLGVR | DIVOM—<sup>2</sup>which we have added to our Collections, and also copies of two Inscriptions found at Walwick Chesters (Cilurnum) near Hexham, rubbings of which were sent me. The Society has got removed into the Old Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne where the Roman Altars and inscriptions are

<sup>2</sup> See *Lapid.* Sept. no. 104, p. 57.

stuck up just as it pleased the fancy without the least regard as to the locality where they were found, or yet to gratify the donors of them were they ever to come to see them, but there are none of them stuck up with their Heads downwards. In 1845 there was a Sad blunder made in the Society, it is a Rule that there is an admission Fee of Two Guineas, and one Guinea the subscription for the current year, making three Guineas which when paid the New Member receives a set of the Publications of the Society which amount to about Six Guineas, Mr. Adamson as Treasurer was in advance on account of Printing &c., and as a relief he made a proposition to admit members without any admission fee and they to receive only such publications as came out afterwards. On this proposition passing into a Rule we admitted Sir Cuthbert Sharp and since then Dr. Charlton, Mr. Bruce a schoolmaster, young Richardson and two or three other youthful Companions of the last named Gentleman, and his father M. A. Richardson these thinking that they are as fit to govern the Society as the founders of it are determined to put them out, and themselves in; Bruce thinks that he should be a Vice-president so when Monday comes they are going to try it on.



' RIDING THE FAIR ' AT OVINGHAM.

' And what have those two *troopers* to do here to-day?  
The duke of Northumberland's *pipers* are they.'

From Hone's *Every Day Book*, II, p. 1654. "The writer of the six-columned article on the fair signs it J—N J—K—N. The date of the volume is 1826 ; it has as a frontispiece an engraving of a 'clog almanac.' At p. 690 is a note of 'His Grace the Duke of Baubleshire,' who died at Durham in 1796; at page 679 a notice of William Emerson of Hurworth; at p. 1217 of 'Baron Brown, the Durham poet.' At p. 1043 reference is made to the Sockburn falchion and the ceremony in connexion with it.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VII.

1916.\*

NO. 20.

The ordinary meeting of the Society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 29th November 1916, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted the chairman expressed the regret that the Society felt at the death of their colleague Mr. W. W. Tomlinson<sup>1</sup> who had been a member for nearly thirty years and during a great part of that time a member of the council. The deceased gentleman had made for himself, said Dr. Dendy, a name in the north of England by his careful and complete and much-used *Guide to Northumberland*, and his thorough and masterly *History of the North Eastern Railway*. He concluded by moving that a letter expressing the deep sympathy of members be sent to Mrs. Tomlinson, the widow.

The motion was carried in silence, members rising to their feet.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Guy Hunter Allgood, of Titlington Hall, near Alnwick.
2. Robert A. Bolam (Col.), 3 Queen's Square, Newcastle.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a letter from Miss Telford thanking the society for their sympathy on account of her mother's illness and consequent quitting of the Blackgate.

The following BOOKS, etc., received since the October meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Present*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Armstrong College :—*Calendar* for 1916–17.

*Exchange* :—

From the British Archaeological Association :—*Journal*, xxii, ii.

*Purchases* :—*Notes and Queries* for November, 1916.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, V.P., read two papers by himself on (1) 'John Brand, the historian of Newcastle, and his foster parents' : and (2) 'The South Charlton prehistoric burials', for which thanks were voted by acclamation.

The chairman stated that as it was the apparent wish of members both papers would probably be printed in the forthcoming volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. John Oxberry has undertaken to prepare for, and read an obituary notice of Mr. Tomlinson at the February meeting of the Society.

## ESCOMBE PARISH REGISTER.

Mr. Thomas Ball read the following notes on the oldest register belonging to Escombe church<sup>2</sup> :—

"Through the courtesy of the Rev. R. E. Ragg, the present vicar, I have been permitted to make a *verbatim* copy of the register. The greater portion is in good and clear writing and considering the age of the manuscript, with the exceptions of some small portions, is still in good preservation and legible. Some of the scribes have succeeded in making a few names go a long way in filling a page; others, on the other hand, have made full use of their material by crowding the pages with matter. Escombe does not appear to have neglected the injunction of 1538 of Thomas Cromwell 'That there should be a book kept in every Parish wherein should be specified the names of as many as be wedded, buried and christened.' I find that the earliest legible date in the register is 1543 in the list of marriages, which begins on page 51. The register commences with baptisms on 17th April, 1546, or three years later than the first entry under the heading of marriages. This date for baptisms, however is the first entry on page two. Unfortunately all the names on page one have been obliterated with the exception of odd letters and marks. The following inscription has been written across the page: 'BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES & BURIALS from 1546 to 1741. Robt. Thompson Minister. June 20th, 1838.' Mr. Thompson in naming 1546 as the date when the register was begun, had probably overlooked the fact, that the first entry under the heading of marriages is 1543 or two years earlier than the date he gives. But seeing that page one contained 20 entries and that the date for the first entry on page two is 1546, it seems reasonable to assume that the register was begun even earlier than 1543. By comparing the entries on page 2 it is seen that numbers from 21 to 32 occupy three years and eight months, the dates being respectively April 1546 to Dec. 1549. From numbers 33 to 44 the dates are missing, therefore the first twelve entries only can be taken as a guide in arriving at an approximate date for the first entry on the first page. The register possibly commenced about June 1539, just after the passing of the order of 1538. In any case, the missing twenty entries on page one obviously indicate that the register was begun in obedience to the edict of Henry VIII in 1538. The undated entries on page 2, numbers 32 to 44, provide cause for further comment, as the succeeding number 45, begins page 3, and with this entry the dates reappear in 1576, between this date and the preceding entry—1549—a period of 27 years occurs during which time only twelve undated entries are made in the list of baptisms. By examining the same period in the list of marriages it is to be noticed that between the dates 1555 and 1572 no names are recorded. There is then here also, an interval of 17 years. There are two alternatives as explanations of this long interval during which no entries occur: (1) it is probable that the register had been neglected or irregularly kept, (2) it may possibly be that the first register had been mutilated or partially destroyed, and that the present register is a copy up to 1576 of an older register. By a close examination of the entries number 33 to 44 there is good reason to believe that this is what has actually occurred. Number 33 is complete with the exception of two letters and the date; but as the numbers ascend, more and more letters are

<sup>2</sup>See *Arch. Ael.*, 2 Ser. viii, 281, and xvi, 1, for Mr. Longstaffe's account of the early church at Escombe. See also *Transactions of the Durham & North'd Arch. Soc.* iii, xi.

gradually lost, until at number 43 we only get on the first line, the name 'Ralph C.' and on the second line the word 'Baptized' while on number 44 'John,' only occurs on the first line, and on the second line just the letter 'W.' The edict of 1538, for the adoption of parish registers, was re-promulgated ten years subsequently; and again a third time in the reign of queen Elizabeth in the year 1559. It is scarcely credible that the Escombe register would be neglected or irregularly kept for such a long period as 27 years in the case of baptisms or 17 years in the case of marriages, so it would appear that the register was copied in 1576. I have purposely omitted an interval which also occurs in the list of burials, during the same period. Here number 18 is dated 1551 on page 65, while number 19 is dated 1571 or an interval of 20 years. The evidence, therefore, appears sufficiently weighty in favour of the register having been copied. The register of 79 pages is on vellum and measures 10 inches by 5½ inches, and covers a period of 200 years approximately—from 1540 to 1740. Escombe is a small village and was probably smaller in past years than it is now, which probably accounts for the smallness of the register. The present parish contains 15000 souls but it embraces a large area, altogether out of proportion to the village which contains about 300 or 400 people at most. The total number of entries is 1364 which are made up as follows:—baptisms, 726; marriages, 166; and burials, 472. During the ministry of the late vicar, the Rev. J. E. Kemp, the register was neatly bound in leather and a wooden case provided for its reception and safe keeping.

"A large number of names occur once only; fewer names oftener. This may indicate a gradual and continual migration from this small village. On the other hand, new names frequently occur, again pointing to a continual immigration; still there was a constant floating population; at the same time, a number of names are more constant; these names occur from 10 to 59 times, they all, however, eventually disappear. One name greatly exceeds all others by its frequency. It is the name of Todd, repeated no less than 168 times, it occurs at number 21 in the list of baptisms. This name also occurs at page 2 under the heading of marriages and again at page 3 under burials, dated respectively 1546 baptisms, 1545 marriages, and 1544 burials. Still this isolated case seems to have just about disappeared by the close of the register. In baptisms it occurs between two other names, dated respectively 12th August, 1739 and 9th Dec. 1739. Curious to learn whether this name was still represented or not in the village, I made enquiries from the present oldest inhabitant, a Mr. Kirby, the sexton, who has held that office since 1861, but he does not recollect any one of that name. A study in the spelling may be of interest; my observations, however, will be with a few names only, as an illustration showing the variety of ways in which names were spelt at Escombe during the period of this old register. It has already been stated that the name of Todd occurs most frequently. This simple name is written in four different ways, Tod, Todde, Todd and Toodd. Another name which occurs 45 times is written in five different ways thus, Hodgshon, Hodgson, Hodshon, Hodghon and Hogon. Peel is still more pronounced as it occurs but 13 times, Peale, Pele, Peel, Pell and Peell. Another name is entered eleven times and is written thus, Willey, Wiley, Wyley and Wili. Another with eight entries as follows, Pearsone, Pierson, Pereson and Pearson. While yet another with seven entries is written Taylyer, Taylor, Talor, and Taler. As these few examples could be greatly increased, it seems reasonable to assume that the

difference in spelling is due to the different successive clerks and the evolution of spelling. The register contains records of several bequests by will for the poor of the parish. A William Trotter in 1633, bequeathed twenty shillings; the same will provides a second twenty shillings on behalf of his wife Marie Trotter. A Mr. Bell left ten shillings to the poor in 1634, and in 1674 a Bryan Pearson gave by his last will forty shillings to the augmentation of the poor stock of Escombe. These sums appear to have been exhausted by 1699 or twenty-five years after the last will was made. At any rate this supposition would appear to be so by the following appendices which are attached to a number of names under burials beginning 1699: 'Being very poor and receiving noe alms.' There is only one record of Escombe being officially 'visited', by archdeacon Robert Booth of Durham: 'Memorandum, that on Friday the Thirtyeth day of April Ao Dom, 1697: the Honble Robert Boothe Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Durham with the Revd. Hamond Beaumont Official visited this Chappell personally, & found all things therein in good & decent order except the whitening which the Chappellw'dens. are enjoyned to gett done & certifie it at the next Michaelmas visitation.' It is curious that the last page 79 does not end the register. At the bottom of this last page the following occurs: 'Turn back & you will find at the end of Marriages ye Register for Burials from the time here ending.' This is a slight error as marriages terminate at page 50. Between page 50 and burials there are two pages of baptisms. The list of burials is resumed on page 53, in 1681, and terminates on page 63 in 1740."

Mr. Ball was thanked for his notes.

#### NEWCASTLE UNREFORMED CORPORATION.

Mr. C. Hunter Blair read the following 'Notes on a Precedent or Oath book' in the library of the society:

"An interesting local book in manuscript has recently been found in one of the many 'oubliettes' of the keep. I have been unable to find out how or when it came into the possession of our society but its discovery seems worthy of a note in our *Proceedings*. The book contains a collection of precedents, forms and the various oaths to be administered to the officers of the old corporation of Newcastle from the mayor downwards. It has evidently been made for use in the office of the town clerk and dates from the early years of the eighteenth century. It may well be the 'book of oaths in the Town Clerk's office in Newcastle' referred to by Brand (*Newc.* II, 357, note y) and the original form from which the oaths printed in the Appendix to the report referred to below, were copied. It is written upon paper, in a fine legible hand and is bound in parchment. There is a name, unfortunately scratched out and illegible, on the fly leaf at the beginning; the signature 'Geo. Cuthbertson' is on the fly-leaf at the end. The forms of the different writs, warrants, certificates, bonds, &c. required by the statutes of that day are to be found in any legal reference book and have no particular local historical interest. The various oaths of the corporation officials, appointed under the Charter, are given in full. They are recorded in print in Appendix III of 'A Report of the Official Examination into the existing state of the Corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, A.D. 1833.'

<sup>1</sup> He was elected town clerk 4 Oct. 1742, resigned 1750, and was succeeded by his son of the same name. (Brand, II, 215).

The method of election and the duties of the various officers are also described at length in that report, copies of which are in our library at the Blackgate and in the library of the Literary & Philosophical Society. I have transcribed such of the contents as seem of special interest and have not been printed elsewhere. A considerable part of the book is unindexed. These entries are of later date, and are written in various different hands, some I think, by George Cuthbertson. They are of the same general kind as the indexed portion, the whole forming a very complete reference book of 'common forms' with typical examples of writs and other documents used in the legal business of the old town and corporation.

#### NEWCASTLE RACES.

The earliest<sup>1</sup> reference to the races I have found is in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. I, 210, note 15, where in a letter dated 17 March 1621 Sir Henry Babington asks Sir Edward Radclyffe of Dilston for a subscription 'for the horse race for Sir John Fenwicke whose year it is to bring in the plate.' The receipt for £5 (Sir Edward's subscription) adds that the race was held 'at Killingworth.' From the form of the request and of the receipt, it is evident that at that time the race meeting was already an established annual event. The meeting was held on Killingworth moor, and there is a view of it taking place in the map of the River Tyne dated A.D. 1654 inserted in Ralph Gardner's *England's Grievance Discovered &c.* (*Arch. Ael.*, 2nd ser. XIII, 295). This map shews no stands, but the posts mentioned in Article 1, are clearly shewn. The course appears to have extended from a little west of the village of Murton to about half a mile east of the church of Benton. In 1721 only the county plate was run for at Killingworth; the other races being on the town moor where thenceforward they were all held. As stated in the heading to the 'Articles' the races were run during the week following Trinity Sunday, but the feast of the Trinity, being one of the moveable church festivals, the yearly alteration in date was found inconvenient, and in 1751 it was decided to hold them in Midsummer week. For a fuller account of this great Newcastle holiday see article by John Hodgson Hinde in *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd ser. IV, 229.

The following 'articles' are not dated but, judging from the handwriting which is the same as dated entries in the immediate context, they were made in either 1714 or 1715. Mackenzie states that in the latter year a town plate value £25 was run for.

Newcastle      { Articles to be observed and kept for Newcastle prize w'ch shall  
Upon Tine.      { be rid for yearly upon Thursday after Trinity Sunday.

1. Every horse gelding or mare that rideth for this prize shall be ledd out between nine & ten of the Clock in the forenoon and shall be ready to start at eleaven of the Clock the same day, at the Starting post on the Northside of the stand, and to run to the other Start post on the South-side, the second heat to begin where the first ended, and so to runn to the Starting post, changeing their beginning and ending every heat.
2. Every horse etc. that rideth for the prize shall be bridled and saddled and shall ride with a rider weighing ten stone weight fourteen pound to the stone, Merch't-weight.
3. Every horse etc. shall ride three heats about all the posts that are sett up, and shall not rubb above halfe an hour betwixt every heat.

<sup>1</sup>A set of 'Articles' for the plate run for in the Isle of Man in 1687, is printed in the notes to chap. xi of Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*.

4. What horse etc. soever that rideth not within a sixteen score post or flagg of the foremost horse att the end of the first heat and twelve score the second and last heats shall not be admitted to ride any more but shall pay as in the eighth article is expressed.
5. Whosoever after the first heat giveth unto his horse any kind of food more than fair Water (if either owner Serv't or party) then he shall neither win prize nor betts.
6. Every horse etc. that runneth for this prize shall have everyone two tryers & shall put thirty shillings stake into the Clerk of the Race his hands, who shall be answerable for the same, and shall sett the owner of every horse's name downe, his horse's name, his collour and the Ryder's name; & to take & receive from the tryers every horse's place, att the end of every heat, the thirty shillings to be divided by ten shillings an end, from every horse, for the foremost horse, the second horse excepted, who shall alwayes save his stake, and likewise the freemen of Newcastle are exempted from putting in thirty shillings stake for their own proper horses.
7. After all the three heats are runn the s'd Tryers haveing weighed all the Ryders and declared what horses, geldings or mares, are by these articles judged out of distance in every heat shall judge & declare the places of every other horse, gelding or mare for the plate; adjudging & giveing it to that horse gelding or mare w'ch shall have wonn two heats, or, if none of them (not adjudged out of distance as above) have wonn two heats then to that horse, gelding or mare, w'ch wonn the last heat of the three.
8. To the intent to make fair rideing & for the further ordering how the Stakes & mult shall be disposed of, It is therefore concluded that if more horses ride than two, then every horse shall put in three pounds into the Clerk of the Races his hands, who shall pay the same, as is hereafter expressed (vizt) if three horses runn, the last & hindermost horse shal pay every heat twenty shillings to the second horse, & if four horses runn, then shall the two last pay to the two foremost, twentyshillings a horse every heat & so if there be more horses than four, then according to this order, every three or four hindermost horses shall pay to the three or four foremost horses twenty shillings a piece every heat, onely in this case where there is an odd horse that rideth, then the first shall have nothing in regard he hath ten shillings an end of every horse save onely the second, as is sett downe in the sixth article.
9. And it is concluded that every horse that is thrust out of distance according to the heat, he that is thrust out shall be deemed an hindermost horse & shall pay the foremost horse (as is before expressed) but in case there be more horses thrust out of distance in any one heat, than there are horses that are enabled hereby to win twenty shillings an heat, and formerly deemed foremost horses according to their number that shall ride, then those horses that are thrust out of distance shall onely make up so much money among them, as shall pay to the foremost horses twenty shillings an horse every heat.
10. Whosoever doth stopp or stay any of the horses that rideth for this prize (if he be either owner Serv't or party) and it appears to the Judges, he shall neither win prize nor betts.
11. Whereas severall times heretofore severall ill practices have been used in running for & winning the s'd plate. Its therefore concluded and ordered that the s'd plate shall not be runn for & wonn or carryed away unless three horses att lowest belonging to distinct & severall persons be entred booked & run for the same according to the s'd articles, and if any Rider lay hold or strike any of his fellow Riders, he shall neither winn prize nor betts.
12. Every Ryder that wanteth any more than one pound of his weight after he hath runn shall neither win prize nor betts,

13. Every Tryer may weigh any of the Ryders att the end of any of the heats, and if he be found fraudulently to have cast away any of his weights & want more than his pound allowance, he shall neither winn prize nor betts.
14. All differences that shall or may arise shall be referred to three gentlemen who shall be elected for that purpose by Mr. Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen (who are the founders of the s'd prize) if it please not the s'd Mayor, Record'r & Aldermen to take it upon themselves to hear, end & determine, all or any controversies y't may arise, ere they go off the feild.
15. That horse etc. that deserveth best according to these articles shall win the prize, giveing thirty shillings to the Clerk of the Race.

A P'CLAMAC'ON TO CALL THE FAIRE.<sup>1</sup>

The Right Worshopfull . . . Mayor of this towne & the Aldermen his brethren do give you to understand y't the faire of this town doth begin att twelve of the Clock of this present day & shall continue from the same time for eight days next after, and therefore it shall be lawfull for all manner of persons dureing the time of this faire to come to this Towne w'th their goods to sell & it is straightly charged & comanded y't no person of w't estate or quality soever, be so hardy dureing the time of this fair to weare or carry any manner of weapons ab't him except he be a Knight or an Esq'r of honour to have a sword borne after him, and you are further to understand that a Court of py-powder<sup>2</sup> is to be kept dureing the time of this faire, (That is to say) one in the forenoon & another in the afternoon, where all persons both poor & rich may have justice duely administered unto them according to the Lawes of this Land & custom of this towne.

Note there are two fairs in the year (vizt) Lamas and St. Lukemas.<sup>3</sup>

The following oaths of officers of the corporation are not printed in the report before referred to (p. 244).

The oath of the Metters.<sup>4</sup>

You shall duely & truely from henceforth do & serve in the office of a Metter & true mete & measure give to every party & delivery make of all manner of graines merchandises & victuals to all the King's people after the ancient custom of this town. And shall mete Barley 18 Bowles for a Chalder & two thereof heaped. And you shall know no deceipt in deliverance of graines victualls & merchandizes for singular Lucre either to the Seller or the Buyer but if you know any you shall give notice thereof to the Mayor, Aldermen or Sheriffe whereby it may be corrected & amended. You shall not occupy your craft in places suspected in prejudice of the King or this town, & you shall see on your part that the porters occupy their craft duely & truely. And all other articles shall you do well & faithfully as well to the poor as to the rich & you shall not mete with any false rowell nor with any other deceiptfull measure. And you shall not mete apples or onions without the barrell or firkin or halfe firkin for defrauding of the Merchant.—So help you God.

The oath of a Metter for Keels & boats.

You swear you shall well & truely measure all such keels & boats that are to carry coles on board any ship or vessell as you shall be appointed by the Mayor of Newcastle for the time being or the Collectors of the forraigne Customes of

<sup>1</sup>Then held in the Flesh Market on the east side of Middle street, which ran north and south between the Bigg market and St. Nicholas's church.

<sup>2</sup>The court of Piepowder (*Curia pedis pulverisati*) was a court held during fairs to do justice between buyers and sellers and for the redress of disorders incident to such places. It was so called because the fairs were usually held in summer when the suitors would have dusty feet.

<sup>3</sup>In this market (*i.e.* Flesh Market) is kept two faires in the year for nine day together; one of them at that remarkable time of the year, the first of August; the other is held the eighteenth of October, upon Saint Luke's day (*Chorographia* p. 26, Charnley's reprint).

<sup>4</sup>Brand (vol. II. p. 357) includes the Metters in the 'Bye Trades' of the town. He states that a copy of their Ordinary is enrolled in the books of the Corporation,

Coales & not to measure any keeles or Boats unless two Councillors att least (or more as shall be directed) to be present whereof one to be att the appointment of the Collectors aforesaid or more in case of more Councillors then two at measuring thereof which keels & boats shall be measured after the usual manner (that is to say) with one half wett & the other halfe dry coles allowing 21 Bowles<sup>6</sup> heaped of the accustomed measure to every Chalder & dueley share & divide the Coles betwixt the buyer & the seller from the Bowles side att the measuring thereof as also justly & dueley prick & mark the said keeles & boats as they ought to be so as their due measure may be knowne. So help you God.

The oath of the Troner or Poisor of the Weigh house.<sup>6</sup>

You swear that you shall well & truly do & execute the office & place of Troner & poisor in this port of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in all & every ports, places & Creekes to the same port belonging & do equall just & right to all His Majesty's subjects in the due execucion of the said office & place without favour, hatred, love of affection to any person whatsoeuer & keep a true & due account of all wares & things necessary & convenient to be registered & kept by any such Troner or poisor & all other things belonging or appertaining to the said office you shall truly do & perform. So help you God.

The oath of a searcher for Leather or Wares.

You swear that you shall well & truely do & serve in the office of a Searcher & Tryer of Leather & Wares made of leather within this County for one year ensuing after your best Witt & cunning. And you shall not for any favour or affection forbear to present all Defaults and you shall not take above the accustomed fee for searching & trying of the Leather or Wares made of leather according to the Statute. So help you God.

The oath of a Tryer of Shoes & Leather.

You swear that you shall try & examine all leather or wares made of leather which shall be presented unto you this day & what wares are not well & truely made & wrought or made of leather not well & sufficiently tanned & well & sufficiently curried according as is appointed in the Statute for that purpose provided. And all such wares as are not allowed to be sold or exposed to sale in the time of year as in the said statute is appointed, & allowed directed & sett forth. All the said Wares & leather you shall find for the use of our Soveraigne Lord the King & of those in the Statute mentioned. So help you God.

An account of Gloves usually given by the Sheriffe att Assises (viz.)

Two Judges $\frac{1}{2}$ a doz. pair each	Two Bullers—one pair each
Clerk of Assize $\frac{1}{2}$ a doz. pair	Two Groomes—the like
Each Serjt att Law 2 pair	Two postillions.the like
Kings Councell, favorite 2 pair	Mr. Ashurst's man 1 pair
& Recorder                           each	Two Marshalls men 1 pair each
Associates—2 pair each	Two Cryers men—the like
Mr. Ashurst—2 pair	Under Cooks — — —
Each Marshall—two pair	4 Clerks of Assizes—1 pair each
Two Cryers the like	Clerk of Indictm'ts—one pair
Two Clerkes the like.	Sumpt. & Bailiffe—1 pair each
Two Stewards the like	Mr. Metcalfe — —
Tipstaffe & Cook one pair each	Sheriffes Clerk 2 pair
Two Coachmen the like	Towne Clerk one pair

<sup>6</sup>Brand states that in A.D. 1600 coals were brought down from the pits in wains, holding 8 bowles each all measured & marked. (*Newcastl.* II. p. 272).

"Tronage was the duty or toll for weighing wool & other goods, from *tron* the Tron or beam for weighing, hence troner the officer who weighs at the Tron. Poisor has the same meaning, unfortunately it has become obsolete. The common weigh-house of the town was under the Guild Hall on the Sandhill. (*Chorographia*; see also Brand, *Newcastle*, II, 149).

The following petition records a catastrophe to the fishing population of Hartley in February 1714. It illustrates the slow and cumbersome methods by which subscriptions were collected from the charitable, for a great calamity with which the ordinary Poor Law was unable to cope. There were then few or no charitable funds or institutions to which the sufferers could apply. The days of bazaars, collections, flag days and tag days, were still far distant.

A Peticion for obtaining a cert. in order to gett a briefe for fishing men's Widdows whose husbands were drowned.

To the Right Worshipfull her Majesty's Justices of the peace of the County of Northumberland in Quarter Sessions assembled.

The humble peticion of the Inhabitants of the parish of Earsdon in the s'd County :

Humbly Sheweth :

That on the 15th day of February last past (A.D. 1714) in the morning 7 fishing boats or cobles belonging to Hartley in the said parish with 26 men on board put out to sea in calm & seasonable weather to follow their employm't but a violent & sudden storm arising the said 26 fishermen together with their said boats, nets, tackle & furniture thereto belonging were entirely lost & destroyed by the violence of the said storm by reason of which great loss there is left in a miserable & starving condition 14 Widdows & 41 children belonging to the said persons so cast away besides 14 Widdows and their children who were employed & maintained by & under the said persons who were cast away, who are wholly unable to subsist but must unavoidably perish. The said parish of Earsdon & the inhabitants thereof not being able to support & maintain the said poor persons & their numerous families without the help & assistance of your Worshipp's & other well disposed persons.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Worships will grant the said poor people a certificate at this General Quarter sessions in order to obtain a Briefe from the Queen's Majesty to receive the charity of all well disposed persons for their relief & maintenance.

Then follows a certificate from the Justices to Simon Lord Harcourt baron of Stanton Harcourt Lord High Chancellor & an affidavit sworn by a gentleman of Hartley Panks at the Quarter Sessions held at Morpeth 7 April 1714 Before John Douglas, John Ogle, Edward Delavall.

A Warr't. for raiseing Recruits.

Northumberland.—Wee whose names are hereunto subscribed Com'rs with others authorized & app'ted for putting in execution in the s'd County a certain act of parliam't made in the 7th year of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queen Anne of great Brittain &c intituled an act for the speedy & effectuall recruiting her Maj'tyes Land fforces & Marines. for the service of the year 1709 Doo in her s'd Maj'tyes name & by vertue of the power and authority to us by the s'd act granted hereby require & command you & each of you to make search or cause search to be made in all places within yo'r charge & Division for all such abled bodied men as do not follow nor exercise any lawfull callings or Implem't or have not some other lawfull & sufficient support or maintenance and him and them (except such only as have a vote or votes in the election of any Memb'r or Memb'rs to serve in parliam't) to take & bring before us or any three or more of her Maj'tyes Com'rs for the s'd County on Tuesday the 8th day of March inst. between the hours of 10 & 12 in the forenoon att the Moothall near the high Castle of N.U.T. and from that time forward till the 1st day of March 1709 on Monday in every week att the place & between the hours afores'd to the end such pson & ps ons may be examined (& if judged to be within the description afores'd) may be listed & delivered into her Maj'tyes service as the s'd act directs, and you are to command all Church Wardens, overseers of the poor, petty Constables & other her Maj'tyes officers

and also all or any of the other inhabitants within your charge and Division to make the like search & to be aiding & assisting to you in the due execucon of this Warr't. and you the s'd offic'rs are all to attend & be present att the times and places afores'd. to be examined touching the premises & to receive such farther orders & directions as thought needfull for the better recruiting her Maj'tyes Land forces & Marines & for the more effectually putting the s'd act in execution & hereof you or any of you are not to faile as you will answ'r the penaltys in that behalfe in the s'd act expressed, w'ch is £10 a piece upon each & every of you the s'd offic'rs omitting or neglecting to do yo'r duetys herein & also £10 apiece upon every other psons. that shall conceal any such abled bodied man as is here described, or that shall do any other thing to prevent obstruct or hinder any of you in the due Execucon of this Warr't. Given under our hands & Seales att the Moothall near the high Castle of Newcastle U.T. the 1st day of March in the 7th year of her s'd Maj'tyes reign &c Anno Domini 1708

To Mr. A. B. of &c high Constable, &c. & to all Church Wardens overseers of the poor petty Cons. & other her Maj'tyes offic'rs there or elsewhere in the s'd County These.

For every such able bodyed man so described as above that shall be brought in, listed & delivered over, the Constables or officers that bring him in, shall have 20s. & also 6d per diem for keeping him till that time & the poor of the parish where he comes from shall have £3 then paid by the Rec'r Generall or his Deputy or the sub Tell'r of the Land taxe.

A Certificate from Justices of a person listing himselfe as a Soldier. Northumberland.—These are to certifie that pursuante to an act of parliam't made &c A.B of C in the s'd County this day came here before us three of her Maj'tyes Com'rs for putting the s'd act in execucon in the s'd County & voluntarilie listed himselfe a souldier in her Maj'tyes service under the comand of Capt'n C.D. (in his own Company in Coll. F's. Regim't of foot) who was app'ted to receive such recruits & had the s'd A.B. then & there listed & delivered over to him & the s'd A.B. had then & there p'd to him by Mr. L.C. one of the Deputy receiv'rs. of the Land taxe for the s'd. County upon a Warr't. for y't purpose the sume of £4 of lawfull &c. & had the 14th & 23rd articles of Warr ag't Mutiny and desertion then & there read over to him the s'd A.B. as Witnesse our hands &c.

A Cert. of a p'son brought in by the Constable.

Northumberland.—These are to certifie that pursuante to an act of parliam't made &c A.B. of C in the s'd County a pson not following nor exercising any lawfull calling or Impleym't. nor having any lawfull & suffic't support and maintenance was this day brought before us three of her Maj'tyes Com'rs for putting the s'd act in execucon in the s'd County by D.E. & G.H. Constables of H in the parish of I. in the s'd County & upon examination doo find & judge the s'd A.B. to be such pson as is intended by the s'd act to be listed & delivered over as a souldier to K.L. a Capt'n in Coll M's Regim't of foot who was app'ted to receive such Recruits & then & there rec'd him the s'd A.B. as a Souldier to serve her Maj'tye in his own Company in that Regim't and the s'd A.B. had the 14 & 23 articles of Warr ag't Mutiny & desertion then & there read over to him and Mr. L.C. one of the Deputy Receiv'rs of the Land taxe for the s'd County upon our Warr't for that purpose then & there p'd to the s'd Constables D.E. & G.H. 20s for takeing & bringing in the s'd A.B. before us & shillings for keeping him      days before he was brought in & delivered over & also to N.O. & P.Q. Church Wardens or overseers of the poor of the said parish of I. £3 for the better enabling y'm to maintain their poor especially the poor relations of the s'd A.B. in the s'd parish as Witness our hands &c.

Mr. Blair was thanked.

## THE WHITES OF WOODLANDS.

The following notes by Mr. John Oxberry on "The Whites of Woodlands and the Rev. John Hodgson" were taken as read :—

"The Rev. John Hodgson was a young man of twenty-four when he settled at Lanchester. This was in the beginning of the year 1804. His strength, he had found, was unequal to the task of carrying out the duties attached to the post of schoolmaster at Sedgefield, and failing health compelled him to seek at Lanchester a situation more commensurate with his physical powers. He remained at Lanchester for a little over two years, filling during the greater portion of the time he spent there, the dual positions of village schoolmaster and curate of Esh and Satley. He was an ardent admirer of nature, a keen student, a lover of literature, and the possessor of a poetical temperament which found expression in many an original composition in rhyme and blank verse. The choicest of his poetical efforts were ushered into the world from the Newcastle printing house of his friends the Akenheads, in 1807, under the title of *Poems written at Lanchester, by John Hodgson, Clerk*. This little volume, the precursor of the large literary output which the people of the north of England owe to his superlative industry and talent, was dedicated to T. White, senior, and W. T. Greenwell. Who T. White, senior, was Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson has told us in the paper he read at the August meeting of our Society *ante*, page 218. Mr. White's companion in the dedication of W. T. Greenwell, was one of the early members of our Society, elected in December 1913, and was the father of another of our members, the Rev. Dr. Greenwell, who is happily still with us, and whose venerable age and great services to antiquarian, archaeological, and ethnological research have made his name known and honoured wherever there is a student with tastes akin to his own.

In his preface to the little book of verse he issued, the Rev. John Hodgson says that during his residence at Lanchester the relaxation his health required from professional employment, 'was chiefly sought for in the society and hospitality of the families in the neighbourhood, in wandering into the fields, in botanical recreations, in searching for antiquities about the Roman station, and in occasional attempts at poetry.' His one small volume of verse enables us to form an estimate of the quality of Mr. Hodgson's 'attempts at poetry' during this period of his career, and though he modestly styles his early investigations of the problems of archaeological and historical interest that presented themselves at Lanchester, as 'searching for antiquities about the Roman station,' we know from the part he played later in elucidating the history of Northumberland, and from the numerous papers he contributed to the antiquarian lore of the North of England, how deeply inspired he was with the spirit of research, and how thorough and painstaking were the methods he adopted in the efforts he made to find out where the truth lay.

But the relaxation of his Lanchester days which concern us most at the moment is that which he found in the society of the more cultured and educated of his neighbours. One of the friendships that helped to give pleasantness to his days during a considerable portion of his life originated during this period, and arose through his intimacy with the family of Thomas White, the arboriculturist, and creator of the Woodlands. Several of the letters he received from members of the White household have been preserved, and are sufficiently permeated with the personalities of their several writers,

as well as tinged in thought and expression with the idiosyncracies of the period when they were written, to cause it to be worth our while, if not to produce them in full, at any rate to quote extensively from them.

The female sex has almost invariably proved itself best fitted to excel in the composition of interesting and readable letters. There are, of course, the exceptions of Cowper, and Horace Walpole, and a few similar male gossips who rival woman's very highest efforts in the epistolary art. But, speaking generally, the contention holds good that women write the best letters, and thus we are not at all surprised to find that in our eyes—that is, in the eyes of the letter writer's posterity—the most attractive of the correspondence before us is that addressed by the ladies of the White household to the intellectual, poetical, and, therefore, interesting young curate whose worth they had learned to appreciate. Everything goes to show that Mr. Hodgson when he was a young man was not only an eager seeker after knowledge of all kinds for its own sake, but was also keenly sensitive to the impressions produced by the usually unregarded miracles of our every day existence. Like Beattie's *Minstrel*—

‘whate'er of beautiful or new,  
Sublime, or dreadful, in earth, air, or sky,  
By chance or search was offered to his view,  
He scanned with curious and romantic eye.  
Whate'er, of lore, tradition could supply,  
From Gothic tale, or song, or fable old,  
Roused him.’

All who looked to the mental and spiritual for any portion of their enjoyment, and were not wholly dependent for gratification on the material things of life, who cared, in short, for culture in any of its aspects, must have relished to commune with a man of this type. Elizabeth White, who, as Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson has told us, *ante p. 221*, was Elizabeth Surtees when she became the wife of Thomas White, the younger, was, according to the testimony of her letters to the Rev. John Hodgson, a woman of cultivated tastes and attainments, and of a warm and friendly disposition. Several of her letters are included in the unpublished correspondence of Mr. Hodgson, the first of them dated from the Woodlands on October 30th, 1805, being a letter of thanks for a poem he had sent to her father-in-law Thomas White, the elder. Possibly the poem may have had some bearing on the death of one of Mr. White's daughters which had taken place about this time, perhaps may have been that portion of his poem, *Woodlands*, where he reminds Mr. White of the bright prospect that had been opened to the eye of Faith, and bids him remember that his

much lamented daughter waits  
To hail her aged father to the shores  
Of immortality and ceaseless spring.

This portion of the poem it may well have been as the letter, after the initial note of thanks, goes on to say that the writer is sure Mr. White will have infinite pleasure in perusing the poem on his return home, which was expected in the course of a few days, adding that,

‘The sudden death of his amiable daughter, who was so deservedly esteemed and beloved by all her friends, was a great shock to him in particular and I have found it rather a difficult task to support him under so trying an affliction. Fortunately he was engaged to go out upon business, and I trust the change of scene will have a good effect upon his spirits.’

In a postscript Mrs. White continues

'Since writing my note my father has sent us a letter to add to the parcel. I would advise you write him soon because I think you will understand each other better upon the subject of his letter when you meet. If you do not see George Greenwell's servant, the bearer of this, you can write to my father on Saturday, if you think proper.'

A week later the following letter is sent by Mrs. White, with the words 'much pleased,' in the opening sentence, underscored for the purpose of giving emphasis to them.

'Woodlands, 6th Nov'r, 1805.

Sir,—My father has read your poem and is *much pleased* with it as well as the motive which induced you to write it, and, as you delight in rural scenery, he wishes you would contrive to come over and spend some part of one of those fine days in viewing parts of Woodlands that he thinks you have not seen, before it loses its autumnal foliage, of which every frosty night threatens to strip it. He requests that you will take a family dinner, and a bed if convenient. I remain,

Your sincere friend, Elizabeth White.

Mr. Hodgson availed himself of this kindly worded invitation, and the absence of any further written communication from the Woodlands until after his removal to Gateshead in the summer of 1806, is, doubtless, accounted for by the increased personal intercourse which followed.

He had not been long settled in Gateshead, however, until the correspondence recommences. The first letter from the Woodlands, which has been preserved belonging to the Gateshead period of Mr. Hodgson's career, is addressed to the 'Rev. Mr. Hodgson, next door to Mr. Unthank's, Gateshead.' It is from Thomas White, junior, and is short and very business-like. He begins by thanking Mr. Hodgson for the plan he had sent, and then without further preface requests him to 'enquire at the Northumberland Glass House if the glass is ready,' 'to call at Robertson, the jeweller's, and desire him to have the silver waiter ready by the time our cart comes in next week,' and 'please to order me also,' continues Mr. White 'a pair of fashionable, short-necked, plated spurs, from Mr. Bulman's shop in the Side, and let him send a notice of the price with them. Another brief note from him follows concerning the lettering on the plan alluded to in his previous communication, and ending by telling Mr. Hodgson that 'The ladies join in best regards. Tell Miss Greenwell, if you please, that I believe they send on Friday for her, so that if she chooses to send her box by our cart she can do it.'

Mr. White's letters, it will be seen, have no superfluous sentiment about them. They are the epistles of a busy man, brief and to the point, but they prove, by the unhesitating way in which they ask a favour, how intimate were the relations which had grown up between the members of the Woodlands household and the former Lanchester schoolmaster and curate.

The next letter is the bearer of bad news to Mr. Hodgson. It is from E. Greenwell, a lady who, we learn later, was a cousin of Mrs. Elizabeth White, and appears to have been settled at the Woodlands, as a more or less permanent resident. Her letter is sufficiently interesting to merit reproduction in full.

'Woodlands, Decr. 19th, 1806.

Sir,—I am requested by Mrs. White, who you will have heard has been very ill, since her confinement, of a nervous fever, to beg by way of a little amusement, you will send her any of your own compositions you may have by you. She is to be kept remarkably quiet at present, but hopes by the time they arrive she can bear to hear me read a little. I assure you we were much alarmed about her a

few days ago, and though she has now got a favourable turn, Mr. Clifton, who sleeps here every other night, desires she may be kept perfectly easy as a relapse might be of serious consequence.

We were all much amused by your description of my Uncle's late *fracas*, which no doubt would astonish the Gateshead people though we were not at all surprised. Mrs. White joins me in best respects to you. I remain

Your sincere friend, E. Greenwell.

P.S.—You must excuse it in a postscript, but I forgot to add Miss Ann's *kind love*.

Who the Miss Ann was whose love was sent in a postscript, and what Miss Greenwell's uncle had done to surprise the Gateshead folks we have no present means of knowing, but another letter to Mr. Hodgson, dated 6th January, 1807, in the same handwriting, and signed 'your sincere friend Eliz. Greenwell,' lets us know that the request that he should send some of his 'little compositions' had been duly complied with, that Mrs. White was highly amused with them, and, like Oliver Twist, asked for more. In the same letter Miss Greenwell goes on to say that her patient was better than she had been, 'though it must be some time before she can bear anything but the most perfect quiet, and long I fear before she regains her strength. She joins me in best respects to you.'

Mrs. White's request for additional examples of Mr. Hodgson's literary skill, may not have produced the astonishment that little Oliver's pleading for another helping of workhouse fare did, but it was, on this occasion, at least, equally unsuccessful. Instead of his own productions Mr. Hodgson sent a couple of volumes of Marmontel's *Moral Tales*. His fair correspondents were grateful for Marmontel, but were daring enough—and none of us, I imagine, will censure their taste—to ask for reading matter of a more robust and virile type than the French author's *Tales* supplied them with. 'My cousin,' says Miss Greenwell when returning Marmontel's two volumes, 'has taken it into her head to wish me to read *Humphrey Clinker* if you can be so good as procure it for her. She wishes me to see a character in it which bears a great similitude to one we know.' Doubtless Mr. Hodgson would be able to satisfy the desire expressed, but in the Woodlands correspondence which follows there are no more letters from Miss Greenwell, and no further mention of *Humphrey Clinker*. This is regrettable, for it would be interesting to know what opinion was formed of Smollett's masterpiece in the rural quietude of this Lanchester household.

But if we do not get the ladies' opinion of Smollett's novel, we obtain, in the next letter, Mr. White's opinion of Mr. Hodgson's poem *Woodlands*. This appears to have been an amended copy of the poem, and Mr. White's views are frankly expressed, though it is certain from the tenour of his remarks that no one would have been readier than himself to admit that he was more skilled in arboriculture than in literary criticism. At the same time it is safe to say that his very practical method of estimating the propriety of Mr. Hodgson's poetical allusions to the works of nature must have been of service to the poet. Mr. White says:—

'Dear Sir,—Your letter containing specimens of your first essays in the liberal and instructive science of printing your ideas could not fail of being very agreeably received by me, particularly as you have made choice of *Woodlands* as a theme to give utterance to many elegant ones, and such encomiums from men of genius, as they were unexpected when I began the work of clothing a few barren acres of land thirty years ago, come very opportunely to cheer the winter of my life,

The first outline of your fancy pleased me so much that I was led to think it could not be improved upon, but must acknowledge the specimen you have sent of Spring, under your own correction is much improved in some parts. If I am become a critic in the science I can be other than one of your own making, and therefore whatever errors I commit must claim your forgiveness.

The part on page 7, marked with a pencil line, I don't understand, and few I fear will find out its beauties, though I will allow you credit for them. But as your song is intended to praise a plain man, a simple student of nature from whom no feats of war would be expected, I have no doubt but your fertile genius will introduce something perhaps more congenial to the subject of your muse, which lead you, like other animated poets, into flights too high for common panegyric, and in your plenitude for *verse* and *me*, I could have wished, without being deprived of our friendly powers you could have lowered your poetical ones *one peg*, and still I might have been long remembered. The laurel seems properly subservient to war. The azure arch I'll try to gain through my Redeemer's love.

The flight of the native birds, inhabitants of barrenness, I think is well described in the new work, but I think the degraded retreat of the heath more simple in first sketch, without the simile of the eagle's nest,

‘Midst clouds and naked rocks she sits  
Like exiled majesty’ etc.

is excellent in the new work.

‘the fearful grouse  
Have fled to hills defying culture’s aid.’

is very good, and ‘rudely pushed into inclement skies.’ In the latter the word fearful don’t harmonize with ‘rudely pushing.’ I am therefore sure you will adopt other words.

You will see I have been impertinent enough to mark with *pencil* those words that are the least pleasing to my ear, and you will see upon the whole how strong my faith is in your good nature.

The ladies join me in every good and faithful wish.

I am Dr Sir, your most ob’t Humble Serv’t, T. White.

Woodlands March 4 1807.’

A month later Mr. White writes again suggesting the addition of explanatory notes to the poem :—

‘Dear Sir,—I have read your poem on Woodlands more than once, and it occurs to me that some explanatory notes would make it more interesting to the reader, and better mark out the design of the author, and I hope you will pardon me making a few in pencil in some parts, and a few asterisks in others to be better filled up by yourself; if the work has not—as I fear it has—gone too far. I am joined by the family in kind respects and good wishes from, D'r Sir,

your most ob’t servant, T. White.

Woodlands, April 7, 1807.’

The next letter in point of date is from Elizabeth White, and was written to Mr. Hodgson on the 11th December, 1807. It adds further proof of the friendly intimacy that existed between him and the White family, and in referring to a recent visit of his to the Woodlands the writer expresses the hope that, as his last visit was so short, he might see his way to repeat his visit during the approaching Christmas holidays. Mrs. White was also anxious to have a few books for her children, to whose education and training she seems in good motherly fashion to have assiduously devoted herself. She begs of Mr. Hodgson that he would favour her by, as she says ‘looking me out a few books at Mr. Akenhead’s.’ She describes her wants and adds, by way of a guide, that Annie likes poetry, though

‘Thomas, I am ashamed to say, cannot read yet, but is fond of having stories read to him. Mary is forwarder than he is. I expect we shall have a cart in N.C. in the course of next week, if not before next carrier day I must trouble you to order them to Mrs. Unthank’s, who will please to send them by Toward.’

Toward was the regular Lanchester carrier, and this direction to Mr. Hodgson how the small parcel of books was to be transported over the few miles that separate Gateshead and Lanchester is eloquent of the disadvantages that country residents laboured under, even as late as the beginning of the nineteenth century, if they desired to extend their range of interests by means of books.

Mr. Hodgson performed his commission without loss of time, apparently, for, a fortnight afterwards, on Christmas Day, Mrs. White finds time to write and inform him of the arrival of the volumes, and to assure him that both she and the children were pleased with his selection. She adds,

'So far from exceeding my commission you were under it by 1s. 3d., which will afford us another little book, perhaps. I hope you will spend a more cheerful and happy Xmas than I am likely to do, unless the next account of my dear husband is more favorable than that I have received to-day. On Sunday week he had a sudden and violent attack of the lumbago at Wemyss Castle<sup>2</sup>, in Fife; on Tuesday, the date of his last letter he was on his way to Edinbro', where he was going to consult Dr. Gregory,<sup>3</sup> and very little better. Until I hear from him again shall be very anxious about him, tho' I endeavour to hope for the best in the meantime. It is so long since I saw any of them from the Ford I have forgot when it was. With thanks for your kind remembrances of us all, I remain,

Your sincere friend, Elizabeth White.

P.S.—When convenient I will thank you to pay Mr. Akenhead.

Evidently Mr. Hodgson had been unable to accept the cordial invitation to revisit Lanchester, for, on the 12th February 1808, Mrs. White writes to tell him that every frosty day lately she had fancied he would walk over,

'but now in vexation give you up. I was glad of your last letter as it enabled me in some measure to relieve my father's mind from no small uneasiness, thinking by your answer, his letter had offended you.'

Several other letters follow shewing that the friendship which began in the days of Mr. Hodgson's first curacy continued for many years, but with one other example—a complimentary little note from the elder Thomas White addressed 'To the Rev. John Hodgson, Heworth Shore, near Gateshead,' and written shortly after Mr. Hodgson's marriage to Miss Kell—we must conclude our budget. The handwriting of the note is very shaky, the work it is evident of a man no longer young, but there is a flavour of old world courtesy in its terms which renders it a fitting letter with which to take our farewell of the subject.

'Mr. White's comp'ts to Mr. Hodgson, and begs he will accept his congratulations on his late marriage (also those of the rest of the family at Woodlands), which will prove a most happy one should it equal the extent of his good wishes.

When Woodlands puts on its vernal roof, so as in any way to resemb'e Mr. Hodgson's pleasing poetical picture, Mr. W. will be happy to see Mr. H. and his good lady, as will his friend Mrs. White and the other ladies.

Woodlands, February 26th, 1910.

Tom is from home.'

Mr. Oxberry was thanked.

<sup>2</sup>The Whites, both father and son, did a good deal of professional work in Scotland, and, as the letters quoted indicate, were frequently absent from home fulfilling engagements there. A letter from William Nicholson, a Newcastle artist settled in Edinburgh, to the Rev. John Hodgson, adds a little to our knowledge on this point. Writing in July 1814, Nicholson says:—'I have just returned from dining with Mr. Gillies [a nephew of Lord Gillies, a Scottish judge]. He is most pleased with your poem of *Woodlands*. Mr. White, to whom you dedicate it, laid out his father's grounds in Kincardineshire.'

<sup>3</sup>Dr. James Gregory, the successor of Cullen, and Scotland's most eminent consulting physician at that period.

## MISCELLANEA.

The following letters (continued from p. 240) are from Dr. Burman's collection. The first is from C. Roach Smith to John Bell, the others from John Bell to Charles Roach Smith :—

London, February 5th, 1849.

I thank you for the inscriptions. May not one be *Deabus Mat*, &c.; the other would probably read *Deo Sancto Maximo Iovi*, &c.; but are you quite satisfied with the rubbings? I think there is nothing like the *eye* and a pencil. I should much like to have your sketches compared with the originals if you have any friends to do it on whom you can depend. I am fearful *founders* of Societies are not much regarded and there are few who reflect on the troubles which have attended those who have achieved anything great or good. It is the present moment which the world looks at and how to profit by it. Were I you I should give myself but little concern for the result of Monday (to-day I presume) whatever it may be, you stand the *founder* of the Society, and if there be some who forget what they owe to you, others will remember the many obligations you have laid them under, the more fervently. I suppose you know Mr. Parker and the Institute have separated. Was it not a cruel piece of work to introduce discord among us for such an object? But we must be ready to forgive, and I am sure we should be quite willing to hearken to any conciliatory measures and would do anything to reunite the two bodies. I have another Journal ready.

Sincerely yours, C. Roach Smith.

To John Bell, Esq.,

February 17th, 1849.

I feel obliged at your Letter of the 5th Instant and that part relative to the tracings of the Rubbings I sent you, I will not forget; and as to founders of societies, they go to pot as soon as any other of the members. It was one of the greatest oversights to admit a parcel of People who could not afford to pay an admission Fee of Two Guineas, for which they received Books the Cost price of which was about seven pounds, but it is done and the Whole concern is now under the Control of the None Admission Fee party, who are Wishful of turning it into a Reading Club at which Bruce wants to spout to the unwashed at two pence a head. I send you a Newspaper Extract which shews the Open part of their proceedings. I am completing my account of the Society's Roman Altars, &c., which is nearly finished, and will be a most Valuable Book so far as relates to Roman Inscriptions, it is a Royal Quarto above three inches thick and will serve me to turn over whilst I am at my own Fire side.

September 4th, 1852.

It's over like a Wedding, as we say in the North, for the Wise ones have come and gone, and of the whole, I only saw Mr. Jno. Gough Nichols and his Wife, who spent last Monday Evening with me. On the Thursday there was a public Dinner of the Wise Ones at the N'c. Assembly Rooms. On the Friday their Legs were under the Duke of Northumberl'd's Mahogany at Alnwick, on Saturday doing the same at the City of Durham with the Black Coats there. On the Monday it was fixed that they were to be at Hexham to Examine the Curious Church at that old place, and the Hexhamites got all ready for their amusement, but Mr. Bruce was all in the fidgets to hurry them off to the Homesteads Station, so that he might Spout his oft repeated sayings on that place. On the Tuesday Tynemouth took up their time and attention, after which they slipped off like a Notless thread. I expect that you would receive a last week's Newspaper which would give you an account of the Opening of the Concern. I have had the pleasure of receiving two Letters from you (August 9th and 26th) for which I feel much obliged. The last intimates that you have sent me a copy of your Report on the Excavations at Lymne, but as yet, I have not seen it, nor have I seen a Number of the Gentleman's Magazine since the early part of 1850, so I know Nothing of what is going on in the Antiquarian World, and as to the Society, parties there, got so disgusting that I retired from it in February last, quite sure that they will seek me, before I do so to them. A Gentleman of the Name of Thomas Hugo called upon me on the third of last Month saying that he was a friend of yours, on which account I was most glad to see him and shewed him some of my rattle traps.

The following are abstracts of the last of the deeds bought by Dr. Burman at the Halliwell-Phillips sale (continued from p. 228) :—

HARRATON, CO. DURHAM.

1629, July 20. Common Pleas at Durham. Exemplification of a fine [in Latin] of 2 houses 60 acres of land, 250 acres of meadow, acres of pasture and 500 acres of moor in Harraton, between Sir John Conyers, bt., Sir Francis Brandling, William Langley and Charles Robson, and Sir John Hedworth and Dorothy, his wife. The palatinate seal is missing.

TYNE BRIDGE.

1694, November 28. Indenture made between (1) Christopher Bickers of Gateside, co. Durham, grocer, and (2) John Spearman of the city and county of Durham, gent. After reciting that Nathaniel lord bishop of Durham, by his lease under his episcopal seal of 10th September, 4 James II, demised his tenement situate on the east side of the south end of Tyne bridge at Gateshead, adjoining a tenement thereon late of Robert Bewicke, of Newcastle, merchant, on So., and the tower upon the bridge on the N., together with houses, shops, &c. To hold the same for 21 years, paying therefor to the bishop 3s. a year, by equal quarterly payments on the feasts of St. Martin the bishop, the Purification of the Virgin, Pentecost and Lammas It was witnessed that Christopher Bickers, in consideration of 102*l.* paid by Spearman, granted to the latter the same tenements To hold the same unto Spearman for the residue of the term, paying the rent reserved by the lease. And it was provided that if Bickers re-paid Spearman the 102*l.* before 1st January then next, that the present grant should cease, but if default were made the same to remain in full force; and Bickers covenanted to pay the said sum; that the premises were free from incumbrances, &c.; for quiet possession on default without interruption by Bickers or any person whatsoever other than the bishop of Durham, for rents, duties and services due to him.

Signed and sealed by 'Christo. Bickers,' and receipt for consideration endorsed, both attested by 'G. Spearman, Rob<sup>t</sup> Smith, Rob<sup>t</sup> Byerly.' [Endorsed 'An assignment of a lease for secureing 102*l.*'].

1695, November 28. Indenture made, with recital of lease, &c., of same premises as last, between (1) Robert Maddox, of the city of London, distiller, and (2) the said Christopher Bickers, but in consideration of £138 10s. 5d.

Signed and sealed by 'Christo. Bickers' in presence of 'Henry Shaw, Rob<sup>t</sup> Roper.'

EAST BRANDON, CO. DURHAM.

1719, June 2. Agreement, indented, between the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir Robert Eyre, kt., one of the judges of the Court of King's Bench, the only acting testamentary guardian of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Anthony, earl of Shaftesbury, an infant, appointed by the last will and testament of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Anthony, late earl of Shaftesbury, his father, deceased; (2) Anne Ewer, of Dartmouth St., Westminster; and (3) Joseph Micklethwaite, of Downing Street, Westminster, esq. Reciting last will of Sir John Copley, of 9th April 1713, whereby he devised to Westby Gill, of Carrhouse, co. York, esq., and Richard Wyatt, of the Middle Temple, London, gent., for a term of 500 years, the manor and township of East Brandon, &c. and the manor of

Burnigill *als* Burnigall, &c., in the co. and bishoprick of Durham, and all houses, farms, &c., &c., in trust for Thomas Micklethwaite, of Devonshire Street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, Middlesex, esq., deceased, &c., during so much of the term of 500 years as he should live, and thereafter in trust to sell or mortgage the said term and pay, after six calendar months of his death, 2000*l.* to such person or persons as he should by deed or will appoint In trust after payment of the said sum for his godson Anthony, then earl of Shaftesbury, and afterwards that it should attend upon the freehold and inheritance of the premises. And reciting that Thomas Micklethwaite, by deed of 22nd Sept. 1715, appointed that the 2000*l.* and interest should be due unto the said Anne Ewer, &c., for her own use absolutely, if he should not thereafter otherwise dispose of the same by express words in his will, &c. And reciting that Thomas Micklethwaite, by his will of 23rd September 1715, confirmed the 2000*l.* to Anne Ewer, and he died in 28th March 1718 And reciting that there was due to Anne Ewer 2300*l.* for principal and interest, and that Joseph Micklethwaite had undertaken to raise and pay the same to the said Anne Ewer And reciting that Westby Gill and Richard Wyatt at the request of Anne Ewer had let Joseph Micklethwaite into possession of the devised premises and permitted him to take the profits from the death of Thomas Micklethwaite in order to raise the 2000*l.* and interest Joseph Micklethwaite being willing to answer for the premises during the minority of the earl of Shaftesbury, the clear rent of 415*l.* a year towards the satisfaction of the said 2000*l.* and interest, the said Anne Ewer being willing, the said Sir Robert Eyre on behalf of the Earl of Shaftesbury consenting in manner following, viz, *Imprimis*. . . . .

[The document does not appear to have been executed. The second skin is missing.]

The following, kindly favoured by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, is from the 'Survey Books of the Court of Wards' (Misc. Books, vol. 129):—

#### JESMOND.

28 Hen. VIII. Extent and yearly value of all the manors, lands, etc., of Rauff Carre, deceased, 20 Feb. 27 Hen. VIII [A.D. 1536] and descended in possession and reversion to Wm. Carr, his son and next heir, aged 14, at the finding of the office in co. Northumb. 12 Oct., 28 Hen. VIII [A.D. 1536].

Certain lands and tenements in the town of Gessemonde holden of the King by knight's service in chief, per ann. 36*s. 8d.*

And other lands in the same and other counties.

The margin is headed "William Carre sold to Robert Bowes," but there are other marginal notes opposite various items such as 'descended jointer of Issabell, mother to the warde,' etc., etc. (p. 230).

The following, also from Mr. J. C. Hodgson, is from the 'Court of Wards Feodaries Surveys.' (Bundle 31: Northumberland). :—

#### PARISH OF SAINT ANDREWS, NEWCASTLE.

The extent and clear yearly value of all the messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, late of Timothy Cooke, draper, deceased, 10 July 1636, descended and come in possession and reversion to John Cooke his son and next heir, aged about 9 years at the death of his said father, as by the office thereof found at Morpeth, 11 Sept. 14 Car. 1.

Co. Northumb. One messuage with the appurtenances and one close to the same adjoining containing by estimation 4 acres, commonly called Cookes close, in the tenure or occupation of Anne Cooke, widow, the relict of the said Tymothy in the parish of Sainte Andrewes in the said county, late parcel of the Manor of Jesmond, are held of His Majesty in chief by knight's service and worth by the year above reprises 13*s.* 4*d.*

27 Nov. 1638. Sold to Richard Gregson to his own use for the fine of 3*l.*

To be paid—in hand.

To proceed within one month or else to be void.

Fra. Cottington, R. Wandesford.

The value of the premises by the survey of the feodary of the said county is per annum, 30*s.* Ja: Tooke, ex<sup>t</sup>

The following deed relates to

OUSTON, CO. DURHAM.

1615, Nov. 26. Deed of partition between (1) William Grenewell of Pelton, co. Durham, yeoman, and (2) Richard Samson of Urpeth, co. Durham, yeoman, of a certain pasture close between Over peala house and the grounds of Owstone, Grenewell and Samson agreeing thereto, Greenwell parting and dividing the same, Richard having free choice upon division whether he would have the south or north part of the close, and reciting that Grenewell having made the division, Samson had chosen and taken the north part and Grenewell has to have the south part, 'as it is now dowled out and set forth between them,' they mutually covenant for quiet possession of their shares Grenewell covenanted to make and repair and plant yearly so much quantity of the new dyke to be made between them as it was then dowled out, containing by estimation 33 roods, in consideration that Samson should continually make all the dyke between him and Owstone, and all the residue of the new dyke they have equally divided between them, and that both shall make and yearly repair and uphold the several parts allotted to them (the said William the low end and the said Richard the middle part): neither of them to have wayleave through grounds of other save only the footpath as formerly it hath been and is still to be used between Owstone and Chester in the Street. Signed and sealed by 'Will'm Greenewell' (seal gone) in presence of Jo: Hedworthe, Roger Hapvott (?), Will'm Cooke, Thomas Walton, Guy Baynbrigge.

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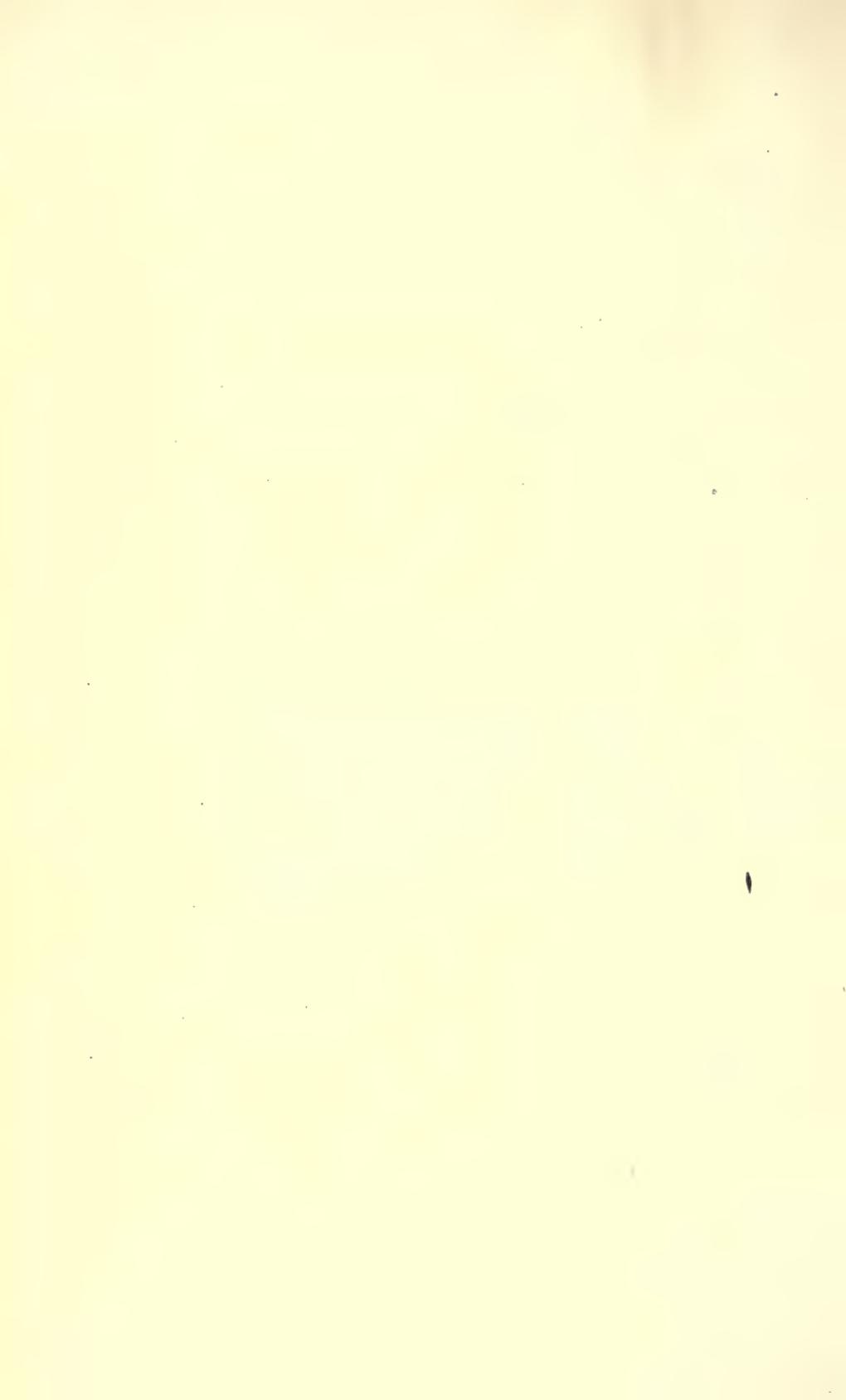
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ROMAN SANDAL, WHITLEYCASTLE.



THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF  
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

THIRD SERIES.

VOL. VIII.

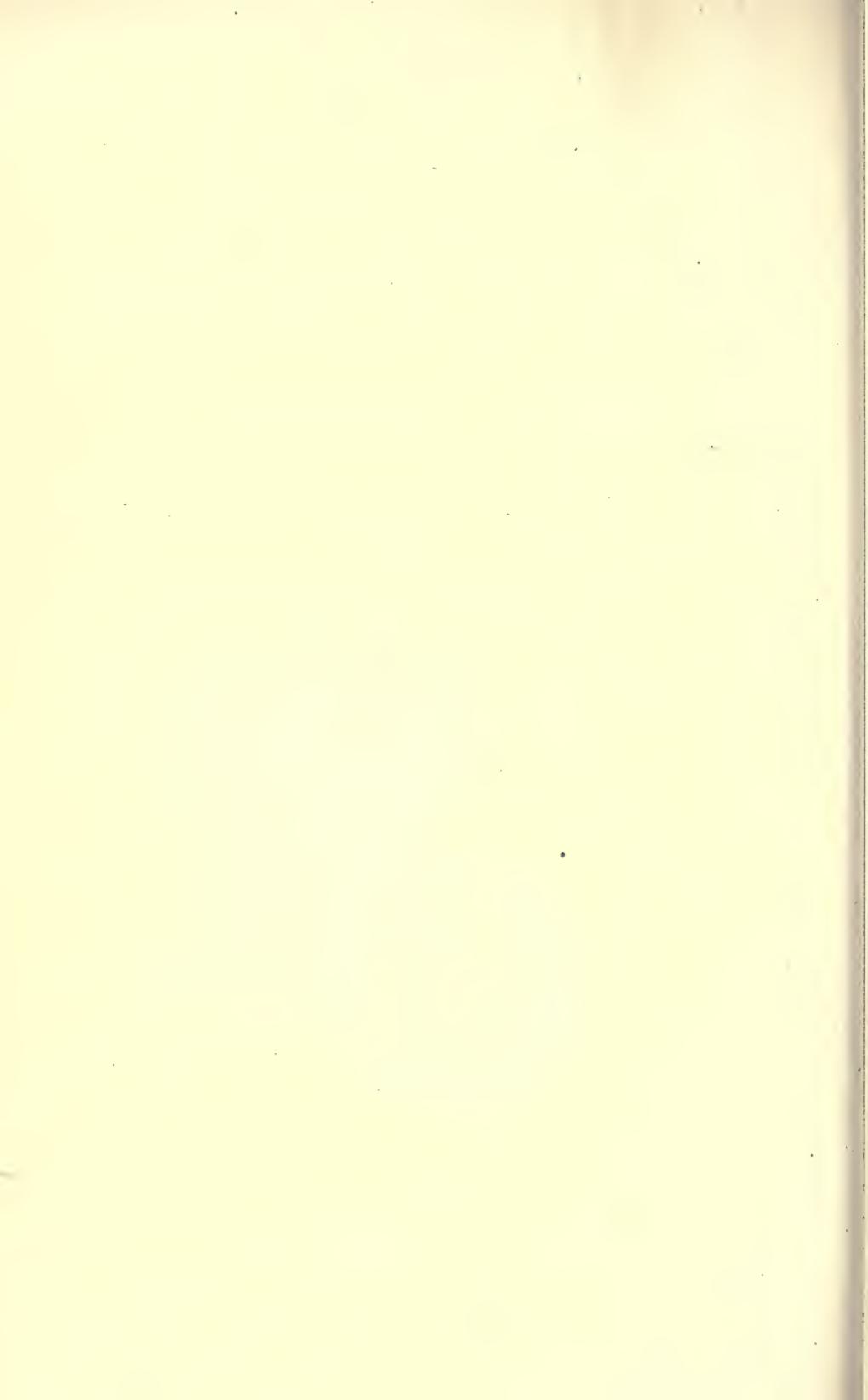
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PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY  
BY TITUS WILSON & SON, HIGHGATE, KENDAL.

1918.



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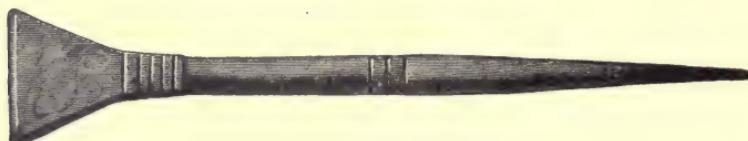
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## CONTRIBUTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.

Thanks are given to the following :—

- Allison, T. M. (Major) M.D. R.A.M.C., for pen and ink sketch of bull ring, p. 168
- Baldwin, C. E., for photographs of silver figure, facing p. 86
- Blair, C. H. H., for photographs of statute merchant and staple seals, facing pp. 62 and 63; (1) of carved boss and (2) of seal, facing p. 122
- Brewis, Parker, F.S.A., for photographs of 'Sussex loop,' facing p. 60
- Duff, Prof. J. Wight, for pen and ink drawing on p. 16
- Hardcastle, Dr., for photographs of Cole grants of arms, facing pp. 208 and 209
- Hepple, B. B., LL.D., for loan of block on p. 252.
- Hodges, C. C., pen and ink drawing of arch stones from St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle, p. 160
- Holden, Rev. H., photograph facing p. 146
- Johnston, W. J., for photograph of silver cup, facing p. 98
- Knowles, W. H., F.S.A., pen and ink drawing on p. 114
- Renwick, George, for block and plate of Newminster abbey, facing p. 114
- Willans, Mrs., for rubbings, facing p. 87; and pen and ink drawing of Colwell dovecot, p. 181



A ROMAN *Stylus* FROM SOUTH SHIELDS.

## ADDITIONS, CORRECTIONS, &amp;c.

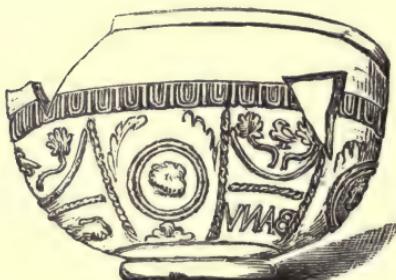
- Page 16, note 1, Cullaly castle *bulla* is figured in *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., xix, p. xvi  
 ,, 24, line 21, for 'serjeant' read 'sergeant'  
 ,, 29, line 1, for 'Necton' read 'Nopton'  
 ,, 30, line 17, for 'Geicht' read 'Gight'; and 30, for 'of' read 'de'  
 ,, 31, line 3, for 'juri' read 'jure'  
 ,, 33, in middle of page, for 'William John Low Widdrington' read  
     'William, fourth lord Widdrington'  
 ,, 40, for notes of forged assignats see *N. & Q.* 2 ser., vi, 131 and viii, 314  
 ,, 60, for paper by C. S. Perceval on the subject of Statutes Merchant,  
     etc. seals, see *Proc. Soc. Antiq., Lond.*, 2 ser., vii, 107  
 ,, 63, plate facing, first line, for '18' read '28'  
 ,, 64, note 5, *dele.* 6  
 ,, 68, line 29, for 'Whitley' read 'Whitby'  
 ,, 85, line 20, for 'above' read 'about'  
 ,, 95, lines 31, for '7½' read '4½'; and 32, for 'left' read 'right'  
 ,, 96, line 7, add '(Bell to Smith)'; and in line 2, of note 1 for '1725'  
     read '1727'  
 ,, 106, Felling old station, see *Proc.* 2 ser., v, 157  
 ,, 122, line 4, for 'executrix' read 'executrices'  
 ,, 133, 134, in addition to the paper contributed by the late Prof. E. C.  
     Clark, there is a paper by him in *Arch. Aeliana*, 2 ser., xii, 294,  
     on a Greek inscription from Risingham, also short notes in  
*Proc.*, 2 ser., ii, pp. 327 and 331 on an 'Inscription to Saturn'  
 ,, 146, Bronze skillets (2) (Roman) found in Arnagill, near Swinton Park,  
     Yorks., and preserved in Museum there. See Lincoln volume  
     of Royal Archl. Inste. (1850), where there is an illustration  
     facing p. xxx.  
 ,, 164, line 7, for 'xxxiv' read 'xxxix'  
 ,, 179, line 30, insert 'T. W. Taylor'  
 ,, 194, line 30, *dele.* 'and'
- 

*Proc.*, 3 ser., vii. By an oversight the name of Mr. William Boyd was omitted from the index as the author of 'On the river-god Tyne'

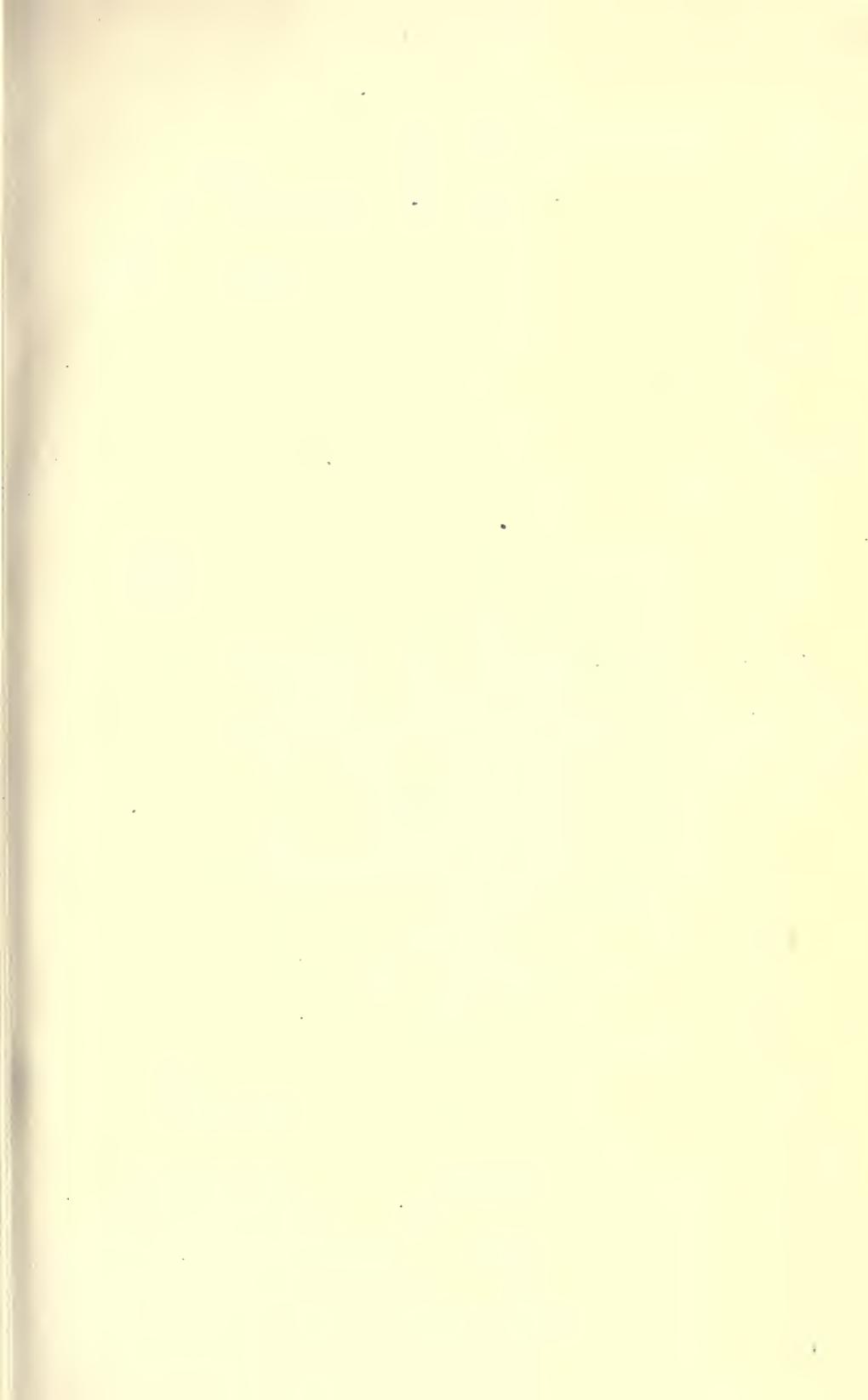
ADDITIONS, &c. (*Continued*) :—

## THE KENSINGTON 'RUNIC' INSCRIPTION. (See pp. 199, 212).

Professor Hammer of the 'Nordmands Forbundet' of Christiania, in a letter of 22nd November, 1918, to Dr. Allison, states that "professor Magnus Olsen of the university of Christiania told him that the matter has been discussed in full in the Norwegian Magazine 'Symra' (which appears in Norwegian at Decorah, Iowa, U.S.A.) for 1909 and 1910. In the article of 1909 written by a young Norwegian expert Helze Gjessing entitled 'The Runic Stone from Kensington,' gives the whole history of the discovery of the stone and the chief reasons why the whole thing is rather doubtful. The article is accompanied by a reproduction of the stone. The article published in 1910 is by Professor Breda, who practically denounces the whole thing as a hoax of the commencement of the sixties of last century. Professor Breda further quotes a telegram published in the *Minneapolis Tribune* of April 16th, 1899, from the famous experts, the Professors Saphus Bugge, Gustav Storm and Oluf Rygh (now all dead) to the effect: the so-called Runic stone 'is a grand fraud perpetrated by a Swede with a chisel and a slight knowledge of Runic characters and of English.' Personally, Professor Olsen shares the opinion of his predecessors on this point. . . . Summing up the case, the Kensington Runic Stone is an ingenious fraud, worthless from an historical point of view, the only believer in the mystification, Mr. Holand in no. 3, 1908 of the *Husleibibliotet* being refuted so ably by the above authorities that nothing is left of the original as certain. In the same connexion we beg to observe that from an American point of view Professor C. P. Curme of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., is of the same view as his Norwegian colleagues."



SAMIAN WARE BOWL FOUND AT SOUTH SHIELDS.





## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. I.

The 104th anniversary meeting was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 31st January, 1917, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the president, the duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A., being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Glasgow University Library (per Messrs. Maclehose & Sons) Glasgow.
2. Charles Grey, West Cottengwood, Morpeth.
3. The Viscountess Ridley, Blagdon, Northumberland.

## THE LATE MR. W. W. TOMLINSON.

A letter was received from Mrs. W. W. Tomlinson and her son thanking members for the letter of sympathy in their bereavement.

## GIFT TO THE SOCIETY.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following letter, of 29th January, 1917, from Mr. Thomas Reed of South Shields (addressed to him and his colleague), enclosing a cheque for £100, which Mr. Blair handed to the treasurer for investment as therein suggested :—

In appreciation of the many pleasures and advantages derived from 23 years' membership of the Society, I beg to enclose cheque for £100 as an endowment. If the Committee will be good enough to invest this in the new War Loan it will be an added pleasure, as it will help our soldiers and sailors to smash the Germans, now a certainty.

The chairman in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Reed, remarked that it was always a great gratification to see that members appreciated the value of the society, especially when they said so, as Mr. Reed did, and looked back upon the meetings with pleasure, satisfaction and instruction.

## COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of statute v, which sets forth that if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman, viz. :—

President : His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

12 Vice Presidents: The Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson, M.A., Robert Coltman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, D.C.L., The Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A., the Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., &c., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., &c., John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., John George Hodgson, William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A.

Secretaries: Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Joseph Oswald.

Treasurer: Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor: Robert Blair.

Librarian: Charles Hunter Blair.

2 Curators: W. Parker Brewis and William Hardcastle.

2 Auditors: Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and James Arnott Sisson.

12 Council: William Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sidney Story Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, J. Wight Duff, D.Litt., &c., William Waymouth Gibson, William Hardcastle, Jonathan Edward Hodgkin, F.S.A., Arthur M. Oliver, John Oxberry, G. R. B. Spain, Nicholas Temperley, and Kenneth Hotham Vickers.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Joseph Oswald (one of the secretaries) read the following Report of the Council for 1916:—

'For the third year in succession the society celebrates its anniversary amidst the tumult of conflicting nations. Antiquarian pursuits shed tranquillizing influences upon the mind, hence the meetings and literature of our society offer to members the opportunity of occasional and salutary relaxation from the pressure of contemporary events.'

The continued and increased restrictions upon travelling during the past year made it again necessary to relinquish all excursions and only indoor meetings were held, of which nine took place. The subjects dealt with on these occasions covered a very wide range in date and locality and are duly chronicled in the *Proceedings*, of which the seventh volume of the third series only awaits its index to be complete. This volume extends over nearly as many pages as the previous one. The same remark applies to vol. XIII of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana* which was published during the year. It is satisfactory that the apprehension expressed in last year's report of the council that our publications might have to suffer serious curtailment in consequence of war conditions has not, so far, been realized. Mr. Parker Brewis's re-written *Guide to the Castle* was published during the year and is largely in request by visitors.

The British Association's meeting in Newcastle in September, 1916, was necessarily deprived of much of its usual popularity. From our point of view it was particularly noteworthy in that the president of the meeting was the president of the London Society of Antiquaries, Sir Arthur John Evans. His admirable inaugural address gracefully acknowledged the work done by this society and specially recognized the services rendered to the study

of antiquities by the late Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, our Nestor for so many years. In connexion with the British Association meeting an official hand-book to Newcastle and district was published. It contained articles written by no fewer than thirteen members of this society, including the joint-editors, Messrs. G. B. Richardson and the late W. W. Tomlinson.

Since our last anniversary eleven new members have been elected, two more than last year, a pleasing feature of this year's history when the crippling effect of the war upon societies like ours is taken into account. Unfortunately our losses by death during the period covered by this report have been heavy. A list, in alphabetical order, follows, and gives the year of election in each case:—H. F. Abell, hon. member, (1906), R. L. Allgood (1886), Thos. Bailes (1904), Rev. W. R. Burnett (1889), Dr. C. J. Gibb (1859), Charles Wright Henzell (originally elected 1884, resigned 1901 and re-elected 1902), R. Oliver Heslop (1883), T. E. Jobling (1908), W. B. McQueen (1910), N. H. Martin (1882), Philip Newbold (1911), Viscount Ridley (1905), and W. W. Tomlinson (1888).

An obituary notice of our late vice-president, Mr. R. Oliver Heslop (written by his old friend and colleague Mr. Richard Welford) is included in the latest volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* and gives details of the important work done by him in connexion with this society during the long period of thirty-three years—work which will worthily perpetuate his memory. Dr. Gibb was continuously a member of the society for fifty-seven years, but never took an active part in our doings; he had reached the advanced age of 92 years. His death took place on May 13th. Mr. Philip Newbold, who gave up his life for his country at the early age of 29, on July 13th, was second lieutenant in the Royal West Kent Regiment, and had been for a time, commencing in 1910, lecturer in classics and ancient history at the Armstrong college; he carried out some excavations on the line of the Roman Wall and read an account of them before the society, which was published in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., vol. ix. Mr. W. W. Tomlinson who died on November 26th, aged 58, was a member of the council (with a single year's interval) from 1896 until his decease, and was the society's librarian from 1890 to 1893; his contributions to our publications are numerous and full of interest. A biographical notice of Mr. Tomlinson, from the pen of Mr. John Oxberry, is in preparation and will be read at an early meeting of the society.

During the year an Act of Parliament was passed in accordance with which a tax was imposed upon admission fees to places of amusement. The local administrators of this act for several weeks insisted that the Castle and Blackgate came within its scope. The council held a strong opinion to the contrary, and exemption from the operation of the act has been allowed.

The council offers congratulations to one of its members, Lt. Colonel Spain, 6th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, who

has received the order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his military services on the western front.

Not to all of us are given the leisure and attainments necessary for contributing to our transactions, but the council feels that a larger number of members could do so. Some of our office-bearers have set a fine example, but the perennial vigour of our society must depend, in the long run, upon the rank and file. To them the council commends the duty of augmenting the general store of information. The annals of the north are not sealed, the mine is not exhausted, some by-ways yet remain untrodden, and will not withhold their ungarnered treasures from diligent research.'

The report and balance sheet of the treasurer, and the report of the librarian were then read. The curators made no report beyond stating that there was nothing to note except the gifts to the museum which had been duly recorded in the *Proceedings* during the year.

The following is a summary of the treasurer's report, &c. : The membership of the society stands at present at 357; eleven ordinary members were elected in 1916, and 28 lost by deaths, resignations and removals. The receipts, including a balance at the beginning of the year of 32*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, amounted to 579*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* and expenditure 532*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance at the end of 1916 of 46*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* The capital with dividends is now 295*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* The receipts were : from subscriptions 363*l.* 6*s.*; from the Castle 124*l.*; and the Blackgate 40*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; from books sold 12*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and towards cost of illustrations 7*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The expenditure included : for printing *Archæologia Aeliana* 137*l.*, and *Proceedings* 39*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; for new books, subscriptions to societies, &c. 43*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; for the Castle 108*l.* 15*s.*; for the Blackgate 77*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; illustrations 27*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; and for museum 1*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports and accounts, congratulated the society on the fact that it continued to prosper and carry on its course in an even manner in the midst of so great a calamity as the present war. He thought it rather wonderful that they should be able to congratulate themselves on carrying on without any great feeling of disturbance, when they knew what was going on around them. He hoped it showed a little of the grit which Englishmen possessed. They had lost a very great number of members, and some very valued ones. He thought they ought specially to mention Mr. Richard Oliver Heslop, because Mr. Heslop had been so valued a member of the society and had done so much good work as an archæologist. The same could be said of Mr. W. W. Tomlinson. All they could hope for was that others were coming to take up the work. There was a hint in the report that there were a number who could assist in antiquarian matters in by ways yet untrodden. At the present moment a great many would be very willing to follow these by-ways but that their thoughts were so largely engaged in more pressing matters. He thought they might look forward

with perfect confidence to the future. When this great crisis was over they would find members of the society as zealous as ever in the pursuit of archaeology, and in the following up of the by-ways of antiquity.

The Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. of Durham having seconded the adoption of the reports, the same was carried *nem. con.*

The following books, etc., received since the November meeting were placed on the table :—

*Present*, for which thanks were voted :—

From the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A. of West Pelton :—*Before the Great Pillage*, by the Rev. Dr. Jessop, F.S.A. (1901).

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Archaeological Institute :—*Archaeological Journal*, nos. 287, 288.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society: *Magazine*, no. CXXV.

From the Royal Numismatic Society :—*The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, no. 63.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, N.S., XVI.

From the British School at Rome :—*Papers*, VIII.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—*Transactions*, III N.S., part iii.

*Purchases* :—

*The Museums Journal*, XVI, nos. 7 and 8; *Itinerarium Curiosum* or An account of the Antiquities and Remarkable Curiosities observed in travels through Great Britain, by William Stukeley; Associated Architectural Societies *Reports and Papers*, 1872-1890; and *Handbook of Scientific and Learned Societies* for 1916.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the donor :

By Col. Spain (1) Two pieces of pottery found inside *Bremenium* about 40 years ago; one, the slightly domed lid of a Samian ware bowl, with very little of the characteristic red glaze left, the other of coarse ware 1½" high, of comparatively late date; and (2) a small bronze cross, with a patriarchal cross in relief upon it, found near Richborough about 60 years ago; it is inscribed with Greek or Russian letters.

*EXHIBITS* :—

By the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, D.C.L. (per Mr. J. C. Hodgson, V.P.) (1) The original foundation charter of St. Katherine's hospital, otherwise the *Domus Dei*, at Newcastle; and (2) that of St. Peter's chantry in All Saints' church, Newcastle, by Roger Thornton.

The two documents, with an introductory note by Mr. Hodgson, will probably be printed in an early volume of *Archæologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Dr. Greenwell and also to Mr. Hodgson.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Prof. Duff, which was carried by acclamation.

#### MISCELLANEA.

Miss M. Hope Dodds has kindly favoured the editor with the following ‘deeds of houses on the west side of the Broad chare, Newcastle, now [1848] the property of the Trinity House, Newcastle,’ which were copied by G. B. Richardson from the papers of the Trinity house, Newcastle, into a note-book, now in the Blackgate library, containing numerous extracts from the Trinity house papers. The deeds relate to two houses in the Broad chare from which a rent of 6s. 8d. was due to the Trinity house. These two houses were next door to each other, having the chare on the east and the yard of the Trinity house on the west. The lower house, here called messuage B, had the great gate of the Trinity house on the south, and the other house, here called burgage A, on the north. In 1641 burgage A belonged to Thomas Crome the elder of Newcastle, merchant, and messuage B was occupied by William Dueis, mariner. The following deeds relate to burgage A :—

1.—17 Nov., 1641, between Thomas Crome the elder of Newcastle, merchant, of one part, and Henry Doddworth of West Park co. Ebor, gen., and Mathew Stodart of Barnard Castle, gen., of other part. Crome enfeoffs the others of his burgage in the Broad chare, Newcastle, situate between a tenement in the possession and occupation of Raphe Fewler, merchant, on the north, a tenement in the occupation of William Dueis, mariner, on the south, the Broad chare on the east, and extending to the yard of the Trinity house behind on the west, to hold to the use of his son Oswold Crome and Winifride his now wife and their heirs.

[Thomas Crome mentions his own wife as then living and called Elizabeth. Richardson's note].

Witnesses: Thomas Crome junior, George Applebie, Lancelot Hall, Samuell Cook.

17 Nov., 1641, livery and seisin in the presence of Samwell Cock, Thomas Moodie, George Applebie, Lancelot Hall.

2.—2 Apr., 1647, Oswold Crome of Newcastle, merchant, and Winifred his wife, deed to levy a fine herein, the house (which is spoken of as a house and garden) is described as being in the then possession of Thomas Crome, which he has of the gift of the said Oswold and Winifred.

Witnesses: Henry Wills, Laurance Wouldhave, John Coxon, Timothy Lewens, Geo. Chambers.

3.—3 Apr., 1647, Oswold Crome and his wife release the said house to Thomas Crome.

4.—13 May, 1649, Agreement made between the Master and Brethren of the Trinity house and Thomas Crome the elder, merchant, of Newcastle, that whereas the said Thomas Crome hath lately built 3 new lights in a room called the kitchin, and 2 rooms above the said kitchin in his house situate in the Broad chare now in the possession of Thomas Blair, gentleman, unto the Trinity house contiguous, he shall enjoy the said lights for ever on paying 6s. 8d. a year to the Trinity house. And whereas a certain lead gutter which lyeth between the chapel of the Trinity house on the south and the said Thomas's house on the north, which (so far as it doth bounder upon the said house) is about eleven and a half yards long, it is agreed that half of this gutter shall belong to Thomas Crome and be repaired by him, and the rest shall belong to and be repaired by the Trinity house.

5.—14 Sep., 1658, Thomas Crome the elder of Newcastle, merchant, conveys the house to Robert Cooke of Newcastle, master and mariner. Cooke paid 24*sol.*—the house described as now or late in the possession or occupation of Thomas Blair, gentleman, or his assigns—having a house now or late belonging to Ralph Fewler on the north—a messuage now or late belonging to Robert Stevenson on the south, the Broad chare on the east, and extending to a yard of the Trinity house on the west. Be it remembered that Thomas Blair, gentleman, lessee of the above named premises, did consent to the livery of seisin here indorsed and did attorn unto the part according to the form, etc., in presence of Henry Bird, Antho Walker, Edward Collingwood.

The deed makes exception in favour of 6*s. 8d.* a year, to the Trinity house of Newcastle and a lease unto Thomas Blair, ending at May day next ensuing.  
6.—Michaelmas, 1658. Thomas Crome's fine to Robert Cook; Crome's wife Elizabeth is mentioned therein.

7.—4 Aug., 1664, Thomas Crome and Richard Crome, his son and heir, convey the house in the Broad chare to Robert Cooke, who now occupies it, for 50*l.*

From the deed of 14th Sep., 1658, it appears that messuage B, which in 1641 was occupied by William Duijs, was owned by Robert Stephenson in 1658. The following deeds relate to messuage B:—

8.—27 July, 1664, Robert Stephenson of Blackfriars, London, painter stainer, son and heir of Richard Stephenson, late of Newcastle, mariner, deceased, who was son and heir of William Stephenson, late of Newcastle, shipwright, and of Agnes his wife, both deceased, to Robert Cooke of Newcastle, master and mariner, for 50*l.* Stephenson sells to Cooke all that messuage in which Cooke now dwells in Broad chare bounding upon a messuage belonging to the said Cooke on the north, the chare on the east, and the Trinity house on the west and south.

Witnesses; Bart. Anderson, senior, John Richardson, Joseph Johnson Wm Thompson, John Garstell, Rob Bulman, not. pub.

Fine from Stephenson to Cooke.

9.—28 July, 1664, Elizabeth Johnson's release to Robert Cooke. Elizabeth Johnson of Newcastle, widow, daughter of William Stephenson late of Newcastle, shipwright, and Agnes his wife, both dead.

10.—12 Aug., 1664, Nicholas Chapman and wife, their release of the Broad chare house to Rob. Cooke. Nicholas Chapman of Blackfriars, London, cordwainer, and Mary his wife, the late wife and relict of Richard Stephenson, late of Newcastle, mariner, deceased.

Thus in 1664 both burgage A and messuage B belonged to Robert Cooke of Newcastle, master and mariner, who made his will as follows:—

9 Sep., 1667. The copy of Rob. Cooke's will under seal of court.  
Rob. Cooke of Newcastle, master and mariner.

To my dear and loving wife Edith Cooke all my 2 messuages in the Broad chare wherein I now live, and Francis Raine, merchant, did lately live, for her life and then to my children George, Thomas and Barbara, and their heirs for ever, to be divided equally between them.

To Elizabeth my daughter by my said wife Edith 40*l.* on reaching 21.  
To Anne

To my three children "George, Thomas and Barbara" all my personal estate, goods, etc., after paying debts and legacies, to be equally divided amongst them, and in case any of them die their portion to be divided among the survivors equally.

To my loving brother Shaldforth 20*s.* for a token.

To his wife Margaret my sister 20*s.* for a token, whom I desire to take the tuition of my three children, George, Thomas and Barbara, after my decease, if it shall please God the said Christopher or his wife shall so long live, and see this my will performed.

George, Thomas and Barbara executors.

Witnesses: Antho Walker, Geo Thompson, Tho Thompson.

It seems probable from the following deed that the two houses became the property of Robert Cooke's daughter Barbara :—

11.—11 & 12 Apr., 1684, Joseph Atkinson of Newcastle, merchant, and Barbara his wife [would not this be the daughter of Robert Cooke? Richardson's note], to John Leamon of Newcastle, gent, for 130*l.* and 2 gs. convey said two messuages in Broad chare, boundering on a messuage belonging to John Ogle and now in the possession of Ric. Farrington, joiner, on the north, the great gate of the Trinity house on the south, the street on the east, and Trinity house on the west.

Witnesses : John Berwick, Thomas Richardson, John Pickells, not pub.

Thus both the houses became the property of John Leamon. Burgage A was settled upon the marriage of his son George :—

12.—18 Sep., 1685, John Leamon the elder of Newcastle, gent, on the one part and William Hall of Newcastle, tin plate worker, and Abraham Dixon of Newcastle, master and mariner, on the other part. Intended marriage between George Leamon of Newcastle, master and mariner, (son of the said John Leamon) and Ellinor Dixon, spinster, of Newcastle (daughter of Abraham Dixon late of Newcastle, master and mariner, deceased). The two trustees to hold all that messuage in the Broad chare having the Trinity house on the west, the chare on the east, a messuage heretofore in the possession of Ralph Fewler deceased, and now in the possession of Ric. Farrington, joiner, upon the north, and upon a house belonging to the said John Leamon adjoining upon the great gate of the Trinity house upon the south part, to hold to the use of the said John Leamon during his life, then to the use of the said George and Ellinor (if the marriage be effected) and the longer liver of the two, and after their death to their heirs. The rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Trinity house is mentioned as an exception to the entire property.

13.—14 Nov., 1693, John Leamon the younger of Newcastle, merchant, of the first part, Abraham Dixon of Newcastle, master and mariner, of the second part, and George Leamon of Newcastle, master and mariner, of the third part. Whereas John Leamon the elder of Newcastle, gent, by lease dated 2 May last past [1693], did demise, etc. to said John Leamon, junior, all those two messuages in the Broad chare, then and now in the several tenures of John Leamon, junior, and Charles Vaughan, hostman, boundering upon certain houses belonging to the Trinity house, Newcastle, on the south and west, the chare on the east, and a house in the possession of Ric. Farrington on the north, to hold to the said John Leamon, junior, for 21 years at a pepper corn rent should the said John Leamon senior so long live; the said John, junior, assigns the said messuages to George Leamon for 50*l.* in the names of John Harison junior and Abraham Dixon.

Witnesses : John Laverick, Thomas Turpin, John Pickells, not pub.

Thus in 1693 John Leamon the elder owned both the houses for life, but they were both leased to George Leamon for 21 years, and burgage A was settled upon George and his wife after John Leamon the elder's death. In 1699 John Leamon the elder again made a settlement of the two houses upon himself and his wife Isabel for life :—

14.—9 Oct., 1699, John Leamon the elder, gent, conveys the two houses to William Johnson of Newcastle, merchant, on payment of 5*s.*, etc. Farrington described as living in that formerly occupied by Ralph Fewler, which was that adjoining the great gate of the Trinity house.

15.—9 and 10 Oct., 1699, Lease and release from John Leamon, senior of Newcastle, gent, to William Johnson of Newcastle, merchant, to uses, of the two messuages, to the use of the said John Leamon for life and after his death to the use of Isabell, now the wife of the said John Leamon, the elder, and her heirs.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER. VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 2.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 28th February, 1917, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A., V.P., succeeded by Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., V.P., in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted the following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. E. A. Bullmore, F.R.C.S. Ed., 10 South Brink, Wisbech.
2. J. W. Fawcett, 57 Constance Street, Consett, co. Durham.
3. William Thompson Hall, M.D., Heaton Road, Newcastle.
4. Rev. Leslie A. Hudson, 158 Laygate, South Shields.

The following books received since the January meeting were placed on the table :—

*Exchanges* :—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, XVI, iv, 8vo.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society :—*Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, part 94, 8vo.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—*Collections*, XXIX, 8vo, cl.

*DONATION TO THE MUSEUM* :—

Thanks were voted for the following :—

From Mr. John E. Batey of Ridley Cottages, Stannington :—A Northumberland Small Pipes Chanter, made by the donor in 1903.

*EXHIBIT* :—

By——(per Mr. C. H. Blair) :—an oval copper coin of 1824, 2" long by 1½" wide, for 40 *reis*, of Pedro the first of Brazil.

*THE LATE MR. W. W. TOMLINSON.*

Mr. John Oxberry read an obituary notice of Mr. Tomlinson, for which a vote of thanks was accorded to him by acclamation, on the motion of the chairman, after some appropriate remarks by the latter.

The notice will probably be printed in this year's volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

## A DURHAM AND NEWCASTLE PLOT OF 1663.

The chairman (Dr. Gee) then read a paper on the above subject for which a vote of thanks was accorded to him by acclamation, on the motion of Mr. F. W. Dendy.

This paper also will probably be printed in the current volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

## THE AQUATINTS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Lt. Col. Spain, C.M.G., then read notes on this subject. To the notes was appended a descriptive catalogue of the aquatints. The writer's fine collection of prints was handed round to members.

Mr. Spain was heartily thanked for his notes and for the exhibition of such a fine collection. He kindly allowed them to be on view at the Blackgate library on the following Saturday afternoon and attended to give information relating to the prints.

## MISCELLANEA.

The following notes of deeds, etc. relating to the Newcastle Trinity house are continued from p. 8 :—

Meanwhile George Leamon had died, and his widow Eleanor had succeeded to his right in burgage A :—

16.—1 Oct., 1697, John Bee of Newcastle, master and mariner, John Harrison of Newcastle, baker and brewer, of the first part, Ric. Beresford, of Newcastle, gent, of the 2nd part, Jane Dixon of Newcastle, widow, and Eleanor Leamon of Newcastle, widow, of the 3rd part. The said Lee and Harrison at the instance and request of Leamon and Dixon, but for the proper debt of Eleanor Leamon who was a bond to Mary Martin of Newcastle, spinster, in 100*l.* for payment of 50*l.* The said house had been conveyed by Eleanor to John Bee and John Harrison as her bondmen for security but in the name of Ric. Beresford.

Witnesses : Ann Bell, Hannah Kirton.

After her death the house passed to her two children, Abraham and Jane Leamon, who sold burgage A in 1714 :—

17.—16 June, 1714, Abraham Leamon of Newcastle, master, son and heir of George Leamon, of Newcastle, master and mariner, deceased, and Eleanor his wife, deceased, and Jane Leamon, sister of the said Abraham Leamon, of the one part, and Samuel Handcocke of Newcastle, gent, of the other part. They sell unto the said Handcocke in consideration of a bond, the messuage now in the several occupations of George Halliday, George Hall and the said Abraham Leamon in the Broad chare, having the Trinity house on the west, the chare on the east, a messuage in the possession of Richard Farrington, joiner, on the north, and a house adjoining on the great gate of the Trinity house on the south.

18.—20 Jan. 1715, Samuel Handcocke of Newcastle, gent, of the first part, Abraham Leamon, of Newcastle [etc. as above], Jane Leamon [as above] of the second part, Barbara Hindmers of Newcastle, widow, of the 3rd part, and Richard Burdus of Newcastle, gent, of the 4th part, the said Handcock on Hindmers paying him 42*l.* 8*s.*, sells, etc., to Richard Burdus the house, etc.

Witnesses : James Young, Jane Halliday.

This is the last deed relating to burgage A. Messuage B descended as follows :—

19.—15 April, 1706, The will of John Leamon of Newcastle, gent. To my loving wife Isabell Leamon all that messuage in the Broad chare now in my possession or occupation, and her heirs for ever. To Margaret Talbott, wife of Francis Talbott, gent, William Leamon, eldest son of John Leamon,

late of Newcastle, merchant, deceased, Samuell Leamon, another of the sons of the said John Leamon, Thomas Leamon deceased, and to my grandchildren Abraham Leamon and Jane Leamon, and to each and every of them, 5s. a piece, 12 months after my decease. To my wife (my debts and funeral expences being first paid) all household stuff, plate, part and parcel of ship and ships and all other real and personal estate, to her and her heirs for ever. Wife executrix.

Witnesses : Wm. Jackson, Wm. Johnson, Wm. Gofton.

- 20.—11 May, 1708, The will of Isabel Leamon of Newcastle, widow, being aged and infirm of body, etc. To my loving brother Michael Hodgshon 20*l.* for a legacy. To my sister Sarah Spencer 10*l.*—and in case my said sister happen to die before me, then I give her legacy to her said two daughters. My house wherein I now dwell [in the Broad chare] and all my freehold lands at Barnard Castle to my *niece* Frances Shaw, wife of Ralph Shaw of Newcastle, merchant, for her life and then to come to Ralph, John, Mary and Martha Shaw, sons and daughters of the said Ralph Shaw, merchant, and Frances his wife, and to their heirs for ever. To my said *cousin* Frances Shaw and to her said four children 10*l.* for a legacy to be paid on my death to her for their use. And I bequeath unto my late son John Leamon's children, Samuel, Thomas, Mary and Ann Leamon the sum of 20*l.* And to my other late son George Leamon's two children Abraham and Jane Leamon the sum of 10*l.* To my aunt Ann Marley the like sum of 10*l.*, and in case she die before me, then the legacy to be given to my cousin Frances Shaw. To my said Anut Marley's two grandchildren Henry and Isabel Chaiter 6*l.* To Mary Simpson and Guilmus her sister the sum of 10*l.* To William Sowerby, merchant, 2*l.* for a legacy and to his sister Susanna 4*l.* To my cousin Barbara Dodds, wife of Thomas Dodds, house carpenter, 5*l.*, and in case she die then to her said husband for the use of her children. To the poor of the town of Ingleton 2*l.*, to be distributed according to the discretion of my executor. I release my cousin William Johnson, merchant, of all debts he owes me. That after all funeral and other expenses are paid, as also legacies, etc., then the residue of my household stuff, plate, etc. shall be sold and the receipts divided—one full quarter to my cousin Christopher and Hannah Blaigdon—and the other  $\frac{3}{4}$  to my cousin Margaret Blancherd and her children equally to be divided amongst them—but in case the said Hannah happen to die before me, then her part to my cousin Frances Shaw and her children—and if the said Margaret or any of her children die before me, then I give her and their part to the survivor or survivors of her said children. All the rest to my cousin Frances Shaw and her children. My brother Michael Hodgshon executor.

Witnesses : Wm Jackson, Mary Jackson, Wm Varey not. pub.

[Note, probably of 1728] Mary is dead without issue and John went to sea and has not been heard of these two years and is supposed to be dead.

- 21.—24 Dec., 1728, Ann Shaw of Bishop Auckland, widow, is firmly bound to John Simpson of Newcastle, oastman, in 45*l.* to keep the said John Simpson harmless in respect of 22*l* 10*s.* payable to John Shaw the brother to Ralph Shaw deceased, late husband to the said Ann, which sum is chargeable on a messuage in the Broad chare, adjoining the Trinity house, in the occupation of Elizabeth Davison, which was purchased by the said Simpson of the said Ralph Shaw.

Witnesses : Barth. Jefferson, Fran. Sanderson.

#### ROBERT RODES.

On 13th April, 1450, Robert Rodes,\* layman, of the diocese of Durham (who set out on pilgrimage from England in order to obtain the jubilee indulgences, but fell ill when he had reached Basel and could not go any further) obtained a grant from pope

\* See these *Proc.* 3 Ser. vii, 120 : See also Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne & Tweed*, III, p. 290, where it is stated that before Sept., 1459, Robert Rhodes married Agnes (whose name has not been discovered) as his second wife. On 14 Sep. of that year 'a girdle embroidered in gilt' was presented to her.

Nicholas v that by giving four gold florins of the *camera* to the poor he should gain all the indulgences granted to those who visited the four great basilicas of Rome (*quatuor ecclesias urbis*) as if he had visited them during the prescribed time (*Cal. of Papal Reg.* 11, p. 66).

On 28th November, 1452, Robert Rodes, nobleman, lord of divers places (not named) in the diocese of Durham, and Agnes, his wife, noblewoman, obtained from the same pope an indult to have a portable altar (*ibid.* p. 604).

#### FORD.

On 15th June, 1450, the parish church of Ford in the diocese of Durham was granted *in commendam* for life to Francis, bishop of Porto, vice-chancellor of the holy Roman church, its value not exceeding 40*l.* sterling, void at the apostolic see, and thereby reserved, by the death there of Emericus Burall, *alias* Herton (*ibid.*, p. 480).

#### LUMLEY CASTLE.

1450, 3 Kal. November (30 Oct.), pope Nicholas granted a licence for Sir Thomas Lomley, lord of Lomley Castle to celebrate mass *ante diem* (Licencia de faciendo celebrare missam ante diem in forma, &c. pro nobili viro Thoma Lomley milite domino castelli de Lomley Dunelmensis diocesis et nobili muliere eius in presenciarum uxore) (*ibid.*, p. 70).

#### ANTHONY ASKEW.

In a recent volume of the *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* (IX, 21-27) is an article, by Henry Barnes, M.D., LL.D. of Carlisle, on Anthony Askew, M.D., F.R.S., and his library. Dr. Askew was born at Kendal and was the son of Adam Askew, a celebrated Newcastle physician, at the beginning of the eighteenth century. There are biographies of both of them in Welford's *Men of Mark 'twixt Tyne and Tweed*, I, 111 and 115. In volume VII of the same *Proceedings* (pp. 71-87) Dr. Barnes writes 'On Roman Medicine and Roman Medical Inscriptions found in Britain.' He refers to the tombstone of Anicius Ingenuus, the *medicus ordinarius* of the first cohort of Tungrians, found at Housesteads, and now in the Blackgate museum (*Lapid. Sept.* p. 104, no. 196, and *Catalogue*, no. 188). He also mentions other inscriptions of a like kind found in the north of England.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 3.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 28th March, 1917, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, professor Wight Duff, D.Litt., a member of the council, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted the following members were declared by the chairman duly elected :—

1. Jessie Blayney (Miss), 20 Claremont Place, Newcastle.
2. C. Harrison Heslop, 12 Eskdale Terrace, Newcastle.

The following books, etc. received since the February meeting were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. J. W. Fawcett, LL.B., the editor : *The Parish Registers of St. Cuthbert's Church, Satley, co. Durham, from 1560 to 1812.* 8vo. cl. (Durham, 1914).

From Robert Blair : *Dinandérie*, by J. Tavenor-Perry. 4to. cl. (Geo. Allen & Sons).

From Mr. John Oxberry : a collection of specimen copies of valentines made by the donor. Fo. cl.

[Mr. Oxberry read the following notes on the valentine's popularity and decline in the nineteenth century, for which he was thanked :—

'The origin of the once popular observances which distinguished St. Valentine's day has been much debated. It is dealt with in most of the well-known works which describe and endeavour to explain the old and traditional customs of the people. Bourne devotes a short chapter to it, and Brand, in his capacity of editor of *Popular Antiquities*, has added his quota of information and of speculation on the topic. Hone's *Every Day Book*, and Chambers's *Book of Days* give considerable space to its discussion, while in various volumes of *Notes and Queries*, and in other books, references to the subject are to be met with. But there is not much in any of the accounts relative to the origin of the customs attending the celebration of St. Valentine's day that can be accepted as conclusive or final, except, perhaps, the assertion which is common to all authorities, that there was nothing in the life of St. Valentine himself, to justify the association of his name with the practice which prevailed for many generations of sending or giving love tokens on the day which is dedicated to him in

the calendar. It is not, however, the origin of the practices, nor the widely varying forms and methods of celebrating the anniversary at different periods and in different places that this collection of 'Valentine Writers' is intended to illustrate. It can only serve a much humbler purpose. The works named above find a place in almost every library, or among the judiciously selected volumes which line the book shelf of the antiquary, and may therefore be readily consulted by anyone desirous of investigating the subject from its historical side. My object in bringing together in this book, a few relics of the custom as it prevailed in the middle and later years of the nineteenth century with these notes to supplement them, is to place on record the practically complete extinction of an observance which, well within the range of living memory, attained extraordinary proportions.

I was prompted to do this by a short paragraph which appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle* on the 17th February last. The paragraph ran :—

Wednesday was St. Valentine's Day. For long it was associated with the sending of valentines through the post, but this custom has been gradually dying out. There was no indication of the presence of these missives in the collections at Newcastle Post Office for some years past, whereas twenty-five years ago a special staff was set apart to deal with them.

The reading of this news item stirred into life recollections which had long lain dormant. It served as a reminder of how very differently the anniversary was kept when some of us were much more supple of limb than we are to-day. Fifty years ago, for instance, we find the *Newcastle Chronicle* of February 15th, 1867, saying :—

Unlike other ancient customs, that of exchanging tokens of love, esteem, kindness, and even of contempt, appears to be increasing in popularity. On Wednesday evening, the Arcade, Newcastle, was crowded up to a late hour by idlers who stood watching the valentines—which were to cause pleasure in the breasts of some and hatred in others—being deposited in the box at the General Post Office . . . . Such was the demand for valentines that several of the large stationers in the town had to keep their establishments open until midnight to supply the wants of their customers. . . . Some of the valentines this year displayed considerable taste, while the comic, or 'take-offs' as they are named, were full of biting sarcasm and well calculated to put the recipient out of temper.

On the same date in the following year, the same newspaper supplies us with more definite information as to the extent of the custom at this period :—

The number of persons who do homage to the shrine of St. Valentine seems year by year to increase. And not only so, but the elaborateness, richness and value of their oblations are likewise annually enhanced.

The total number of letters delivered in Newcastle on the 14th February, 1868, was 35,300. This was thrice the daily average, and the writer of the newspaper account on this showing concludes that probably upwards of 20,000 of this total were valentines intended for 'the expectant maidens and love sick swains of Newcastle.' And he adds that in addition to those delivered in Newcastle there were some thousands despatched to other parts of the country. By this custom he says :—

The nation benefits to the extent of from £11,000 to £12,000 ; at least the clear revenue to the Post Office was last year estimated at £11,500.

But it was in the seventies of last century that the craze or custom reached its highest development. I am inclined, from such data as I have at command, to regard the record of the year 1877 as the high-water mark in the flow of the valentine's popularity so far as this district is concerned. I cannot affirm that the figure for this year was never exceeded, but here is an extract from the *Newcastle Chronicle* of Thursday, 15th February, 1877, which illustrates the popularity to which the practice had then attained, and it is quite certain that the custom began to decline almost immediately afterwards. The newspaper referred to says :—

In addition to the ordinary work of the Newcastle Post Office it is estimated that between 80,000 and 90,000 valentines were sorted for delivery on Tuesday evening and yesterday morning, being an increase of about 20,000 over last year.

The tide of the valentine's popularity began to ebb rapidly during the following decade. Here is a quotation from the *Newcastle Chronicle* of 14th February, 1888, which, though no figures are given, indicates clearly the coming of the end :—

St. Valentine's Day has come, but it is doubtful whether Mercury, the postman, will be very busy to day delivering the pictorial messages of love-stricken Edwins and Angelinas. The custom of sending valentines is, on the whole, dying out, though here and there where traditions are stubborn it still lingers with more or less vitality. Christmas and New Year's Cards have scotched the valentine, but what has done even more to injure it has been the offensive practice of making it the medium of coarse insult. The so-called comic valentine is mainly responsible for bringing into disrepute a harmless and graceful observance.

The statistics from other parts of the country confirm the writer's statement of the waning popularity of the custom. The decreasing numbers were, in 1888, said to be very noticeable in London, and in Liverpool about 45,000 valentines were delivered on 14th February, 1888, as against 117,000 on the same date in 1883.

It is hardly necessary to trace the matter further. We all know that when the writer of the newspaper account of 1888, which I have quoted, foreshadowed the end of the custom he was right in his reckoning. This year instead of the large stationers' shops in Newcastle having to remain open until midnight to cope with the demand of the public for valentines—as we have seen was the case half a century ago—no sign of the anniversary was observable, and it would probably not have been possible to find a single specimen for sale anywhere in Newcastle, unless in the lower parts of the town where change comes more slowly, and where a belated comic, or 'take-off' valentine might have rewarded the researches of the enquirer.]

#### *Exchanges :—*

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland :—*Journal XLVI*, ii.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—*Proceedings XVI*, i.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists Club :—*Proceedings*, xxiii, i.  
From the Kent Archaeological Society :—*Archaeologia Cantiana*  
xxxii. 8vo. cl.

From the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club :—(1) *Transactions*, parts xviii—xxix, and (2) *Yr Encilion*, i and ii. Both 4to.

*Purchases* :—*The Complete Peerage*, by G.E.C., ed. by the hon. Vicary Gibbs, iv; and *The Museums Journal*, xvi, no. 9.

#### DONATION TO THE MUSEUM.

The following was announced and thanks voted to the donor :—  
From Mr. George Forster of Beech-grove, Whickham :—a prehistoric stone axe,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at broad, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches at narrow end, found in his garden at Whickham

#### EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. C. H. Blair : (1) a Byzantine ' seal '<sup>1</sup> of lead of about 800 A.D. having on one side a figure of the Virgin and Christ and on the other a cross, with holes parallel with the face for the string by which it was attached to something ; and (2) a papal *bulla*<sup>2</sup> of pope Urban iv, having on obverse the usual device, the heads of St. Paul and St. Peter, a cross between them, with the letters SPA and SPE above the heads ; and on the reverse VR | BANVS | PP IIII.

Mr. Blair was thanked.

The following is a note by Professor J. Wight Duff, D.Litt., on a small brass cross, bearing upon it a cross in relief and letters in Greek and Church Slavonic as drawn by him, full size, on next page :

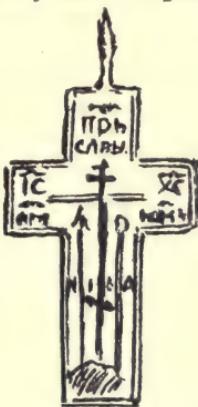
'The cross presented two months ago to the Society of Antiquaries by Lt. Colonel Spain is a brass cross bearing upon it a cross and relative emblems in relief as well as lettering in Greek and in Church Slavonic. It is of Russian or conceivably Bulgarian provenance ; and, because the report concerning it states that it was found near Richborough some sixty years ago, I am tempted to hazard the conjecture that it was brought to this

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<sup>1</sup> The little leaden seal is very similar both on obverse and reverse to the Byzantine coins of the period. Many hundreds of similar lead 'seals' of Roman imperial times have been discovered at Brough in Westmorland, on the site of the Roman fort there, and some have been found at other Roman sites, including *Cilurnum*, *Corsiotipum* and South Shields. Amongst those from the last named place are several with the heads of Septimus Severus and his sons Caracalla and Geta, and others naming the fifth cohort of Gauls (coh v G) the cohort which was stationed at the fort there. A gold *bulla*, of different form and use, of early Roman date, said to be unique, was exhibited by the late major H. Browne on 29 Jan. 1897 (see *Proc. 2 ser. vii, 1*, where there is a woodcut of it). It originally belonged to Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet, and went from his collection to the Forman collection, inherited by Major Browne ; it was sold with this collection in June, 1899. The Callaly *bulla* was formed of two hollow hemispheres, inscribed *HOS . HOST* and was worn round the neck by a chain. A similar object in the British museum is not inscribed.—ED.

<sup>2</sup> All these papal *bulleæ* bear the same device on obverse and reverse except that the names of the popes are different (see illustration of a *bulla* of Boniface, ix, *Proc. 3 ser. II*, facing p. 28).

country about the time of the Crimean war. The object has been designed to be worn as a pendant, and with the metal attachment-loop is just under two inches tall : the actual height of the cross without the loop is an inch and a half, and its extreme breadth less than an inch. From these dimensions therefore, what becomes evident is that the cross does not belong to the strictly Greek type with all four arms equal, but, inasmuch as the lower portion of the upright forms the longest limb, belongs to the Latin type sometimes termed the cross of Calvary or the Passion cross. Indeed, here these terms are particularly appropriate in view of the emblems of the Passion which this cross contains in relief. One may note in passing that, though it was



*ПРВ СЛВЫ* = *Ts(a)r Sl(a)vui*, King of Glory.

*ІС ХС* = *ИСОУС ХРИСТОС*, Jesus Christ.

*СЫНЪ БОЖІЙ* = *Suin Bozhie*, Son of God.

*NIKA* = *Conquers*.

meant to be a pendant, there are traces on the back of the cross of its having been at one time attached flatwise to some object.

With regard to the designs in relief upon the front, they consist of a two-branched Latin cross rising from a Calvary or hill-top or rock and flanked by the symbols of the Passion—on one side the spear, on the other the reed with the sponge at its end. Athwart the cross obliquely is shown the *suppedaneum* or foot-rest. The double cross-piece is a familiar feature in Greek and Byzantine ecclesiastical art and descends from a very early period. This elaboration of the plain Latin cross by the addition of two traverses was a natural outgrowth of the scroll bearing an in-

scription which was nailed to the cross at Calvary. Herein is to be sought the origin of the cross of Lorraine and of the Knights Hospitallers. It is the double form which is often called the 'patriarchal cross,' though its title to that name has been questioned. However that may be, it is of local interest to observe that this cross with two transverse bars is clearly represented on the seal of bishop Anthony Bek of Durham as patriarch of Jerusalem. The cross appears on either side of the bishop, who is kneeling ('Durham Seals,' *Arch. Ael.*, XIV, 3rd ser., plate 50, no. 3126).

The designs, then, present no difficulty; but the inscriptions are rather harder, and perhaps in one case problematical. As is frequently found on sacred objects in Russia, the lettering is partly in Greek and partly in Church Slavonic, which retains an older form of the Russian letters. I take the Greek words first. They consist of (a) the familiar contracted forms of the name of Jesus Christ ΙϹ χϹ which are quite plain on the traverses of the cross; (b) the word NIKA meaning 'conquers,' placed symbolically above the *suppedaneum* or foot-rest on the cross to indicate that Christ has put all things under his feet. This symbolism strikes me as of considerable interest if it is remembered that this very term *suppedaneum* is the word which Lactantius employs (*Instit.* iv, xii) when, in reference to Christ's Passion and Resurrection, he quotes the Latin for the opening verse of Psalm cix 'The Lord said unto my Lord: Sit thou at my right hand until I make thine enemies thy footstool,' where the Vulgate version has a quite different word, *scabellum*. The two medial letters of NIKA are too much rubbed to be decipherable, but there is more trace of the N and the A, and my reading is supported by the fact that NIKA is usually found in two halves, one to the right and one to the left of the body of our Lord when represented upon the cross. Besides, the whole legend:—ΙϹ χϹ NIKA meaning 'Jesus Christ Conquers' often accompanies representations of the cross in Greek ecclesiastical art, and is also in the Orthodox Eastern Church impressed on the sacramental wafer.

In the field of Slavonic, as my acquaintance with Russian is not yet two years old, I felt less confidence, and was glad to take counsel with Mr. Coundouroff, our university lecturer in Russian. We are both clear that the words above the two-branched cross may be transliterated *Ts(a)r Sl(a)vui*, 'King of Glory,' and he made the extremely plausible suggestion, based on his knowledge of similar crosses, that the badly obliterated Slavonic letters under ΙϹ χϹ may be represented as *Suin Bozhie*, 'Son of God.' I deemed it advisable to send my drawing of the cross with a statement of the difficulties to Mr. O. M. Dalton of the British museum, whose work on *Byzantine Art and Archaeology* entitles him to give an authoritative opinion on such matters, and he agreed with the readings from the Slavonic and considered that I was probably right about NIKA. The complete legend accordingly is in Slavonic and Greek alternately when read from top

to bottom : it may be transliterated thus :—*Ts(a)r Sl(a)vui, I(esu)s Ch(risto)s, Suin Bozhie, Nika*, and is to be interpreted 'The King of Glory, Jesus Christ, The Son of God, is Conqueror.'

Prot. Duff was thanked.

### MISCELLANEA.

The following are notes of local documents kindly sent by Mr. J. C. Hodgson :—

#### BLANCHLAND AND BOLAM.

Of licence to give to give and assign to the abbot and convent of 'ad manum mortuam.' Blauncheland, the advowson of the church of Bolom which is said to be held of the King in chief ; to have and to hold to the said abbot and convent and their successors, for the support of certain chantries and other works of piety for the soul of William de Herle father of the said Robert and the souls of all the faithful departed, to be done and found in the abbey according to the ordinance of the said Robert, for ever. Licence to the abbot and convent to receive and hold to their own uses, the said advowson for the purpose aforesaid, notwithstanding the statute *de terris et tenementis ad manam mortuam non ponendis*. Witness, the King, at Sandwich 22 October (-1355), by writ of Privy Seal.—*Patent Roll, 29 Edw. III, part 2, membrane 1.*

#### JESMOND.

The extente and clere yerelie value of all the messuages landes tenementes and hereditamentes late of William Grenwell gent. deceased the First daie of July in the xl<sup>th</sup> yere of our late soveraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth : And which bene descended and comen in possession and reversion to Robert Grenwell his son and next heire being of the age of eighte & twentie yeres and more at the findinge of the office : As by the office thereof found at the Castle of Newe Castle vpon Tyne in the Countie of Northumberland the three and twentieth daie of September Anno decimo quinto domini nostri Jacobi dei gratia Anglie Francie et Hibernie Regis &c. apearith.

Com. Northumberland

#### A dying seised.

The moitie of twenty acres land with the appurtenances in Jesmond in the said Countie of Northumberland now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Haddocke are holden of the Kinges majistrie in Cheif by the twentieth parte of a knights fee : And are worth by year above Reprises vjs. viijd. Sum vjs. viijd. which is wholly devcended and come to his majistrie duringe the minoretie of the late ward. Quoad Annual valor concordat cum inquis' ibm p exam' Chamberlayne . The daie of the moneth 26 November 1617 Sold to Richard Starr for the some of 20s. To be paid——presently in hand. To procede presentli orells to be voyd. W. Wallington, James Ley. Endorsed, G. Northumbr. Ric'us Starr p mar, Rob Grenwell past Jacobi xv<sup>th</sup> 3 Decembr 1617.—*Court of Wards. Feodaries Surveys, Bundle 31, (Northumberland).*

#### UPPER CARITETH.

Whereas it is covenanted concluded and agreed between Walter Davison and Isabell his wife of Waterhead and Jno. Airey in the Town of Newcastle upon Tine by an Article under their hands for the conveying of a certain estate in upper Cariteth called by the name of Upper Cariteth And whereas the said Jno. Airey is to pay to the said Walter Davison and his wife for the said estate the sume of ten pounds lawfull money of Great Britain and to be at all the charges of Recovering the said estate and in case the said Jno. Airey does not recover the s<sup>d</sup> estate of upper Cariteth then the said ten pounds is not to be paid to the said Walter Davison & Isabell his wife that then the article under their hands is to be delivered up to the said Jno. Airey And whereas there is one hundred pounds mentioned and specified in the said Article and likewise is to be inserted in the Deed and upon the tendering the said one hundred pounds to the s<sup>d</sup> Walter Davison & Isabell his wife

they are to return it back to the said Jno. Airey or his order as witness our hands this Eighteenth day of August 1726. Walter C. Davison his mark (ls). Isabell Davison (ls). Sealed & delivered by in the presence of Tho : Mayer, Martin hall (?).

And for the true performance of the Covenant above mentioned & specified I doe hereby firmly by these presents bind myself and my heirs as witness my hand the day & year above written. Cuth : Robson (ls). Sealed and Delivered in the presence of Tho : Mayer, Martin hall (?).

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

The following letters and extracts are from Dr. Burman's collection (continued from *Proc. 3 ser. VII*, p. 257):—

The following was received by Mr. John Bell on 21 Feb. 1817, with a Charles II sixpence which he had sent to Mr. John Stanton, Benwell:—

This coin is back minus little worse,  
To change it is not worth a c—se,  
And so I've sent it back.  
If you a better chance to have  
And for me you the same will save  
I'll be your servant, Jack.

On 4th Oct., 1841, Sir Cuthbert Sharp in a letter to Bell said he 'would' be very glad to contribute in any way to a *good* lithographic plate of the Durham coins and tokens.

On 27 December, 1842, Mr. John Bell thanked Sir Cuthbert Sharp in returning him Roger Dobson's Hartlepool token which he was so good as to lend him.

On 29 Jan., 1844, Bell to Sir C. Sharp:—

[enclosed is] Engraving of a most curious coin which was found last October in a bog in Ireland, perhaps if you have ever seen a similar one you would favour me with a notice of it, to send to my friend. Mr. Adamson has a piece of Ring Money made of Lead or Tin bearing a Runic Legend which is very curious but quite different from the enclosed.

On the next day Sir Cuthbert Sharp replied with 'many thanks for the sight of the gold ring, of which I am not ashamed to confess my utter ignorance of the matter and I never saw one before.'

#### RADCLIFFE PAPERS.

The following are copies of receipt and letter of 'C. Radclyffe,' from the Radcliffe papers belonging to the Rev. T. Stephens of Horsley:—

Receiv'd from sr john webb, five and twenty Pound for this quarter of Lady Day, I say Receiv'd, witness my Hand, the 10 of march, 1724 C Radclyffe

Madam, I am ashamed to give you the Least trouble, you are always so good to me. My poor Landlord is Like to be arrested for Debt, I beg yr Ladyship to advance me the quarter, being but a few Days Difference I hope it will be no great inconvenience to yr Ladyship, and it will be to me a sensible Pleasure to Help a man so much Distress'd as far as I can Afford it, out of that small summ. I am yr Ladyship most Humble Servant C Radclyffe.

#### DELAVAL PAPERS.

fford, may ye 28<sup>th</sup> 1707.

Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir, I am come to acquaint you, that her majesties interest is much neglected, because the Roman Catholicks meet in severall places within my parish of Keylo with coaches & horses of a considerable value. I very much suspect that their publick meetings is against Her Majesties goverment. Wherfore I pray & beseech your honour in her Majesties name to grant me a warrant to seise upon their horses, & arms, or otherwise give your reason to the contrary, & you will much oblige her majesties interest, & particularly Sir, your humble ser<sup>t</sup>, Ja. Robertson.

[Addressed "ffor | Sir Francis Blake | Baronet | These."]

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 4.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 25th April, 1917, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, being in the chair.

After the ordinary routine business had been transacted the following ordinary members were proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected :—

1. Captain W. R. Apps, M.V.O., R.N., Emerson Chambers, Blackett Street, Newcastle.
2. Major C. H. Innes Hopkins, 34 Dean Street, Newcastle.

The following books, received since the March meeting, were placed upon the table :—

*Exchanges* :—

From the British Archaeological Association: *Journal*, xxii, iii.  
From the Society of Antiquaries of London :—(1) *Archaeologia*,  
lxvii, 4to. cl.; and (2) *Proceedings*, 2 ser., xxviii.

*Purchases* :—

*The Scottish Historical Review*, xiv, no. 3; and *The Ancient Cross Shafts at Bewcastle and Ruthwell*, by the Right Rev. Bishop Browne, D.D.

*EXHIBIT* :—

By Mrs. Willans :—Two old valentines, one of 1844, which has been folded and addressed without an envelope; the other of 1845.

Mrs. Willans was thanked.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, read the following  
**TWO CHAPTERS FROM THE HISTORY OF UPPER COQUETDALE.**

Chapter I: CARTINGTON.

As the castle of Cartington has been described by a master-hand in *Border Holds*, and as the late Mr. C. J. Bates, at the same time, sketched the history of the ancient family which took its name from the place, it is proposed in the following observations to investigate more particularly the history of the descendants of dame Mary Radcliffe, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Cartington of Cartington, who died *circa* 1494.<sup>1</sup> Sir John Cartington, who

<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. xiv, 397.

was born *circa* 1436, succeeded his father in 1458, having, in the previous year, married Jane, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Claxton of Horden, in the county of Durham. By their marriage settlement, dated 19 December, 1457, the young couple received Whittingstall and Newlands, and, on the death of Sir Robert in 1484, they obtained Dilston.<sup>1</sup> Having survived her husband, dame Jane Cartington, by deed dated 20 February, 1521-2, conveyed her estate to trustees to hold to the uses of her will. She then, at Cartington, in the presence of lord Thomas Rosse, warden of the east and middle marches, Sir Anthony Owtred, captain of Berwick, Sir William Paston, knight, K.C., Sir Ralph Ellerker, knight, and John Horsley, esq., made and published her will. After charging her lands with certain sums for the marriage portion of her great granddaughters, and the payment of 13s. 4d. yearly to keep an obit day in the church of Easington to the memory of her father, she directed her trustees to re-enfeoff her (grand) son Cuthbert Radcliffe with her lands to hold in tail male.<sup>2</sup>

The land so settled did not comprise Cartington itself, which was already in the possession of her son-in-law, Sir Edward Radcliffe, in right of his wife Anne, daughter and sole heir of Sir John and dame Jane Cartington. It was only on his death that it became the property of Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe. The latter was succeeded by his son Sir George Radcliffe, whose widow, dame Catherine Radcliffe, was in possession of Cartington and Whittingstall in 1597.<sup>3</sup> She died shortly afterwards, and on the 18 November, 1601, her son, Sir Francis Radcliffe of Dilston, gave Cartington to Roger Widdrington, partly as a marriage portion with his daughter Mary Radcliffe, and partly in exchange for certain lands nearer Dilston which he desired to acquire.

Roger Widdrington the bridegroom, was a younger son of Edward Widdrington of Great Swinburn by his marriage with Ursula, daughter and heir of Sir Reynold Carnaby of Halton, which Ursula had married secondly Thomas Musgrave, captain of Bewcastle. By deed, dated 18 June, 1600, Thomas Musgrave, and Ursula his wife, granted a third part of Newton-hall, in the parish of Bywell St. Peter, to her son the said Roger Widdrington as a filial portion, and in contemplation of his marriage.<sup>4</sup> It was this property and Aydon Shields, in Hexhamshire, that Roger Widdrington surrendered to his father-in-law in exchange for Cartington.<sup>5</sup> Roger Widdrington had already made some name for himself, for on the night of Friday, 27 August, 1596, when the castle of Swinburn was stormed by Sir Robert Kerr of Cessford, he was taken prisoner and carried into Scotland,<sup>6</sup> where no doubt, after border fashion, he was held to ransom.

By his marriage with Mary Radcliffe, Roger Widdrington had

<sup>1</sup> Cf. the pedigree of Claxton, new *History of Northumberland*, vi, 193.

<sup>2</sup> Both the settlement and the will made by dame Jane Cartington are set out in the new *History of Northumberland*, x, 264.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. the pedigree of Radcliffe of Dilston, new *History of Northumberland*, x, 280.

<sup>4</sup> New *History of Northumberland*, vi, 125. <sup>5</sup> ibid. x, 277. <sup>6</sup> ibid. iv, 281.

issue an only son, Edward, born in 1614,<sup>1</sup> and two daughters, Mary and Margaret. After his first wife's death Roger Widdrington made a Scotch marriage with Rosamond, widow of Bertram Reveley of Newton Underwood, daughter of Michael Wentworth of Woolley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.<sup>2</sup> The marriage settlement is dated 22 December, 1632. Being a man of family and social position he was cited before the Court of High Commission within the diocese of Durham, for making a clandestine marriage.<sup>3</sup> The evidence exhibited proved that some ceremony had taken place in an open field at Cuthbert-hope, on the Scottish side of the border, whither the parties had ridden from Cartington, the suggestion being that they had done this so that the marriage might be blessed by a priest of the church of Rome. On his second marriage Roger Widdrington<sup>4</sup> removed to Harbottle, where he died in 1641 over head and ears in debt, but possessed of very curious and valuable personal belongings, which are enumerated in an inventory made 5 March, 1641, by William Clennell and Lancelot Thirlwall and filed in the probate registry at Durham. Amongst his effects were 'three watches in his pocket,' a gold signet on his finger, a greater and a lesser silver seal, a gold toothpick, mathematical instruments, books and pictures, a table with divers drawing boxes, a surprising quantity of fine clothes, silk stockings and garters, gold and silver embroidered gloves, jewels of gold, diamond and pearl; of silver plate, a basin and ewer, two cans, six bowls, a salt of double gilt, fruit dishes, a sugar box, a 'madelen cup and cover,' porringers, plates, boats, spoons, etc.<sup>5</sup>

Besides Cartington, which had probably been already given up to his son, and Harbottle, Roger Widdrington was possessed of lands in Linshields, Snitter, Warton, Tosson, Shilmoor, Old Town, Cold Town, Risingham, Corsenside, etc.<sup>6</sup> He was succeeded by his son Edward Widdrington, who had been created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 26 September, 1635, and in the year following his father's death was created a baronet of England.

<sup>1</sup> *St. George's Visitation of Northumberland, 1615.*

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire with additions*, ed. Clay, II, 323.

<sup>3</sup> *Court of High Commission*, 68, (34 Surtees Soc. publ.). From the evidence laid before the court it might be inferred that the religious ceremony took place about Michaelmas, 1632.

<sup>4</sup> In the *Dictionary of National Biography*, under the name of Roger Widdrington, there is a memoir of a learned Benedictine controversial writer whose real name was either Roland or Thomas Preston, for he seems to have used both. That memoir is examined in the *English Historical Review*, xviii (1903), 116, by the Rev. E. L. Taunton, who clears up some of the confusion that has arisen between the 'religious' Preston and the layman Widdrington. He identifies the latter with Roger Widdrington of Cartington, who in a *Humillima Supplicatio* made to pope Paul V, stated that he had been educated at Cambridge and acknowledged himself to be the author of several books published in his name. More concerning Roger Widdrington of Cartington may be found in documents printed in the appendix to the *Household Books of Lord William Howard* (68 Surtees Society publ.).

<sup>5</sup> The Rev. John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part ii, II, 254.

<sup>6</sup> *Royalist Compositions in Durham and Northumberland*, 369-373 (111 Surtees Soc. publ.).

In the great Civil Wars he espoused the king's side and having assisted the head of the house, Lord Widdrington, to raise a troop, or brigade of foot, he fought at Marston-moor. His lands were sequestered and his name placed in the third Act for Sale. Such lands as were not securely tied up were sold by order of the Committee for Compounding, and were purchased by John Rushworth, who, in 1654, and 1655, procured discharges from the sequestration.<sup>1</sup> As in other cases, Rushworth evidently acted the part of a friendly trustee, and reconveyed in whole or in part. Sir Edward Widdrington never recovered from his pecuniary embarrassment and ended his days at Bruges. In the church of the Capuchin monks in that city there is, or was until lately, the following monumental inscription<sup>2</sup>:

HIC JACET DOMINUS EDWARDUS WIDDRINGTON EQUES BARONETUS  
ANGLUS EX ILLUSTRI FAMILIA NOBILI' DOMINORUM BARONUM DE  
WIDDRINGTON QUI UXOREM DUXIT CHRISTIANAM STUARTAM NEPTEM  
COMITIS DE BOTHWELL EX PROSAPIA JACOBI QUINTI REGIS SCOTIAE  
OBIIT MLCLXXI 13 JULII AETATIS 57

So far as is known this is the only evidence to identify the family of Sir Edward Widdrington's wife. She must have been either sister or cousin of Francis Steward, serjeant of the Life Guards immortalized by Scott in *Old Mortality*. Dame Christian Widdrington ended her days at York in 1684, and was buried at the church of St. Maurice in that city. Her will, preserved in the probate registry at York, has never been printed:

In the name of God Amen I Christine Widdrington relict of Sr Edward Widdrington late of Cartington in the county of Northumberland, baronet, being of perfect memory, praised be God, doe make this my last will and testament. First I bequeath my soule to Almighty God hopeing to be saved by the merrits and passion of my Lord Jesus Christ, and my body to the earth to be buried att the will and discretion of my executrix. I bequeath to my daughter dame Mary Charleton a mourning ring. I bequeath to my daughter Cath. Hammond a mourning ring. I give unto my three grandchildren Mary Charleton Christine Talbott and Catherin Charleton each of them a mourning ring. I give to my son in law Jervase Hammond a mourning ring. I give to my grandson John Talbott a mourning ring. I give to the poore of the parish of St Maurice ten shillings. I give to my servant Jane Davison twenty shillings besides her wages. I give to my other maid servant tenn shillings besides her wages. All which legacies with all my just debts and funerall expences I order and appoint my servant Isabell Errington to pay, which said Isabell Errington I do hereby ordaine, constitute, and appoint to be my sole executrix of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand and seal the seventeenth day of February anno Domini 1678 and the one and thirteth year of King Charles the Second &c. Christina Widdrington.

(Seal, *a lion within a tressure*, the arms of Scotland). Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us Sam. Bancks, William Bullock, Thomas Lawson. Proved at York, 8 December 1684.

Having had the unhappiness to lose his only son Roger,<sup>3</sup> Sir

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>2</sup> *Top. and Gen.*, ed. Nichols, II, 491. It seems probable that dame Christian Widdrington was daughter of John Stewart, commendator of Coldingham, second son of Francis, first earl of Bothwell; cf. G.E.C. *Complete Baronetage*, II, 118.

<sup>3</sup> 'Roger son of Sr Edward Widdrington of Cartington, knigh. and barr. buried ye 25 day of May 1654'—*Rothesay Register*.

Edward Widdrington's younger daughter, Catherine, was matched to a kinsman. His identity has not been definitely ascertained but he had the same christian name as, and has often been confused with, Sir Edward Widdrington's dead son.<sup>1</sup> By articles before marriage, dated 9 April, 1670, the castle and manor of Harbottle were brought into settlement.<sup>2</sup> The union was short lived and there was issue only one child, Mary Widdrington, who subsequently succeeded to Harbottle. Roger Widdrington's young widow married secondly, Gervase Hamond of Scarthingwell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire<sup>3</sup>—the bond of marriage being dated 3 January, 1672-3—by whom she had further issue. There must have been a considerable difference in age between Sir Edward Widdrington's two daughters, for the elder daughter, Mary, was married before the 30 October, 1650<sup>4</sup> to Sir Edward Charlton of Charlton in Tyndale and of Hesleyside, who had been created a baronet 6 March, 1644-5. He also fought in the Civil Wars and, as with his father-in-law, his estates were sequestered and his name placed on the third Act for Sale.<sup>5</sup>

After the Restoration Sir Edward Charlton seems to have made Cartington his home; there he died in the month of January, 1694-5<sup>6</sup> and there his widow continued to reside. Either in her lifetime, or by provision on her death, dame Mary Charlton built a small two-roomed almshouse at Cartington for three widows, each of whom was to receive a pension of 40s. a year. The house is still maintained in tenantable repair, though long disused for its original purpose. Let into the front of this building there used to be a stone with the following inscription:—‘Founded for ‘ancient poor | widows within this parish | of Rothbury by Dame ‘Mary | Charlton relict of Sr | Edward Charleton of Hesleyside ‘bart. eldest | daughter and coheir of | Sr Edward Widdrington | ‘of Cartington bart. both | in this county. She dyed | 8 April 1703 ‘aetat. suae 71 | Requiescat in pace |’<sup>7</sup> Subsequently her daughter, lady Shireburn, affixed to the east gable of the house a stone shield armorial with the arms of Shireburn quartering Bailey, impaling Charlton quartering Widdrington. Underneath the shield is a widow's lozenge Charlton quartering Shireburn inserted by lady Shireburn after her husband's death in 1717.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The present writer has made this mistake in his account of Bolton in the new *History of Northumberland*, vii, 218, footnote 5, where *son-in-law* must now be read instead of ‘son and heir.’

<sup>2</sup> Harbottle muniments.

<sup>3</sup> Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire with addition*, ed. Clay, ii, 443.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *Royalist Compositions*, 153, (III Surtees Soc. publ.).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* 150.

<sup>6</sup> 1674 Jany. 20 ‘Sr Edward Charleton de Cartington’ buried.—*Rothbury Register*.

<sup>7</sup> The reading adopted is that of the Rev. John Hodgson and preserved in his collection note book O, p. 90, but the inscription was seen and abridged by John Warburton, *circa* 1715, soon after it was cut, see *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. xiii, 12. The stone was withdrawn from its original place about the year 1875 and carried down to the Roman Catholic chapel of Thropton, where it has been built into the wall of the graveyard attached to the chapel. *Ex. inf.* Rev. Matthew Culley.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. ‘Border Holds’ (*Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. XIV, 404).

Sir Edward Charlton having lost his only son, left four daughters and coheiress<sup>1</sup> :—(i) Elizabeth, wife of her cousin german, William Charlton; (ii) Christian, wife of John Talbot; (iii) Catherine, wife of Sir Nicholas Shireburn, bt.; and (iv) Mary, wife of Ralph Hardwick; amongst whom (or their issue) his and his wife's estates were divided.

#### THE CHARLTON PURPARTY.

With the laudable desire to preserve his patrimonial estate in his name and blood, Sir Edward Charlton matched his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, with his nephew, William Charlton of Long Lee, who as heir male may have had a contingent interest in such of the property as was settled. The property received by the young couple, severally or jointly, seems to have represented Sir Edward Charlton's patrimonial estate. It comprised Hesleyside and Charlton in Tyndale, Antons-hill, Bankridge, Coathill green, Huxty, Reedpark, Hesley-head, Hesley-hurst, Stobby-lee, Breer-age, Barnard-steed, Leek-hill, Hawk-hurst, Reed-wood, Haining-rig, Cariteth, Gofton, Dunshead, Lardner-burn, Eales, Plashetts, Temple-green, and other lands in the parishes of Simonburn and Elsdon, all of which were registered in October, 1717, at quarter sessions, by Edward Charlton then of Hesleyside, the descendant and representative of William and Elizabeth Charlton, and ancestor of the present Mr. William Henry Charlton, now of Hesleyside.

#### THE TALBOT PURPARTY.

Christian Charlton the second (or fourth) daughter of Sir Edward Charlton was married to John Talbot, who is stated to have been slain in 1686 at the siege of Buda in Hungary. She was married before the 17 February, 1678-9, when her grandmother dame Christian Widdrington made her will; and died during the lifetime of her mother, that is before the 8 April, 1703. She had (perhaps with other) issue, three sons—John, Edward, and Gilbert—and a daughter named Catherine. Dame Mary Charlton by deed dated 7 January, 1699, gives to her grandson, John Talbot, the portion of her property which would have been her mother's, if she had survived. It comprised the manor of Ovington and the salmon fishery of Eltringham, the house, garden and village of Cartington, a farm and tenement at Thropton, the farms of Greenchesters, Hillock and Cold town in Redesdale, rents payable out of certain farms in the parish of Elsdon called Ashbrae, Cleugh-brae, Crag, Eardhope, Fairney-cleugh, Heads-hope, Iron-house, Troughend, Warton; rents out of Little Tosson, Warton, and Lantronside; also a rent out of East Matfen, all of which were registered 13 October, 1717 at quarter sessions by the said John Talbot.<sup>2</sup> John Talbot was out in the '15, was taken

<sup>1</sup> There is evidence that Sir Edward Charlton's daughter Elizabeth was the eldest and Catherine the third, but the priority of Christian and Mary, is not conclusively settled.

<sup>2</sup> At the time John Talbot registered his real estate he was deeply in debt and his lands in Cartington and Thropton were mortgaged to Mrs. Elizabeth Huddleston of Newcastle, widow.

prisoner at Preston and made his escape from Chester. His will is dated 27 June, 1724, and dying s.p. he was succeeded by his brother, Gilbert Talbot. The latter was apparently in holy orders of the church of Rome, though described as of 'Cartington esquire' when he registered his real estate in Northumberland, 11 July, 1744, at quarter sessions. Having outlived his brother, Gilbert Talbot, by will made at Marylebone and dated 14 December, 1744, after providing for his sister by an annuity, he gave his real estate in Northumberland to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bt. He was a benefactor of the Roman Catholic chapel at Thropton where he is commemorated so many days every year.

#### THE SHIREBURN PURPARTY.

Catherine, third daughter of Sir Edward Charlton, was married in the year 1681 to Sir Nicholas Shireburn, of Stoneyhurst, baronet, the head of an ancient Lancashire Roman Catholic family, whose ancestral home is now the well known college and school of Stoneyhurst. In the month of May, 1717, Sir Nicholas Shireburn registered at quarter sessions the real estate in Northumberland obtained through his wife. It comprised a farm in Cartington, eight farms at Snitter, the farms of Newhall, Sheepbanks, Parkhead, Windy-haugh, Dungoburn, and Bygate-hall in the parish of Alwinton, the tithes of Netherton in Coquetdale, the farms of Birdhope, Fetherwood, Cottenshope, and Middle quarter, in the parish of Elsdon, etc. Dame Catherine Shireburn died 27 January, 1727, a widow, and was buried in the parish church of Mytton near Stoneyhurst, where her daughter set up a monument with a magniloquent inscription from her own pen which records that:—'Lady Shireburn was a lady of excellent temper and fine sentiments, singular piety, virtue and charity, constantly employed in doing good, especially to the distressed, sick, poor and lame for whom she kept an apothecaries shop in the house . . . .'

Sir Nicholas and dame Catherine Shireburn left an only surviving child, and heiress Mary, wife first of Thomas, seventh duke of Norfolk, and secondly of Peregrine Widdrington, third son of William fourth lord Widdrington. She died, without issue, 24 September, 1754, having, apparently in her life-time, alienated the whole or the greater part of her property in Northumberland.

#### THE HARDWICK PURPARTY.

Mary Charlton, who may well have been the youngest of Sir Edward Charlton's daughters and coheiresses, was married to Ralph Hardwick, described as a merchant of London, of whom nothing further is known. She died in her mother's lifetime, having had (perhaps with other) issue two sons, William and Ralph, and a daughter Mary. By deed, dated 13 March, 1702, dame Mary Charlton gave to her grandson William Hardwick, the share of her property which would have been his mother's if she had survived. As registered by him at quarter sessions, 19 October, 1717, it comprised messuages and lands [at Cartington] in the parish of Rothbury, messuages and lands in the parishes of Cor-

senside, Bellingham, etc. William Hardwick, who resided at Hexham, being a widower and having outlived his son as well as his brother and sister, married, secondly, Winefrid, daughter of Winefrid Cotes of Alnwick, and of her husband [John] Cotes [of Thropton]. The marriage settlement is dated 4 October, 1746. He was buried at Hexham, 20 May, 1757. By his will, dated 13 March, 1757, after augmenting his wife's jointure, providing for his brother-in-law, James Moryson(?), by an annuity, and giving some other annuities and legacies, he gave his lands in Cartington, Nether Leam, Cleusfield, Woodburn and Lewisburn to Sir William Blackett of Wallington, bart., and William Fenwick of Bywell, esq. in trust for his cousin William Hardwick of [ ] in the county of York, husbandman, and his heirs male; with remainder to William Errington of Sandhoe. On the 15 November of the same year William Hardwick of Tirrington, Yorkshire, described as 'gent., cousin, heir at law and devisee' of William Hardwick of Hexham, esq., conveyed to James Gibson of Great Whittington to secure a further mortgage.

It would extend this paper, already sufficiently long, beyond the original limits, to trace the descents of the parcels.<sup>1</sup> It need only be said that Giles Alcock, the collector of the duke of Richmond's dues, at Newcastle, reunited some of them, and at the election of knights of the shire in 1774 voted in respect of Cartington. He died at his house, in Percy street, Newcastle, 2 February, 1789.<sup>2</sup> One of his daughters became wife of William Beck, and her descendant, Mr. William Alcock Beck<sup>3</sup> of Hawkshead near Ambleside, in the year 1883, sold the castle and manor of Cartington with the farms of Cartington Town, Cartington-bank-head, South Cartington and Whittle, comprising an aggregate of 1822 acres, to Sir W. G. Armstrong, afterwards lord Armstrong.

#### Chapter II : HARBOTTLE.

The history of the castle of Harbottle may be divided into two periods, the first covering the four and a half centuries which elapsed between the founding of the castle *circa* 1157 by Henry II, and the union of the crowns in 1603; the second period covering the three succeeding centuries. As the story of the first period, during the whole of which the castle was essentially a fortress, is briefly, but not inadequately, told by Mr. Hartshorne in his admirable *Feudal and Military Antiquities of Northumberland and the Scottish Borders*, the following observations shall be confined, more or less, to the second period.

In 1546 the regality of Redesdale with the castle of Harbottle

<sup>1</sup> Although an estate in Cartington was advertised to be sold in the *Newcastle Courant*, July, 1762, Alcock purchased from Sir Carnaby Haggerston in 1755 or 1758. Ex inf. Mr. F. W. Dendy.

<sup>2</sup> *Newcastle Chronicle*, 7th February, 1789.

<sup>3</sup> Thomas Alcock Beck of Hawkshead, Lancashire, son of James Beck, was born at Newcastle, 31 May, 1795, and died 24 April, 1846. He was author of *Annales Furnesienses*, being a history of Furness abbey, quarto, published in 1844; cf. *Dictionary of National Biography*.

belonged to Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wimbysh of Necton, in Lincolnshire, as sister and sole heir of Robert, lord Taylboys, the lineal descendant of Robert *cum barba*, founder of the family of Umframvill, to whom Redesdale, and other lands, had been granted by William the Conqueror, *circa* 1076. The officers of the crown having reported that the difficulty of keeping order on the border was increased by the absentee ownership of Harbottle castle, which was ever a bridle to the unruly—because half starved—men of Redesdale; Mr. and Mrs. Wimbysh were constrained to surrender Redesdale and Harbottle to Henry VIII, receiving, in exchange, the manor of Brailes in Warwickshire, and lands elsewhere. After the accession of James I, a royal commission was issued for the survey of the crown lands lying on the borders, the professed object being to augment the king's revenue. John Johnson and John Goodwyn, the commissioners appointed for the purpose, presented their report before the 3rd February, 1604-5, the cost of the survey being 500*l.* The commissioners stated that Sir Henry Widdrington, knight, was keeper of Redesdale, by appointment of the lord lieutenant, and, by virtue of his office, held the castle of Harbottle, which was much decayed, the haugh adjoining and the forest of Wilkwood within Redesdale; also the park of Harbottle, containing 200 acres, and the township of 'Shermington,' estimated at 820 acres, both within Coquendale; the whole being of the value of 283*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The commissioners proceed to say that the Ten Towns of Coquendale—a very ancient confederacy—comprising Alwinton, Biddleston, Burradon, 'Charrington' Clennell, Farnham, Fawdon, Ingram, Netherton, and Sharperton, owe service to the castle of Harbottle 'to bee commaunded by the capten there, to serve in feild, on horse or foot, in the Princes affaires for the defence of the Border lands.' In the Ten Towns there were 103 freeholders and customary tenants owing service, who paid crown rents amounting to 8*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* per annum, to George Brown, the king's collector, and bailiff of the Ten Towns. The men of Harbottle claimed that the vill had been a market town, and 15 small freeholders claimed to be free burgesses 'to hould their tenements in as free a sorte as the freeholders doe their land,' paying a year's rent on every alienation. Their holdings varied from 20 acres to 2 roods. These fifteen, with John Waibie, who held a several tenement called the Peale, had common of pasture on 700 acres in the forest of Harbottle.<sup>1</sup>

Amongst the courtiers who followed James I to England, and, like locusts, lighted on the crown lands which the careful husbandry of Elizabeth had conserved, was Sir George Home of Spot, a younger son of Alexander Home of Manderston. He had been knighted 4 November, 1590, being made at the same time master of the wardrobe, and September, 1601, lord high treasurer of Scotland. The latest Scottish historian sums up his

<sup>1</sup> Survey of the Debateable and Border Lands, taken in 1604, ed. Sanderson, 84, 91, 105, 116, 117.

character in the following words : he ' was perhaps rather more unscrupulous than most public men of his age but he was a person of great energy and of conciliatory manners.' After coming to England he received great dignities, important offices, and grants of broad lands. He was made keeper of the wardrobe in 1603, and chancellor of the exchequer in 1604. On the 7 July, 1604, he was created baron Home of Berwick in the peerage of England, on the 3 July, 1605, earl of Dunbar in the peerage of Scotland, and 20 May, 1608, knight of the garter. Amongst other good things he obtained grants 27 September, 1603, of the castle and manor of Norham ; 29 March, 1604, of the castle and certain lands including the Magdalen fields of Berwick, the royal fishings in the river Tweed ; and 28 January, 1604-5, the seigniory of Wark on Tyne, the lordship of Coquetdale and the regality of Redesdale including the castle of Harbottle.<sup>1</sup> The earl of Dunbar died at Whitehall, 30 January, 1611-2. His body was embalmed and brought to Dunbar by sea and laid in the church there under a magnificent tomb which still exists. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon of Geicht, granddaughter of cardinal Beaton, by whom he had issue two daughters and coheirs, viz. : Anne, wife of Sir James Home of Coldingknows, Berwickshire, ancestor of the earl of Home ; and Elizabeth, who at her father's death was contracted to marry, and shortly afterwards did marry, Theophilus, lord Howard of Walden, eldest son of the first earl of Suffolk. She died, leaving issue, 19 August, 1633.

Apparently Redesdale, the other property comprised in the grant of 29 January, 1604-5, had been granted to the earl of Dunbar and his heirs male, for on his death it reverted to the crown. On the 12 January, 1613-4, by letters patent the king granted to Theophilus, lord Howard of Walden and his wife, lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter and coheir of the earl of Dunbar, the whole or the greater part of the property in Northumberland and North Durham which had been held by her late father. The grant comprised 'the manor and castle of Harbottle, with the lands belonging to each of them, the forest or chase called Wilkwood forest,' certain demain lands in Harbottle, 'all our park of Harbottle, now or lately parcel of the aforesaid manor of Cooke-dale,' 'our mill of Harbottle,' 'our messuages and lands in Netherton' in Coquetdale, with certain lands, etc. in Alwinton. On the 25 November, 1620, lord and lady Howard had dealings with the water corn mill of Harbottle : and on the 18 June, 1635, the former, having survived his wife, under the description of Theophilus, earl of Suffolk, conveyed the castle, demesne, park, tithes, and water corn mill of Harbottle, to George Potts and Andrew Rutherford, as trustees for Roger Widdrington, who took a bond of even date for performance of covenants and a receipt for the purchase money, which was apparently 882*l.* On the

<sup>1</sup> *History of Scotland*, Lang, II, 504.

<sup>2</sup> *Pat. Roll*, James I, roll 35 cited by Rev. John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part ii, I, 78.

24 June, 1637, Roger Widdrington took another conveyance from the earl of 23 burgages and three closes in Harbottle.

Roger Widdrington of Cartington, *juri uxoris*, the new owner of Harbottle, was a younger brother of Sir Henry Widdrington of Widdrington, knight, already mentioned as keeper of Redesdale in 1604. He died about 1641 and was succeeded by his only son Edward Widdrington, who was created a baronet of England 8 August, 1642. In the great Civil Wars he fought on the king's side, and in 1650 his estate was sequestered. In the evidence laid before the Committee for Compounding, it was shewn that the castle and manor of Harbottle had been mortgaged 1 March, 1642, to William Smith of Brigmill and William Smith of Cheskwick to secure 500*l.* Sir Edward Widdrington of Cartington died 13 July, 1671. Having survived his only son, Roger Widdrington who died in the month of May, 1554, he married his second daughter, Catherine, to a young kinsman bearing the same name as his dead son. This has led to much confusion, the two young men having generally been identified as one. By articles dated 20 and 21 December, 1669, on the marriage of the said Roger Widdrington and Catherine Widdrington, Harbottle was settled on the young couple and their issue. Roger Widdrington died two or three years later, leaving an only child, Mary, who was not only his sole heiress, but, under the limitation of the marriage settlement, was also entitled to Harbottle on her mother's death. The young widow, Catherine Widdrington, married secondly, Gervase Hamond of Scarthingwell, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, by whom she had further issue. Mary Widdrington, only child of Roger Widdrington, and heiress of Harbottle expectant on her mother's death, was married to John Gascoigne afterwards Sir John Gascoigne<sup>1</sup> of Parlington, fifth baronet. The articles before marriage are dated 25 November, 1687. They had issue<sup>2</sup>: (1) Thomas, buried at Barwick, 10 July, 1699; (2) John, buried at Barwick, 27 December, 1701; (3) Sir Edward Gascoigne, sixth baronet, died at Cambrai, 24 May, 1750, will dated 16 Sept., 1742, pr. at York, 1751; (4) John Gascoigne, born 4 Oct., 1706, named in his father's will, died s.p. June, 1729; (1) Elizabeth, buried at Barwick, 30 Oct. 1691; (2) Elizabeth, married 30 June, 1720, John Plumpton of Plumpton; (3) Ann, born 24 March, 1694-5, married Dennis Callahan; (4) Mary, a nun at Cambrai; (5) Catherine, born 27 April, 1699, a nun at Cambrai; (6) Helen, born 30 August, 1702, abbess of Cambrai.

Dame Mary Gascoigne was buried at Barwick, 5 March, 1721-2, and her husband was laid beside her on the 11 June, 1723: his will is dated 13 March, 1720. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Edward Gascoigne, sixth baronet, who 7 June, 1731, con-

<sup>1</sup> As a Roman Catholic John Gascoigne registered at Quarter Sessions, 1 May, 1717, the real estate in Northumberland obtained through his wife. It comprised the castle of Harbottle with lands at Harbottle, Eardhope and Peels, messuages in Burradon, etc. The same property was registered 9 October, 1723, by his son Sir Edward Gascoigne.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, ed. Clay, III, 97-102.

## PEDIGREE OF THE DESCENDANTS OF ROGER WIDDINGTON, OF CARTINGTON AND HARBOTTLE.

Mary, eldest dau. of Sir Francis Radcliffe, of Dilston and Cartington<sup>1</sup>, born June, 1582, mar. sett. 15 Nov., 1601<sup>2</sup>. Sir Edward Widdrington, knight and baronet, was of the age of one year in 1615<sup>3</sup>, created a baronet 8 Aug., 1642, fought at Marston Moor on the King's side, and his lands sequestered<sup>4</sup>, died at Bruges 13 July, 1671, aged 57<sup>9</sup>.

Roger Widdrington, son of Sir Edward Widdrington, of Cartington, knight and baronet, buried 25 May, 1634<sup>8</sup>. Sir Edward Charlton = Mary Widdrington, of Hesleyside, bart. and *iure uxoris*, of Cartington, knight and baronet, created a baronet 6 March, 1645-6, his estate was sequestered, and in 1652 placed on the third Act for sale. Died at Cartington, bur. 20 Jany, 1674-5<sup>8</sup>.

Roger Widdrington, knight and co-heir, mar. before 30 Oct., 1650, when she petitioned the Committee for Compound-miting for maintenance<sup>4</sup>, articles before mar. 9 Apr. 1670<sup>3</sup>, dead before 25 Nov., 1673<sup>8</sup>.

Mary Widdrington = Roger Widdrington, of Harbottle, *jure uxoris* first husband, articles before mar. 9 Apr. 1670<sup>3</sup>, dead before 25 Nov., 1673<sup>8</sup>.

Mary Widdrington, daughter and sole heiress of her father, articles before mar. 25 Nov., 1687<sup>8</sup>, bur. at Barwick, Yorks., 5 March, 1721-2<sup>7</sup>.

Thomas Gascoigne, buried at Barwick, Yorks., 10 July, 1697. John Gascoigne, bur. at Barwick, 27 Dec., 1707. Sir Edward Gascoigne, 6th bart., died at Cambrai, 24 May, 1750<sup>7</sup>. party to release 24 Nov., 1727<sup>8</sup>. Will dated 16 Sept., 1712<sup>7</sup>. John Gascoigne, born 4 Oct., 1706, mar. Anne Leigh, died s.p., June, 1729<sup>7</sup>.

= Roger Widdrington, younger son of Edward Widdrington, of Swinburn<sup>1</sup>, purchased Harbottle in 1635, and died there circa 1641. Mar. sett. 22 Dec., 1632, died 14 Nov., 1650<sup>5</sup>.

Christian Stuart, grand daughter of (Francis) Earl of Bothwell<sup>9</sup>, died 1684, bur. St. Maurice, York, will dated 17 Feb., 1678-9, pr. 8 Dec., 1684.

Catherine Widdrington, daughter and co-heir, died 30 Dec., 1697, bur. Saxton, Yorks<sup>6</sup>.

Gervase Hamond, of Scarthingwell, West Riding of York, 2nd husband, bond of marriage 3 Jany, 1672-3, died 25 April, 1707, aged 56. Will dated 22 July, 1706<sup>7</sup>.

Elizabeth, born at Barwick, 30 Oct., 1697. John Plumpton, of Plumpton<sup>7</sup>, parties to release 24 Nov., 1727<sup>9</sup>.

Anne, born, 24 March, 1694-5, wife of Dennis Callahan, parties to release 24 Nov., 1727<sup>9</sup>. Mary<sup>7</sup>, nun at Cambrai<sup>7</sup>, party to release 24 Nov., 1727<sup>9</sup>. Catherine, born, 27 April, 1699, nun at Cambrai, and party to release 24 Nov., 1727<sup>9</sup>.

Helen, born, 30 Aug., 1702, abbess at Cambrai<sup>7</sup>, party to release 24 Nov., 1727<sup>9</sup>.

Roger Charlton, Elizabeth Charlton, = William Charlton, son and heir, dau. and co-heir, of Long Lee, and *iure usoris* of Hesleyside.  
18 Jan<sup>3</sup>, 1653, mar. her cousin german, and received Hesleyside for committee for compounding<sup>4</sup>, died in his father's lifetime.

Christian Charlton = John Talbot, ton, dead before 13 March, 1702, dau. and co-heir, dead before 13 March, 1702.

John Talbot, of Cartington, to whom his grandmother, dame Mary Charlton, gave the manor of Ovington and certain lands in Cartington, was out in the '15, was taken prisoner at Preston, but escaped from Chester: registered his estate 17 Sept., 1717<sup>1</sup>. Will dated 17 June, 1724, names his wife Barbara.

Edward Talbot, died at Cartington, bur. 18 Nov., 1679<sup>2</sup>.

Gilbert Talbot, in holy orders in the Church of Rome, succeeded his brother John, registered his estate 9 June, 1744<sup>10</sup>, was residing at Marylebone, when he made his will, 14 Dec., 1744. A benefactor of Thronton mission. Catherine Talbot, to whom her brothers John and Gilbert gave annuities.

*a quo* Charlton, of Hesleyside.

Catherine Charlton = Sir Nicholas Shireburn of Stoneyhurst, third daughter co. Lancaster, and co-heir, bond of marriage been slain at the 22 Feb., 1680-1, siege of Buda, in Hungary, in 1686.

Richard Shireburn, son and heir, born 3 Dec., 1692<sup>11</sup>, died in his father's lifetime, 8 June, 1702<sup>11</sup>. Isabella Shireburn, died at Cartington, bur. 21 Oct., 1688<sup>3</sup>.

Mary Shireburn, mar. 26 May, 1709, Thomas, 8 duke of Norfolk<sup>11</sup>, who died 23 Dec. 1732, and secondly Peregrine Widdrington, third son of William John Low Widdrington, and died s.p. 24 Sep., 1754.

Mary ..... = William Hardwick, bur. at Hexham, 13 June, 1744, on whom his grandmother, dame Mary Charlton, 13 March, 1702, before, mar. settled a third part of Cartington, registered her estate 12 Sept., 1717<sup>10</sup>, bur. at Hexham, 20 March, 1757. Will dated 13 March, 1757.

- 1 St. George's Visitation of Northumberland, 1615.  
2 Pedigree of Radcliffe, of Dilston, new *Hist. Northumberland*, vol. X., p. 280.  
3 Harbottle muniments.  
4 Royalist Compositions, ed. Welford, pp. 150-153, 368-373  
(III Surt. Soc., publ.)  
5 Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, with additions, ed. Clay,  
vol. II., p. 323.  
6 *Ibid.* vol. II., p. 443.  
7 *Ibid.* vol. III., p. 102.  
8 Rothbury Registers.  
9 Monumental Inscription, Bruges.  
10 Registers of Estates of Roman Catholics, at Moot-hall, Newcastle.  
11 Monumental inscription, Mytton.

vveyed Harbottle to Luke Clelanel of Clelanel. Luke Clelanel, the head of the very ancient family of Clelanel of Clelanel, by a settlement dated 12 January, 1701, made on his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Wilfred Lawson of Brayton in Cumberland, brought all the family property into settlement to hold to himself for life, and then to his eldest son in tail male. After his marriage he acquired by purchase lands in Little Tosson in 1707 and 1710, West Newton in Glendale in 1716, etc. which lands 'of conquest, by his will dated 12 September, 1743, he gave to his younger son Percival Clelanel. Luke Clelanel died 9 January, 1745-6 and was succeeded in Clelanel and other entailed lands by his grandson Thomas; and in Harbottle by his other surviving son Percival Clelanel. Thomas Clelanel of Clelanel died unmarried in 1748, and was succeeded by his two sisters, viz. Philadelphia wife of Thomas Wilkinson; and Dorothy. By deed dated 17 January, 1749, the two ladies disentailed and partitioned. The latter, who died unmarried, 14 March, 1777, gave to her sister, Mrs. Wilkinson, such property as she had inherited from their mother, and to her uncle Percival Clelanel of Harbottle, she gave her patrimonial lands. Percival Clelanel, of Harbottle, the last heir male of his very ancient family, died unmarried on the 12 March, 1796. By his will, proved 26 April, 1796, he gave the castle of Harbottle, Peals, South Yardhope, West Newton, Low Burradon, etc. to his grandnephew, Thomas Fenwick of Earsdon. The connection of the devisee with the testator was as follows:—Sarah Clelanel, sister of the testator, married 19 September, 1728, Christopher Dawson of Newcastle, who was admitted free of the merchant adventurers company, 15 June, 1727, and died in 1748. Their daughter, Anne Dawson, married at St. John's, Newcastle, 9 January, 1766, as his second wife, Thomas Fenwick of Earsdon, who was admitted free of the merchants' company, 15 August, 1768, by patrimony. Their son, Thomas Fenwick, baptized 4 December, 1766, was admitted free of the merchants' company, 14 November, 1793, by patrimony, and took the name of Clelanel by royal licence 31 March, 1796, on succeeding to Harbottle.

Mr. Hodgson was thanked by acclamation.

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#### ST. HELEN'S AUCKLAND.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) read a paper by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., on 'Documents relating to St. Helen's Auckland, 1330—1622,' which probably will also be printed in the *Arch. Aeliana*.

Mr. Brown was thanked.

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#### CORRECTION.

The coin exhibited by Mr. C. H. Blair at the February meeting (p. 9) belongs to him.

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#### MISCELLANEA.

##### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

The following are additional letters and extracts from the originals in Dr. Burman's collection. All Mr. Roach Smith's

letters are dated from the City, and all Mr. Bell's (with one exception) from High Street, Gateshead (continued from page 20) :

1843, Oct. 3. Charles Roach Smith to John Bell :—

I have just received intelligence that one of the gang of forgers of ancient coins is on his way to Scotland no doubt with a view to sell some of his forgeries of Anglo-Saxon coins which have been recently executed in London. The fellow who is now on his travels has an *alias* for every town. He uses all sorts of names, sometimes Edwards, sometimes Hunt, Singleton, &c. &c. and his artifices to suit different customers. You will be doing a very essential service to Collectors by sending paragraphs without delay to the various provincial papers in the north, as well as your own town, and thus, if possible, to be beforehand with the knave.

1844, Feby. 10. Bell replied thus to the letter :—

. . . I personally informed all the Coin Collectors of this neighbourhood, and wrote to an extensive coin dealing concern in Edinburgh from which I occasionally get a Coin or two when I want . . . Monday last was the thirty first anniversary of our antiquarian society at which I did myself the Honour of proposing you as an Honourary [sic] member, which was seconded by our Senior Secretary, Mr. Adamson ; which was followed by an unanimous Election : he has requested me to send your diploma, which I have much pleasure in doing . . . The ' flat white circular stone, with a perforated hole in the centre,' is an ancient British ' whorle.' Get King James the fifth's song of the "Gaberlunzie Man" and there you will find

' Wi cauk and keel I'll win your bread  
And spindles and whorles for them wha need  
Whilk is a gentle trade indeed  
To carry the gaberlunzie on  
I'll bow my leg and crook my knee  
And draw a black clout owre my ee  
A cripple a blind they will ca' me  
While we shall be merry and sing.'

They are found all over the Northern Counties, having several of them in my own collection, whilst there are also several in our Society's Collection . . . I herewith send you a wax impression of a piece of Ring Money with a Runic legend on it. It weighs 21 dwts. and is of Lead and tin mixed, is in the Collection of Mr. Adamson, who does not recollect where or of whom he got it. I wish that some good soul would find out who bought Nos. 304, 305 and 306 of the late Robert Surtees's Coins, when they were sold by Sotheby [sic] in 1837, for me.

1843, Feby. 20. Bell to Smith :—

I . . . ask if you have or know of any of the old Tradesmens Tokens of 1648-1672 which have been issued at Newcastle, or at any of the numerous places in the County of Durham, or at any place North of the City of York, that could be procured or a sight had of them, or of two or three good wax impressions of the obverse and reverse of each, having some time ago projected the publication of a local work on the Coins, Medals, &c., of Northumberland, Durham, and North Riding of Yorkshire with such accounts of their issuers as I can ascertain. I am anxious of picking up as many as I can, particularly as I have found that some of the commonest of the Durham Tokens have had three or four different dies done with the same date and same device on both obverse and reverse but rather differently executed. I would gladly possess the coins as being best to draw from, were they not too highly charged, but failing that, impressions in sealing wax must answer every purpose.

1844, Feb. 13. Smith to Bell :—

I have this morning received the unlooked for present of a Diploma as Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne. I assure you I feel very deeply your kindness in shewing so flattering a mark of consideration to a stranger and to me who was not sensible he had any claims on your good services. . . . .

1844, June 7th. Bell to Smith :—

Your Packet with plaster Casts of the Obverse and Reverse of a Welsh Seal, and the Copper Medal of the Pacha of Egypt I received and presented them to the Society at the Monthly Meeting on the 4th instant, the Obverse with the King on Horseback was broken in two—but I have repaired it, so that it is not much worse. . . . .

On the 8th of the same month Mr. Roach Smith wrote :—

Does your Museum possess specimens of fresco paintings found with the remains of Roman buildings in England? If not, and they would be deemed worth having, I can present some.

There is a postscript :—

I am sorry to hear from Mr. W. S. Gibson and Mr. Richardson that your Corporation has had the bad taste to destroy the old church.<sup>1</sup> I thought the Cockney Corporation stood alone in such acts of Vandalism.

1844, August 13. Smith again wrote acknowledging the receipt of Bell's account of the spindle whorl and continues :—

The legionary tiles are always interesting. I have lately met with varieties of PR BR LON and something also in point with the circular piece of pottery. It is in bone and may, I think, have belonged to a spindle. It was found on the Roman level with many Roman remains.

1844, September 29. Bell wrote a long letter to Smith dealing with several subjects, such as the cost of striking a medal, spindle whorls, inscription LON, and Samian ware, and then goes on :—

From time to time paragraphs have appeared in the newspapers that there was a Coinage of half and quarter farthings: is there such a thing or not? and if so can any of them be had. Would tracings reduced from rubbings of the stones with crosses upon them which were found when the Newcastle Town Council demolished the Virgin Mary Hospital be acceptable to the members of the [Brit. Archaeol.] Association or to yourself.

1845, Feb. 26. Smith to Bell :—

My colleague & others against my consent or approval voted Mr. [Thomas] Wright out of the Editing Committee [of the B.A.A.] because having given us his valuable services *gratuitously* for 14 months, he had dared without asking their leave to publish a book called the 'Archæological Album'!!!! Lord Albert Conyngham who throughout disapproved of the attack upon Wright (who by the way with myself had founded the Association) thought he could in no other way shew his sense of the injustice done him than by retiring.

1845, June 14. Bell to Smith :—

The Reverend John Hodgson of Hartburn the Historian of the County of Northumberland died on Thursday the 12th instant . . . . his friend J. G. Nichols will be publishing a Memoir in the Obituary of the 'Gent's Mag.'

1845 June 18. Smith wrote :—

I am sorry to hear of the death of the Rev<sup>d</sup> J. Hodgson. He was one of the few working antiquaries of the day.

STANLEY, CO. DURHAM (Surtees, *Durham*, II, 228-230).

Mr. A. M. Oliver, town clerk, has kindly sent the following :—

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Radulphus Prior et Conventus Dunelmensis ecclesie salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos assensum prebusse donacioni concessioni et confirmacioni quam venerabilis pater dominus Ricardus dei gracia Dunelmensis episcopus fecit Willelmo de Kilkenni et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis super villam de Stanley cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et super terram de Synedegate tam in homagio quam in redditu et in servicio cum omnibus pertinentiis libertatibus et aysiamentis ad predictas terras pertinentibus sicut in autentico predicti Episcopi plenius continetur et in hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum apposuimus (seal wrapped in cloth).—*Brit. Mus., Wolley Charters*, v, 2).

<sup>1</sup> This refers to the Virgin Mary hospital.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 5.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the old library in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 30th May, 1917, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the following was declared by the chairman duly elected a member :—

Dr. Frank Beaton, Lintonville, Ashington, Northumberland.

The following books, etc., received since the April meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. John Oxberry :—*Local Leaflets*, no. 2 : (i) ‘Geordie, a character sketch’ ; (ii) ‘A great Tynesider, Joseph Cowen, 1830-1900.’

From the Cardiff Naturalists Society ;—*Transactions*, XLVIII, 1915.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—*Proceedings*, L, sm. 4to, cl.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—*Proceedings*, XXXIII : sec. c, parts 12-19.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, XVII, i.

*Purchase* :—

*The Museums Journal*, XVI, no. 11.

*DONATIONS* :—

From the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., president :—Three steel-engraved portraits of his predecessors, the second, third, and fourth dukes who were patrons of the society.

From Mrs. Bates of Langley castle :—A lithographed portrait of the late Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, a vice-president of the society.

From Mr. Thomas Edward Hodgkin :—A framed photograph of his father, the late Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, a vice-president and for a number of years one of the secretaries of the society.

Special thanks were voted to the respective donors.

It was decided to have the unframed portraits framed.

The chairman announced that the council had decided, as in

former years, that there should be no meeting either of the council or of the society in June.

EXHIBITED :—

By Dr. Baumgartner :—Portraits in his possession of Samuel Pepys the diarist, and of three other members of the Pepys family, formerly at Impington.

Dr. Baumgartner read the following notes on

FOUR PEPYS PORTRAITS, FORMERLY AT IMPINGTON.

"The manor of Impington, three miles north-west of Cambridge, was bought by John Pepys of Cottenham in 1579. Ten years later he died, and left Impington to Talbot Pepys, the youngest of his six sons, who was then only six years old. The first portrait, that of Talbot Pepys bears the date 1614, his age 31, and the motto—*Fiat Voluntas Altissimi*. He married in 1615, was M.P. for Cambridge in 1625, and recorder of Cambridge 1624 to 1660. On 15th July, 1661, he was visited by his great-nephew, Samuel Pepys, who wrote :—

I found my old uncle sitting all alone, like a man out of the world : he can hardly see ; but all things else he do pretty livelyly.

Three weeks later Samuel Pepys spent a 'Lord's day' at Impington :—

To church . . . and my uncle Talbot went with us, and at our coming in the country people all rose with so much reverence : and when the parson begins, he begins 'Right worshipfull and dearly beloved ' to us.

Talbot died of the plague in 1666, aged 83.

The second portrait is that of Apollo Pepys. Like Talbot's, it is on panel, evidently by the same hand, and bears the same date 1614, his age 38, and the motto—*Sorte mea contentus*. He was born in 1575, and died unmarried in 1644. He is described as of Gray's-inn and Hinchinbroke.

The eldest brother of Apollo and Talbot succeeded his father at Cottenham and one of his descendants became lord chancellor and earl of Cottenham. Two other brothers were named Thomas, and were commonly known as Thomas the Black and Thomas the Red. Thomas the Black was grandfather of Samuel Pepys. A sister, Paulina, married Sir Sidney Montagu, and was mother of Sir Edward Montagu, first earl of Sandwich, Pepys's cousin and patron.

Of Samuel Pepys I do not propose to speak except with reference to his portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The late H. B. Wheatley mentions three, one at the Royal Society, one in the Pepysian library, and the third now (1899) in the possession of Miss Cockerell. The last-named no doubt descended to its present owner from Samuel Pepys's nephew and heir, John Jackson, through the Pepys-Cockerells. An engraving of it is in one or more of lord Braybrooke's editions of the *Diary*. The frontispiece of the fourth volume of Wheatley's edition of the *Diary* is taken from the second, and so were two book-plates which the diarist used. My portrait seems to be exactly like them. I suppose that Pepys had his portrait painted



SAMUEL PEPYS, THE DIARIST.

From an oil-painting belonging to Dr. J. R. Baumgartner.

(See opposite page)



for the Royal Society at the time of his presidency, 1684 to 1686 (when he was a little over 50 years of age), that he himself and his nephew had replicas of it, and that this which I now shew you was his cousin Roger's. I am not qualified to judge whether it is the work of Kneller, or a copy by another hand, but I believe it to be the former. Roger is mentioned in the *Diary* many times. He succeeded his father Talbot at Impington in 1666.

The fourth portrait has been supposed to be that of Samuel's wife, Elizabeth, by Sir Peter Lely, or one of his pupils. The frontispiece of the fifth volume of Wheatley's *Diary* is engraved from her portrait by Hayls or Hales, and in the second volume is a representation of a stoneware bust (now in the British Museum) neither of which has any likeness to this picture. I suppose it is one of Roger's four wives, or possibly one of his two daughters, Bab or Betty.

The Pepys family owned Impington exactly two centuries, until the sixth in succession died childless in 1778. He left everything to his wife, a Spelman of Norfolk. She died in 1805, aged 83. From her the portraits passed (whether by gift or bequest is not known) to Samuel Knight of the neighbouring parish of Milton. His grandmother had been Hannah Pepys, daughter of Talbot, and grand-daughter of Roger. Mr. Knight left them (with his other property) to his grandson, John Percy Baumgartner, my father. They remained at Milton until 1859. My father gave them to me in 1885. When Mr. Wheatley had published the fourth volume of the *Diary* I wrote to him and sent photographs of these four pictures. He replied :—

Aug. 25, 1894. I am truly obliged to you. Working in old pedigrees and diaries many of the names appear to represent mere spectres to me. Your portraits of Apollo and Talbot Pepys have made their names into real beings to me, and men of mark they must have been. It is of great interest to have portraits with so excellent a pedigree as yours. With respect to your portrait of Samuel do you think it is an original Kneller or a copy? I will make inquiries about the lady. I seem to know the features, but I don't think they represent Mrs. Pepys. As Mrs. Pepys died immediately after the completion of the *Diary*, any portrait of her would be sure to be mentioned there. In the last volume I shall have some additional notes, and I will gladly allude to your portraits, but before doing so I will write to you again.

Unfortunately he forgot to keep this promise and I omitted to write again and remind him of it."

Dr. Gee asked if the Pepysian society knew of the portraits.

In reply to Dr. Gee, Dr. Baumgartner said that five years ago he presented photographs of the portraits to Magdalene college, Cambridge, and they are now in the Pepysian library. He had also had some correspondence with Mr. Lionel Cust about them.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) then read the following letter from the Rev. D. S. Boutflower relating to reputed portraits of the diarist and his wife which are preserved at Sherburn hospital, of which Mr. Boutflower is master. Two small photographs of these portraits were handed round :—

Sherburn House, Durham, 29 May, 1917.

My dear Blair,—I see that to-morrow you have some one discoursing on portraits of the Pepys family. There are two pictures here, concerning which there has been doubt. I enclose small photos, which I dare say you will be good enough to return. Some day I hope to have better ones to give to friends. I wondered whether they were S. Pepys and wife, which seemed possible, for his second cousin was for long master here, by name John Mountagu, nephew to bishop Crewe, who presented him to this mastership in 1680 and to the fourth stall in 1683. He was master of Trinity 1683 to 1700, and thereafter dean of Durham. Mr. Lionel Cust has seen the pictures and says they are not S. Pepys and wife: he dates them 1665, and thinks they are quite possibly the work of Sir Peter Lely. Dr. Bridge (the organist), also keen on the subject, thinks they might be Pepys and wife—the bottom half of the man's face being Pepysian. Perhaps you will kindly show these photos. to the speaker, and ask if he recognizes them. Dr. Mountagu was a bachelor, died 1727, and left nearly all his estate to Mr. Edwd. Carteret, son of his sister ('my lady Jem'<sup>1</sup>), manager of the General Post Office. His brother Charles, spiritual chancellor, married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Forster of Durham, and of Belford, which estate his son James sold in 1726, and went south.

Yours ever, D. S. Boutflower.

Dr. Baumgartner remarked that, judging from the photographs, the Sherburn portraits were not like those belonging to him, now exhibited.

Mr. Oswald (one of the secretaries) said that in July, 1916, the Durham Archaeological Society visited Sherburn hospital. The master called attention to the two portraits referred to in his letter, supposed to be of Samuel Pepys and his wife. He had been assured by an expert that they were painted by Sir Peter Lely. Soon after the meeting I drew the attention of Mr. H. B. Wheatley<sup>2</sup> (the editor of the latest edition of *Pepys's Diary*) and through him of Mr. Lionel Cust (formerly director of the National Portrait Gallery) to these portraits. On casually mentioning these circumstances to our chairman he told me that Dr. Baumgartner owned several genuine Pepysian portraits. This led me to ask the doctor's permission to see them and to his kind suggestion to exhibit them to our society to-day, for which privilege I propose that we accord him our hearty thanks.

This was carried by acclamation.

By Mr. J. Macdonald Baily:—A quarto volume containing a large collection of 'franks,' some English lottery tickets of the beginning of last century, and some French assignats, etc.

Mr. Baily read the following notes on lotteries and assignats:—

"At the present time the lottery tickets and other papers which I have here are not without interest as illustrating methods of raising money for public purposes. First as to the lottery tickets. The earliest lotteries in England, sanctioned by the government, were for public purposes, such as the building of harbours, the benefit of colonists and similar objects of a public nature. In

<sup>1</sup> 'My Lady Jem' is Jemima, eldest daughter of lord Sandwich. Pepys arranged affairs for her marriage. She bore the name of her mother, bp. Crewe's sister.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Wheatley died on the 30th of April, 1917, in his 79th year.

the earlier lotteries, the first of which I find mention being in 1569 and held at the west door of St. Paul's, the prizes seem to have consisted of articles of merchandise, such as plates, books, hangings and jewellery. There is a record of a lottery in Pepys's *Diary*, under date the 20th July, 1664, but what the object was is not stated :—

I got in and stood by the two queenes and the duke of York and just behind my lady Castlemaine whom I do heartily admire ; and good sport to see how most that did give their  $10l.$  did go away with a pair of gloves only for their lot, and one gentlewoman, one Mrs. Fish with the only blank. . . . . I observed the king and queen did get as poor lots as any else. Wisest man I met with was Mr. Cholmley who insured as many as would from drawing the one blank for  $12l.$  ; 200 insured but it happened another drew it.

Evelyn says the lottery was 'a rank imposture.' It is interesting to note that a lottery was held in 1736 for the building of Westminster bridge.<sup>1</sup> The lottery was with the object of raising  $100,000l.$  and one is astonished to see what a large sum had to be raised for the purposes of the lottery, there being  $125,000$  tickets at  $5l.$  each, the prizes amounting to over half a million of money. Parliament later granted successive lotteries for the building and completion of the bridge. The tickets which I have were issued in lotteries for the raising of money for general purposes. From 1709 to 1826 the government annually raised considerable sums by these means, the average yearly profit during the last thirty years of this period from this source was approximately  $350,000l.$  Various abuses in connexion with the drawings, the insurance of tickets and subsidiary unauthorized lotteries, led to legislation. These unauthorized lotteries were known as 'little goes,' and one wonders whether the examination at Cambridge, which is so called, owes its name to the lottery or *vice versa*. One of the results of such legislation was that tickets were not allowed to be sub-divided further than into sixteenths; it will be observed that the tickets shown are for sixteenths, one of which is here reproduced.<sup>2</sup> The tickets were sold in the first instance to contractors, who bought them at a premium of as much as 40 per cent. These contractors made a great business out of reselling the tickets, and one, Cope, is said to have spent  $36,000l.$  on advertisements in a single year. The tickets were sold by canvassers, who travelled the country, and were known as 'morocco men,' from the books they carried.

The assignats and mandat are specimens of paper currency issued by the French government after the revolution. Assignats were issued from time to time from 1789 to 1796. In the first instance they were in the nature of mortgage bonds secured on the national lands, which comprised the former crown lands and confiscated ecclesiastical lands. The first issue was to the amount of  $800,000,000$  francs, and interest was paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The assignats were not treated as currency, but the holders were entitled to an option to purchase public lands, paying for them with the assignats. The rights conferred

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<sup>1</sup> Hone's *Every-day Book*, vol. II, 1452.    <sup>2</sup> See next page.

were practically equivalent to money, and if the issue had been confined to the original amount the assignats would possibly have retained their face value. But despite promises to the contrary, large further issues were made from time to time, which had the effect of reducing the face value enormously. Another reason for the fall in value that took place was the putting out of forgeries by enemy countries; Pitt was responsible for the issue of some of these forged notes. The late Rev. G. Rome Hall states that a large part of the paper for Pitt's forgeries was manufactured at a paper mill which formerly stood on the banks of the North Tyne, a little below Haughton castle.<sup>1</sup>

From 1790 the assignats ceased to bear interest

<sup>1</sup> See these *Proc.* 2 ser. vi, 62; *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club*, xi, 155; and *Trans. Durh. and North. Arch. Soc.* iii, 42.—Ed.

SECOND LOTTERY  
FOR THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED  
AND TEN.

JUNE 4th, 1811.

1/16

Ticket No. 1/16

SIXTEENTH  
PART OF SUCH BENEFIT AS SHALL BELONG TO THE TICKET NUMBERED AS ABOVE IN THE SECOND  
LOTTERY TO BE DRAWN BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT PASSED IN THE EIGHTEETH YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY, IN GREAT BRITAIN.

SIXTEENTH.

1/16

STOCK-BROKER, 2, Cornhill, and 18, Coventry-Street.

and were made equivalent to ordinary currency and steps were taken by means of legislation of a stringent nature to keep up their former value. But these artificial means failed to have the desired effect, and with more issues the values fell still further. At one time the total issue stood at the enormous figure of four thousand five hundred million francs. By gradual calling in at a great sacrifice to the holders, the total amount outstanding was reduced to twenty four thousand millions. At this time the value was as 30 to 1 in coin, and on this footing in 1796 the remaining assignats were converted into 'mandats.' But the unfortunate holders of the mandats had to bear a still greater loss, for at the very beginning they stood at a discount of 84 per cent., and after an existence of about six months they were finally redeemed by the state at about one-seventeenth of their face value in coin."

Some years ago one of the frames used in the manufacture was exhibited at a meeting of the society.

Mr. Baily was heartily thanked by acclamation.

#### THE HETON-FENWICK-DENTON LINE OF DESCENT.

Mr. Dendy (the chairman) read a paper shewing this descent which will be printed *in extenso* in the volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana* now in preparation (xiv).

Mr. Dendy was accorded a vote of thanks by acclamation.

The chairman read an epitome of the following paper by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, on :—

#### GEORGE MARSH THE ELDER AND GEORGE MARSH THE YOUNGER, SUCCESSIVE RECTORS OF FORD.

George Marsh who was presented to the rectory of Ford in 1722 was a native of York, of which city his grandfather, Philemon Marsh, goldsmith, was admitted to be freeman 22nd September, 1652, having gained the privilege by servitude. There are grounds for believing that the latter sprang from Darton in the West Riding, not far from Barnsley. The parish register of Darton contains numerous entries of the name of Marsh; and in the quire of the church there are, or were, several monumental inscriptions in Latin or in English, one of them being in memory of Robert Marsh who was patron of the benefice and died in 1604. Richard Marsh the only son of Philemon Marsh, was baptized, apparently at St. Michael's, Ousebridge-end, 3rd January 1670, and was admitted to the freedom of York 22nd September, 1692, by patrimony. He was owner of a tenement, or burgage, in Spurriergate, where he traded as a grocer, and where, on the 25th May, 1705, he made his will. By his wife Mary Tyson he had, with other issue, George Marsh, the subject of this notice.

It is stated that George Marsh was at first apprenticed to a goldsmith on the Ousebridge, but it was by patrimony that he obtained the freedom of York, 22nd September, 1715. In the same year he took his B.A. degree at Cambridge as from Queen's

college, proceeding M.A. in 1724. Having obtained orders from archbishop Dawes, he was selected to preach the assize sermon in the minster in 1722, and as his text chose Zech. viii, 16. The sermon was afterwards printed.<sup>1</sup> In, or before, the year 1718 he had married Anne, daughter of William Jackson, brewer, sometime sheriff of York. It is not known how he attracted the notice of the patron of Ford who, in 1722, was Sir Francis Blake of Ford castle, if still living, or his representative if he was then dead. It is not impossible that with his wife's portion Mr. Marsh may have purchased the presentation for the turn. He was instituted to the rectory of Ford 26th September, 1722; there he remained until his death, and there he was buried on the 9th May, 1760.<sup>2</sup> Two months before his death he wrote the following letter to Mr. Delaval :—

I received a letter from your brother last Monday desiring me by return of the post to send him word when I was instituted and inducted into the rectory of Ford. This gives me reason to conjecture that either the next avoidance, or perpetual advowson, may be upon sale, and that my age, great infirmities, and long incumbency will be used as considerable arguments (as indeed they are) to advance the price thereof. I wish it was in my power (if it be to be sold) to make the purchase, but alas ! it is not, for tho' I have been for many years rector of Ford, and all that time had a tolerable easy fortune of my own, exclusive of the living, and might have been by this time, what the world would have called a rich man, yet I rather chose to give those children God Almighty has been pleased to bless me with a good and liberal education, than to amass treasure to divide among them at my death, and, I bless God, I now reap the benefit of it in my old age by a filial and dutiful obedience of them all. While there were any thought of any of your brothers to succeed me in the living I could not have the assurance to ask such a favour for any child of mine from any of the family, but as the objection no longer subsists I should be extremely obliged if Mr. Delaval would be so good as to grant me the next avoidance for my younger son. This would give me the greatest happiness this world could afford me to know my son so well provided for. Tho' I am his father I can't forbear saying he is a young man of some merit, of good morals, and acquires himself in discharge of his duty extremely well, and I believe, is very agreeable to the whole parish. When Mr. Gibson was here he told me you were so kind as to say you designed my son to succeed me, which put me into a flow of good spirits, but I own your brother's letter chagreen<sup>d</sup> me not a little and cast so very great damp upon my hopes, as occasions you this trouble. As I am old I have almost outlived all my friends and acquaintance and my unhappy situation prevents me from going abroad and thereby from making any interest in regard to my children. . . .

Ford, Mar. 19, 1760.

Mr. Marsh's first wife, Ann Jackson, was buried at Ford, 15th November, 1734 ; and he married secondly, at Chillingham, 18th May, 1736, Sarah Robson, by whom he had issue an only child, Philemon, baptized 29th March, 1739. By his first marriage there was issue six sons and two daughters, of whom two were born before their parents went to Ford.

Only five need particular mention :—

William Marsh, second, but eldest surviving, son of George Marsh 1, born 3rd September, 1721, and named after his maternal

<sup>1</sup> Randal, *State of the Churches*, p. 24, note.

<sup>2</sup> Last week died the Rev. Mr. George Marsh, a rector of Ford near Berwick in Northumberland, a gentleman universally respected. *Newcastle Courant*, 10th May, 1760.

grandfather, was apprenticed, 15th December, 1738, to Cuthbert Smith of Newcastle, mercer, but dying during his apprenticeship; he was buried at St. Nicholas's, Newcastle, 11th January, 174<sup>9</sup>.

Richard Marsh, third son of George Marsh I, was baptized at Ford, 28th January, 172<sup>4</sup>, and was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1746. After serving his father as a curate at Ford for a short time, he obtained preferment in Essex, where he married and had two sons and four daughters, of whom only their names are known.

George Marsh II, of whom presently.

Mary, baptized 2nd February, 173<sup>9</sup>, at Ford, married there 14th January, 1762, John Hall of Ford-hill, a principal farmer in the parish, and left issue.

Anne, baptized 26th March, 1734, at Ford, was married 20th February, 1773, at All Saints, Newcastle, to John Armstrong of Berry-hill and Crookham, in the parish of Ford, the widower of the beautiful Dorothy Forster of Bamburgh and Adderstone, the heroine of Besant's novel.<sup>1</sup>

George Marsh II, the sixth and youngest son of George Marsh I, by Anne Jackson, his first wife, was baptized at Ford, 28th May, 1732, matriculated at Lincoln college, Oxford, 8th December, 1750, and took his B.A. degree in 1754. Having served as curate at Ford he was presented to the benefice on his father's death, being instituted in the same month of May, 1760. Here he remained until his own death on the 17th October, 1795, and here he was buried. Mr. Marsh married first, 18th February, 1766, Isabella Cook, grand-daughter of William Cook of Brainshaugh, and only daughter of William Cook of Tweedmouth, tanner.<sup>2</sup> She died when staying at Bamburgh Friars, and was buried at Bamburgh, September, 1786.<sup>3</sup> The widower married secondly, at Durham, in July, 1790.<sup>4</sup> Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Marsdon, described as of Durham and of Silkstone in Yorkshire. By his first marriage with Isabella Cook, Mr. Marsh left issue him

<sup>1</sup> Friday se'nnight died, suddenly, at Crookham, aged 90, 'Mrs. Dorothy Armstrong. *Newcastle Courant*, 11th May, 1771.

<sup>2</sup> 1771, May 7. Dorothy wife of Mr. John Armstrong of Crookham in Ford parish. *Bamburgh Registers*. Her actual age was 86 years. Cf. new *History of Northumberland*, vol. I, p. 229, and *Proceedings Newcastle Soc. of Antiq.*, 2 ser., vol. vi, p. 199.

<sup>3</sup> On Monday last, and not before, the Rev. Mr. Match (*sic*), rector of Ford in Northumberland was married to Miss Cook of Tweedmouth, by a special licence, at her mother's house by the Rev. Mr. Thorpe, vicar of Berwick. Immediately after the ceremony they set out for Ford. *Newcastle Courant*, 22nd February, 1766.

The marriage is, however, entered in the Ford registers as if it had been solemnized at Ford church.

Cf. pedigree of Cook of Brainshaugh: new *History of Northumberland*, vol. v., p. 496.

<sup>4</sup> On the 24th ult. at Bamburgh, Mrs. Marsh, wife of the Rev. Mr. Marsh of Ford. *Newcastle Courant*, 14th October, 1786.

<sup>4</sup> Last week, at Durham, the Rev. Mr. Marsh, vicar of Ford to Miss Marsdon daughter of the late Dr. Marsdon of Durham. *Newcastle Courant*, 24th July, 1790.

# PEDIGREE OF MARSH

Philemon Marsh, of York, citizen and goldsmith, adm. free of the 22 Sept., 1652, by servitude, bur. St. Michael's, Ousebridge e 1672 (c). Will dated 20th April, 1672, pr. 12 Sept. following (c).

Richard Marsh, of York, citizen and grocer, bapt. 3rd Jany., 1670, ad the city of York, 22 Sept., 1692, by patrimony; of Spurriergate, when his will, 25th May, 1705 (c), bur. St. Michael's, 1 June, 1705 (c).

Anne, dau. of William Jackson, brewer, sometime sheriff of York (c), bur. 15 Nov. 1734 (b)	= George Marsh, clerk in orders, bapt. 10 April, 1694, (d) admitted to the freedom of York, 22 Sept., 1715, by patrimony (a), [of Queen's Coll., Camb., B.A. 1715, M.A. 1724], rector of Ford, 1722, to his death; bur. 9 May, 1760 (b).	= Sarah Robson, mar. at Chillingham 18 May, 1736, bur. 22 Dec., 1753 (b).	Philemon Marsh, York, bapt. in the city of York, by patrimony; bur. in York (c), 29
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Mary, dau. of Philemon Marsh, bap. 29 March, 1739 (b), bur. 2 April, 1740 (b)	George Benson of York, mar. York Minster, 4 June, 1748 (c), 1st wife.	Philemon Marsh, orders, born 1720 (c), of T. Camb., B.A. 1746, admitt city of York, patrimony, Martin, York second wife Wheatley, o had no issue
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Priscilla, only child of first marriage, died in infancy, Aug., 1749 (c).	Philemon Marsh, died in infancy, in 1768 (c).	Matthe 25 Oct. matic. M.A. 1 worth, Salisbu
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George Marsh, born 27 April, 1719 (c), died 15 March, 172 $\frac{3}{4}$ (c)	William Marsh, born 3 Sept., 1721 (c), app. 15 Dec., 1738, to Cuthbert Smith, of Newcastle, mercer, bur. St. Nicholas, Newcastle, 11 Jany., 1740.	Richard Marsh, clerk in orders, bapt. 28 Jany., 172 $\frac{3}{4}$ (b) [of Christ Coll., Camb., B.A., 1746], beneficed in Essex.	= Anne Springfield, of Essex (c).	George Mars, bapt. 22 Feb. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ (b), bur. Aug. 1728 (b).
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George (c)  
Richard (c)  
Anne (c)  
Esther (c)  
Isabella (c)  
Mary (c)

Isabella, bap. 3 July, 1709  
Anne, bapt.

(a) *Freemen of York*, Vol. II., pp. 112, 172, 212, 214, 215, 269, 275, (102 publ.) Surtees Soc.

(b) Ford Register.

# K AND OF FORD.

....., executrix of the will of her first husband (c); mar. secondly, 1676, Robert Calvert, by whom she had a daughter, who became wife of hite (c). She was buried at St. Michael's, Ousebridge end 1 March, 1689 (c).

Ann, bapt. 19 July, 1661 (c).  
 Mary, bapt. 29 March, 1663 (c), bur. at St. Michael's, 20 Sept., 1670 (c).  
 Grace, bapt. 30 July, 1665 (c), bur. St. Michael's.....1666 (c).  
 Jane, bapt. 25 Sept., 1667 (c) [mar.....Wilson, and was mother of Edward Wilson, some time sheriff of York (c).  
 Grace, bapt. 14 Sept., 1669 (c), mar. ..... Buckton (c).

Priscilla, dau. John Dade, vicar of Stilling- ton, York, mar. at Belfrey's, York, 4 March, 1717 (c), buried 30 June 1757 (d).	Richard Marsh, = Alethea, dau. of York, citizen and grocer, bapt. 30 Dec., 1699, adm. free of the city of York, 22 Sept., 1718, by patri- mony (a), bur. All Saints, York (c).	Elizabeth, bapt. 23 Feb., 1697 (d), Legard, of York, by his wife Sarah, dau. of William Beckwith, of Lamb Hill (c).	Mary, bapt. 1 <sup>st</sup> June, 1701 (c), and wife of .... Fogg, (?) of York, bookseller.
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Ralph Marsh, bapt. 18 Dec., 1726 (d), died young (c). John Marsh, bapt. 14 Aug. 1728 (d), died young.	Thos. Marsh, bapt. 15 Aug., 1722 (d).	Elizabeth, bapt. 5 Nov., 1723 (d), died young (c). Mary, bapt. 19 July, 1725 (d), mar. 24 Aug., 1743 (d). John Graves, attorney at law, and died 7 May, 1775 (c). Priscilla, bapt. 4 April, 1730 (d), bur. 7 March, 1735 (d).
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ers, born ., Oxford, B.A. 1791, of Brink- eanon of July, 1840.	=..... Bradie (?), of Salisbury (c).	Mary, born 20 Oct., 1770 (c), wife of William Duffin (?), of York (c). Elizabeth, born 5th Jan., 1772 (c), wife of George Greenup (?), of Halifax (c).
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Bella, dau. of William Cook, of Deedmouth, mar. 17 Feb., 1766, aged 30, she 20, 18 Feb., 1766 (b), at Bamburgh Sept., 1786, Bamburgh.	= George Marsh, clerk in orders, bapt. 28th May 1732 (b) of Lincoln Coll., Oxford, matri. 8 Dec., 1750, aged 18, B.A. 1754, admitted free of the city of York, 3 Feb., 1755, by patrimony (a) rector of Ford, 1760, to his death, 17 Oct., 1795, bur. 21.	= Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Marsdon, of Silkstone, Yorks, and of Durham, by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Bocelby, of Durham, mar. July, 1790.	Mary, bapt. 2 Feb., 1738, mar. 14 Jan., 1762, John Hall, of Ford Hill (b). Anne, bapt. 26th March, 1734 (b), mar. 20 Feb., 1773, John Armstrong, of Crookham, gent (b), widower.
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at Berwick,  
ess of Berwick.  
mar. 1812.

Elizabeth, bapt. 20 July, 1791 (b), mar. at Berwick,  
21 April, 1812, William Gurley, of the Island of  
St. Vincent.

surviving two daughters, viz.: Isabella, baptized 13th December, 1776, at Ford, who was married, at Berwick, 3rd July, 1798 to William Grieve of Berwick, burgess and merchant, then residing at Sanson-seal,<sup>1</sup> and Anne, born 5th February, 1779, who was living in 1812, when she was an attesting witness to her half-sister's marriage at Berwick, but died unmarried. By his second marriage, with Elizabeth Marsdon, there was issue an only daughter Elizabeth, baptized 20th July, 1791, who was married at Berwick, 21st April, 1812, to William Gurley of the island of St. Vincent, then of Dalkeith, a captain in the Aberdeen militia.<sup>2</sup> Captain and Mrs. Gurley had, with other issue, a son, the Rev. George Marsh Gurley, perpetual curate of Blanchland from 1863 to his death, 16th May, 1887: also Miss Georgina Ann Gurley, of Crow-park cottage, Keswick, who being the last of her race, on both sides of the house, on the 14th December, 1901, gave to the writer the memoranda on which these notices are based, together with the following letter, written to her grandfather by his Oxford friend, Dr. Wilson Bewicke, rector of Ross and Bodenham, Herefordshire, and brother of Sir Robert Bewicke of Close-house.

To the Rev<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Marsh, junr., at Ford near Berwick.

As my [neighbour<sup>3</sup>] Mr. Wolfall is going to Berwick, and has this evening made me an offer of conveying a letter thither, I gladly take the opportunity of employing a minute or two in writing a hasty scrawl to acquaint my dear friend George, that I am now in the north, and may say that I am in some degree settled there, for I have taken a curacy at Wolsingham where, you need not be told, that Mr. Nowell<sup>4</sup> a friend of mine is rector. I can also now send you a salutation as a brother presbyter, being lately admitted, in London, to that high office. May God give me both strength and inclination to discharge it as I ought, to enable me to discharge my duty, and to make that duty my chief pleasure and delight. I have now indeed, George, tho' but a deputy, the sole care of a parish upon me, an alarming thought. But we have a merciful God to deal with, who knoweth whereof we are made, and that we have those inestimable treasures which he has committed to our charge, only in earthen vessels, and therefore he will, we trust, make an allowance for our frailty. Otherwise I don't know, my dear brother, how any of us

<sup>1</sup> On the 3rd inst. at Berwick-on-Tweed, William Grieve, esq. of Sanson-seal to Miss Marsh, daughter of the late Rev. George Marsh, rector of Ford. *Newcastle Courant*, 14th July, 1798.

<sup>2</sup> On Tuesday, at Berwick-on-Tweed, William Gurley, esq. of the island of St. Vincent, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Marsh, rector of Ford. *Newcastle Courant*, 25th April, 1812.

<sup>3</sup> Torn in the original.

<sup>4</sup> William Nowell [of Brasenose and Oriel colleges, Oxford], M.A., was collated [by bp. Taylor] to the rectory of Wolsingham in 1754 and continued to hold that benefice until his death, 2nd January, 1782. The *Newcastle Courant* of 12th January, 1782, has the following:—At Shipton Moyne, in Gloucestershire, on the 2nd inst., universally lamented, the Rev. William Nowell, M.A., near thirty years rector of Wolsingham, in the county of Durham, of whom it may be truly said that his whole life was spent in seeking to do good. In him the public have lost a most exemplary character, the poor the best of benefactors, and his parishioners the worthiest of ministers.

Mr. William Nowell's brother, John Nowell of Naworth, receiver, or a principal land agent of the earl of Carlisle, died at the house of his son-in-law, Mr. George Wilson of Hepscott, in the parish of Morpeth, 31st March, 1770, aged 71, and has a mural tablet in Morpeth church. John Nowell was an ancestor of the Rev. William Greenwell.

would be able to give a strict account of the trust reposed in us ! I am sure such a weak labourer as I am, might well fear to take upon me the culture and management of any part of the Lds. Vineyard ; but when I consider the spiritual as well as the natural famine and scarcity of the present times, I think it is no season for any of us to stand all the day idle. This thought induced me to attempt at least to do what little matter I cou'd ; and not to sit down, discourag'd, till I had made a fair tryal. I am now, my good friend, also a batchelor housekeeper. I live in the parsonage—w<sup>ch</sup> I have altogether to myself—my little household consists of a man and a maid, so you may imagine what charity it would be for any of my friends, who can take up with homely fare, to make me a visit. If you shou'd have a vacant week from the necessary engagements you are now under, pray do let me see you. I hope we might find much not only comfort but benefit in each other's company. You may if you please make my compts. to your father, tho' I am not personally known to him, and pray accept my best respects and most sincere and earnest prayers for your success in your parish, and prosperity both in spirituals and temporals ; and I beg to be remember'd in yours. I am in haste, dear George, yours affectionately, Wilson Bewicke.

Saturday night, Wolsingham, May 28th, 175[8?].

A few words may be added about another branch of the family which it is probable is still represented.

Philemon Marsh of York, citizen and vintner, younger brother of George Marsh 1, rector of Ford, was baptized 24th March, 1695, as son of Richard Marsh. He was admitted to the freedom of York, 22nd September, 1718, by patrimony, and dying in the month of January, 1748, was buried in the middle aisle of the church of St. Michael-le-Belfrey. By his marriage with Priscilla daughter of the Rev. John Dade, vicar of Stillington, he had, with other issue, a son stated to have been born at Hull on the 20th or 21st July, 1720, whom he called by the family name of Philemon. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, taking his degree of B.A. in 1742 and proceeding M.A. in 1746. He was admitted to the freedom of the city of York, 3rd February, 1748, by patrimony. Having been ordained deacon by the bishop of Lincoln, 27th February, 1748, and priest by the archbishop of York, 5th May, 1745, he was the same day instituted to the rectory of St. Martin, Micklegate. On the 27th November, 1751, he was instituted to the rectory of Sigston, and on the 31st July, 1754, he was licensed to the curacy of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, continuing to hold these three cures until his death in 1788.<sup>1</sup> He married first, 4th June, 1748, at York minster, Mary, daughter of George Benson, lord mayor of York in 1738, by whom he had one child Priscilla. By his second wife, Bridget Wheatley of Barnsley, he had no issue. By his third wife, Mary, daughter and heir of Matthew Hornsey of York, he had with other issue, a son Matthew Marsh, born 25th October, 1769, of Christ church, Oxford, matriculated 28th January, 1788 ; B.A. 1791 ; M.A. 1794 ; B.D. 1801 ; rector of Brinkworth, prebendary and canon of Salisbury until his death 30th July, 1840. Three of his sons graduated at Oxford.

Mr. Hodgson was thanked for his paper.

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. III, p. 117.

## CHANTRY CHAPEL IN ALNWICK CASTLE.

Mr. Blair (one of the secretaries) read the following 'Notes on the Chantry Chapel and Cantarists of Alnwick Castle, 1362-1548,' by Mr. J. W. Fawcett :—

" There was a chantry chapel in Alnwick castle served by three cantarists, or chantry priests, in pre-reformation days. George Tate in his *History of Alnwick*, II (1858-9), 66-68, gives a brief account of it, compiled from Clarkson's *Survey*, as given in Hartshorne's *Feudal and Military Antiquities of Northumberland*; the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535, and information supplied by the Rev. James Raine. Recently when going through the *Torre MSS.* in the dean and chapter library at York, I came across some much fuller information on the chantry, its endowments, etc., and a more complete list of the cantarists. The founder of the chantry was Henry, third baron Percy of Alnwick, 1352-1368. He was the eldest son of Henry, second baron Percy, who died 26th February, 1351-2, by his wife Idonea, or Imanea, de Clifford, who died in 1365. He was born in or about the year 1322, and was a soldier of valour and renown. Possibly the best account of his career is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. XLIV, p. 394, where also a number of the chief authorities referring to him are given. He was present at the battle of Cressy, 26th August, 1346; succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, 26th February, 1351-2; was one of the commissioners to receive David Bruce, king of Scotland, from Sir John de Coupland, sheriff of Northumberland; and set him free according to treaty in 1352; was keeper of the castle of Roxburgh in 1352; sheriff of Roxburgh, 1355-1357; was present at the surrender of John de Balliol to king Edward III of England at Roxburgh on 21st January, 1356; was one of the commissioners for guarding the Northumbrian marches, 1356-1365; and was governor of Berwick-on-Tweed in 1359. He died on Ascension day, 1368, aged about 46 years, and was buried in Alnwick abbey. He was twice married, firstly, to Mary, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, great great grand-daughter of king Henry III of England, who died on 1st September, 1362, and was buried in Alnwick abbey, by whom he had issue two sons (Henry and Thomas), and a daughter; and secondly, to Jane, heiress of John de Orby, who survived him, and by whom he had issue, one daughter.

On the 5th November, 1362, at the supplication and submission of Sir Richard Tempest, knight, and William de Newport, rector of Spofford, or Spofforth, in Yorkshire (1361-1364), executors of the testament of Henry, third lord Percy, and also on the 7th November, 1362, at the submission of Robert de Ede, rector of the church of Kirkby Overblow in Ainstey deanery, Yorkshire, made to the ordination of John de Thoresby, archbishop of York (1353-1374) he, the said archbishop, by virtue of the king's licence upon this account obtained, appointed, decreed, and ordained, that the said Robert de Ede, rector of the church, and all his successors in the same rectory, should be called provosts of the

same church, and should have all cure of souls of the parishioners thereof, and receive and dispose of all the fruits and profits thereof, to be converted to the use of the church, and bear all burdens pertaining to the same,

*Item*—that there be *four* fit chaplains to celebrate masses and other divine offices in the church for ever, in this subsequent form—viz. Whereof *one* chaplain to be in the cathedral church of York, bearing the name, state, and habit, of one of the parsons of the church, amongst whom he shall be present at divine offices celebrated therein for the souls of the archbishops, and of lord Henry de Percy, and Mary his consort, their progenitors and successors, etc. And the *three* other chaplains shall have their perpetual chantries to which they shall be presented on every vacation by the said Sir Richard Tempest, and William de Newport, and the heirs of the said William, which said chaplains, being canonically instituted by the archbishop (in reverence to the bodies of the said lord Henry de Percy, and Mary, his consort, interred in the monastery of Alnwick), shall celebrate masses and other divine offices, perpetually, in this manner, *viz.*, in the castle of Alnwick, nigh the said monastery:—That on *Sundays*, one shall celebrate the office of the day, the second the mass of the Trinity, and the third for the souls of the said Henry and Mary, and all the faithful deceased; on *Mondays*, one shall celebrate the office of the day, the second the mass of the Holy Angels, and the third for their souls aforesaid; on *Tuesdays*, every one of them shall celebrate for their souls aforesaid; on *Wednesdays*, one shall celebrate the office of the day, the second the mass of St. John the Evangelist, and the third for the souls aforesaid; on *Thursdays*, one shall celebrate the office of the day, the second the mass of Corpus Christi, and the third for the souls before specified; on *Fridays*, one shall celebrate the office of the day, the second the mass of the Holy Cross, and the third for the souls aforesaid; on *Saturdays*, one shall celebrate the office of the day, the second the mass of St. Mary the Virgin, and the third for the souls aforesaid (unless the feast of the Nine Lections, or other lawful cause do hinder); and on all *Holy Days*, they shall say in the said chapel for their souls, a *Placebo*, a *Dirige*, and full offices of the dead.

Which said four perpetual chaplains shall have for sustentation, *40l.* of silver, *viz.*: to everyone *500s.* paid out of the fruits, or surplus revenues, of the church of Kirkby Overblowers, by the said rector, or provost, and his successors, quarterly in the year, in the church hereof. And in recompense done to the cathedral church of York by this appropriation, which by a lawful custom used to receive the fruits of the said church during its vacancy, the archbishop ordained that the said provost for the time being do pay to him and his successors in the archbishopric, the annual pension of *20s.*, and to the dean and chapter of York, *1s.* per annum, at Pentecost and Martinmas, by equal portions. According to the values of church livings, etc., ascertained by the royal commissioners in *1535* and recorded in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, the annual pensions paid to the three perpetual chaplains within the castle of Alnwick was *15l.* Under the act of parliament for the dissolution of collegiate churches and chantries, passed in *1547*, the foundation was abolished, and its possessions passed to the crown. In the certificate of chantries surveyed by the commissioners, and dated *14th February, 2 Edward vi (1548-9)* we have the following return:—

Alnewyke.—The Chauntrys or Stypendaryes founded in one chapell within the Castell of Alnwyke within the Paryshe of Alnewyke. William Harryson, Roger Bednell, and Rycharde Raynolde, Incumbents, all well learned, of honest conversacion and qualytes; the said Wylliam Harryson having one

pencion of the King's Majestie of 1*l.* by yere, besyds his sayd chauntry, the other two having no other lyvinge &c. No lands, etc., sold sith, etc.; verely valewe, xv*l.* xijs. iiijd.; reprises xxs. jd. ob.; clere, xiiij*l.* xijs. ij*d.* ob. Plate xiiijonz. & q*r.* Goodes unprased.<sup>1</sup>

In the inventory of ornaments and goodes made at the same time, it is stated that:—

The Chapell within the Castell of Alnewyke. Item, one vestment of tanney damaske, with leves of golde, one vest of white damaske and gold threds, one coope with deacon and subdeacon, one vest of tauney sylke, with deacon and sub deacon, one vest of olde rede satten, one vest of olde chaungeable sylke, one vest with barred alx', with hanging for the alter, and one vest of sylver threds, one rardros and vandros for the hangyng of the alter, ij curtens of yellow sarenet, one rardros and vandros for the alter of satten Bryges, one rardros and vandros of lynnen clothe, ij candlestycks, iij corporas casses, iij masse books, a Byble, . . . ij crewets, and a grett cheste, a portes, and a sawter of parchment.<sup>1</sup>

George Tate in his *History of Alnwick* (II, 67) tell us that:—

The services of this chantry would be performed in 'the faire chapel,' which stood within the inner bailey of the castle, between the ravine and the constable's towers; in 1567 it was in good repair, covered with slate, and with glazed windows, the walls being 21 feet high, the length 57 feet, and the breadth 21 feet; the ruins were swept away in 1780 when the castle was renovated in the pseudo gothic style.

The succession of the cantarists, or chantry-chaplains, was as follows:—

#### FIRST CANTARISTS.

William de Nafferton, presented by Henry Percy, kt., instituted on 17th December, 1362.

Robert Taillour [or Taylor], inst. . . . . ; died in 1432.

Robert Tetteworth, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; inst. 10th October, 1432; died in 1446.

Thomas Rokesburgh [or Roxborough], canon of Alnwick, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; inst. 15th August, 1446; died in 1452.

Robert Rokesburgh, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; inst. 25th October, 1452; died in 1465.

Philip Lowes, presented by John Nevill, earl of Westmorland; inst. 4th September, 1465; resigned in 1472.

Thomas Riddell, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; inst. 11th June, 1472; died in 1516.

Thomas Kirkhose, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; inst. 19th November, 1516; resigned in 1517.

William Johnson, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; inst. 3rd November, 1517; died in 1521.

William Gladlay [or Gledelcy], presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland; inst. 14th November, 1521; [was living in 1535].

#### SECOND CANTARISTS.

John de Pontefract, presented by Henry de Percy, kt.; inst. 12th December, 1364.

Robert Goshawke, presented by John, duke of Bedford; inst. 6th January, 1412-3; resigned in 1414.

<sup>1</sup> *Eccl. Proc. Bishop Barnes* (22 Surt. Soc. pub.) lxxxij, xciij.

- John Lange [or Lang], presented by John, duke of Bedford ;  
inst. 27th November, 1414 ; died in 1429.
- John Irton [or Ireton], priest, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 16th March, 1429-30 ; died in 1478.
- Robert Harryson, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 7th December, 1478 ; died in 1506.
- Edward Rase, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 30th April, 1506 ; died in 1520.
- Richard Raynoldson, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 18th September, 1520.

### THIRD CANTARISTS.

- John de Derthan, presented by Henry de Percy, kt. ; inst. 17th December, 1362.
- Richard Clifton ; inst. . . . . ; resigned in 1415.
- John Godibore, presented by John, duke of Bedford ; inst. 17th October, 1415 ; died in 1432.
- Thomas Spofford, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 9th January, 1432-3 ; died in 1460.
- William Edgore, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 1st August, 1460 ; died in 1460.
- Robert Alnewyk, priest, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 28th March, 1461.
- Robert Kechyn [or Kethen], presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. . . . 146— ; resigned in 1464.
- William de Bede [or Bedale, Belale or Bedle], presented by John Nevill, earl of Westmorland ; inst. 11th August, 1464 ; died in 1482.
- John Arthur, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 25th April, 1482 ; died in 1510.
- William Jackson, presented by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland ; inst. 13th May, 1510.

In 1535 the three chaplains were John Rawlynson, William Gledeley, and Robert Beedenell. On 14th February, 1548-9, the three chaplains were William Harryson, Roger Bednell, and Roger Raynolde—but their station as cantarists in neither instance is given.

The 27 cantarists (10 first, 7 second, and 10 third) above-named, between 1362 and 1521, are all from the *Torre MSS.* Tate in his *History of Alnwick* (ii, 67), only gives 12 names (4 first, 2 second, and 6 third), which had been given him by the Rev. James Raine.

The three chaplains for 1535 are given in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, and the three for 14th February, 1548-9, from the chantry certificates in the Public Record Office, London."

Mr. Fawcett was thanked for his communication.

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### MISCELLANEA.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 36) :—

1845, June 24.—Bell wrote to Smith :—

. . . . I regret that my friend Mr. R. Shanks has left Risingham and

gone to another farm about two miles off, which must dampen his ardour for exploring the Roman station ; a younger Brother by some family arrangement has come to Risingham ; he is almost a stranger to me, and may not be so anxious of retrieving the bad name his father got for destroying the famous sculpture of ' Robin of Risingham,'<sup>1</sup> which the late inhabitant of Risingham farm house was particularly wishful of doing.

1845, June 26th. Smith to Bell :—

I was delighted to hear from Mr. Haigh that your sympathies are with us the original Committee & Founders of the B.A.A. & not with the seceders.

1845, July 4.—Bell to Smith :—

I am pledged to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries of which I was the originator, with any new discoveries of Olden Times.

1845, July 9. Smith to Bell :—

I am here [Sandwich] with our colleague Mr. Rolfe investigating some very interesting Anglo-Saxon remains now being discovered on the line of Railway.

1845, July 19. Bell to Smith :—

What I should give for a coin of the emperor Tiberius—I do not care what sort of an Impression it is provided that any body can read his Name, an old gentleman who reads the New Testament very much and finding the Emperor's Name is sure that such a man lived . . . . and I would present him with one.

1845, July 24. Smith to Bell—with respect to the large secession from the ranks of the British Archaeological Association which had, in 1844, been formed by him and others, the seceders subsequently becoming the Archaeological Institute. The following refers to it :—

I feel greatly complimented that you have not only not forsaken us at a time when *great names* and gross misrepresentations have ranged friends in the ranks of enemies, but that your sympathies are obviously with the principles upon which we established our Association, rather than with the proceedings of the new Society taking our title. I enclose with pleasure a coin of Tiberius discovered in King W<sup>m</sup> Street, City, during the late excavations there. It might be cleaned with a little lemon juice and a tooth brush.

1845, August 7. Bell to Smith :—

Thanks for sending a coin of Tiberius which has pleased my old Friend very much ; and who has it stored by within an extract from your Letter giving an account of the finding of it. . . . . A correspondence has occasionally passed between Mr. J. O. Halliwell and me. . . . . During some months whilst I was in the south in 1834-5 surveying the line of the Great Western Railway from Reading to Saltford near Bristol there was a valuable foolscap folio manuscript volume containing all the original depositions, examinations, etc., etc. relative to the Great Riots which took place at Hexham, Northumberland, in 1760, taken away from the Antiquarian Society at Newcastle. I have often advertised it, but cannot trace it, which gives me much concern. It was of considerable local value. If you see Mr. Halliwell express my regards to him.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Some ancient sculptor's art has shown,  
An outlaw's image on the stone :  
Unmatched in strength, a giant he,  
With quivered back and kirtled knee.'

Thus Sir Walter Scott in *Rokeby*, xx. He commented on the damage to ' Rob of Risingham ' in the ' Dedicatory Epistle to the Rev. Dr. Dryasdust, F.A.S. in *Ivanhoe* (1817) : ' Talking of Habitancum, I suppose you have long since heard the news that a sulky churlish boor has destroyed the ancient statue, or rather bas-relief, popularly called ' Robin of Redesdale.' It seems Robin's fame attracted more visitants than was consistent with the growth of the heather upon a moor worth a shilling an acre. Reverend as you write yourself, be revengeful for once, and pray with me that he may be visited with such a fit of the stone as if he had all the fragments of poor Robin in that region of his viscera where the disease holds its seat.'

<sup>2</sup> Mr. J. O. Halliwell (later J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps) was a great collector of MSS. and attacks were made upon him as to the sources whence some of the documents were derived.

1845, Aug. 15. Smith to Bell :—

I think those who have concocted the plot against Mr. Halliwell are well exposed & I trust he will never cease to follow them up. . . . I think it is a monstrous thing to call upon Halliwell to produce evidence to shew where he bought his MSS. I am learning how the seceders [from the British Arch<sup>l</sup>. Assoc<sup>n</sup>.] worked to undermine us. They called us *Plebeians, Traders, etc.* and Professor Willis of Cambridge went so far as to describe [us] as a set of low Radicals ! ! And these are men who pretend to be *gentlemen* and *christians* ! Unhappy creatures ! They are punished quite enough in being what they are.

1845, Dec. 4. Same to same :—

At our second ordinary meeting [of the B.A.A.] [were] exhibited some fine Roman bronzes discovered in this country. Among them is a colossal head of Hadrian dredged up from the Thames. We are all gratified in the accession of Sir John Swinburne to our list of associates. The announcement of his name was received by the meeting with applause.

1846, March 17. Bell to Smith :—

It is a long time since I had an opportunity of writing to you having been absent from home for about four months Railway Surveying, and closely engaged since then with matters connected therewith which has occupied the whole of my time. I trust that all is going on well with the Archaeological Association and that you will have another shew off at some of the County Towns. I see in the *Gentleman's Magazine* that true pains is taken to puff off the 'Institute' whilst not a word is taken of the 'Association'. . . . Might I ask what has been done as regards that unpleasant matter of Mr. J. O. Halliwell, and Trinity Coll., and Sir H. Ellis, I should like to know ?

1846, March 19. Smith to Bell :—

I believe the 'Alliance' on Saturday next will bring forward Mr. Halliwell's case which is a disgrace to the institutions of the country. I hope to see the instigators of the malicious and satanic persecution against him brought to public justice. . . . I should be glad to receive from you sketches of the Hartlepool stones as early as convenient. . . . We have all sorts of intrigues going on in our Society of Antiquaries. I expect you will see some curious particulars in Saturday's *Literary Gazette*. Mr. Crofton Croker I think might assist you with the secretary of Greenwich Hospital.

1846, March 21. Bell to Smith :—

. . . As you request I will send you sketches of the antiquities found at Hartlepool last September, and in the course of a month or two. I rather think that I shall have to be there when I will measure the foundations of the walls of St. Hilda's chapel where they were found and send you a drawing. . . . You mention Mr. Crofton Croker as being likely to assist as regards my Derwentwater Hobby with Greenwich Hospital. I have not the pleasure of being known to that gentleman, or I would have made free to have solicited his assistance in my pursuits, for I most particularly wish to have a copy of a Printed Report which was done in 1805 when admiral Colpays and other Commissioners of the Hospital came down to inspect the Castle and Vaults at Dilston, and to learn if the body of the unfortunate Earl had been brought there. I also wanted a copy of the Engraved General Plan of each estate to illustrate the account of how it passed into the family Possession of the Radclyffes which if I could not get engraved Copies of the Engraved Plans I would have to seek them out somewhere or other, and make Manuscript Copies for my collection.

1846, April 2. Smith to Bell :—

Mr. Gibson<sup>1</sup> was introduced by me into the Antiquaries and into the Association. Altho' his protestations of friendship and regard were unbounded, he was the first to leave us for Parker's party [the Institute], and allowed me to print his name as Local Secretary after he had joined Parker & Co. without paying me the compliment of informing me.

1846, April 27. Bell to Smith :—

[Thanking him for] sending the number of the Archaeological Journal with Mr. Haigh's paper on the Hartlepool stones. . . . You once mentioned

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<sup>1</sup> William Sidney Gibson.

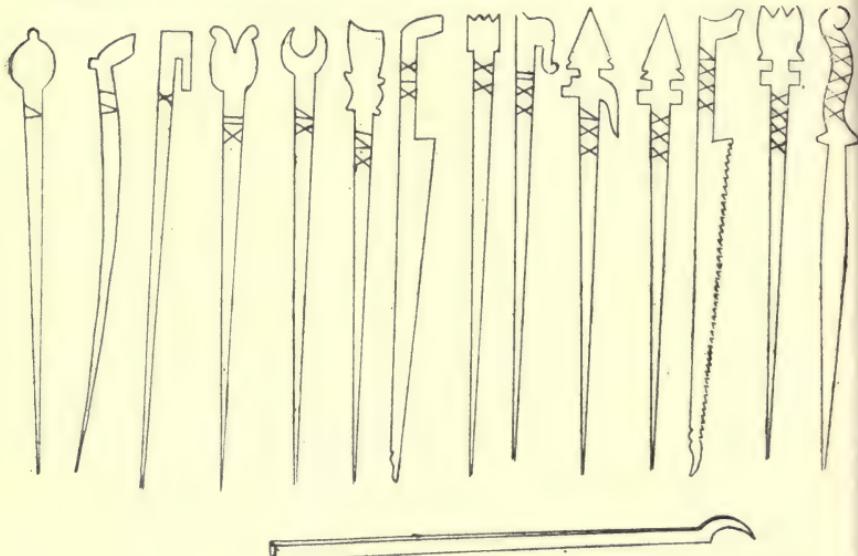
that there were in the Times Newspaper two or three accounts of Mr. J. O. Halliwell, have you any recollection of the dates.

1846, April 29. Smith to Bell :—

The 'Times' of April 15th contains a leader about Halliwell's case.

1846, May 22. Bell to Smith :—

It is now above forty years since I was induced to attend a sale of the effects of an old Lady which offered a number of the most curious out of the way articles and amongst other things were an old and neat wainscot Box between four and five inches square and about three inches deep in which were fourteen very neat pieces of Ivory rather better than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch in thickness and fashioned as drawn on the other side, and also a stronger piece of Ivory as



if to be used in the hand, the Ivory was discoloured with age having become very yellow, and the Box had the appearance of having contained a considerable number of similar articles, as no one about the House, the auctioneer or any other person present could make out what they were for, or how used I was suffered to take a sketch of them . . . the originals were not sold and I never could learn what had become of them.

1846, May 23. Smith to Bell :—

Our friend Haigh has become quite silent of late.

1846, May 27. Smith to Bell :—

The ivory instruments appear to belong to a game called 'spillikins.' I enclose you an account of it from Mr. Croker's Son's book of games.

1846, May 30. Bell to Smith in which the latter is thanked for the account of the spillikins and then proceeds :—

Your first [letter] mentions Haigh ; I had him twice lately, for he has been making a Pilgrimage through all the Churches, north of Leeds to the Shrine in the Abbey Church of Hexham, and had a back Load of Rubbings, so you, I think, are sure of hearing either of, or from him.

#### CORRECTIONS.

Page 29, line 1, for 'Necton' read 'Nocton.'

" 30, line 17, for 'Geicht' read 'Gicht.'

" 31, for 'juri' read 'jure.'

" 33, in middle of page, for 'William John Low Widdrington' read 'William, fourth lord Widdrington.'

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 6.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 25th July, 1917, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. W. W. Gibson, a member of the council, being in the chair.

After the ordinary routine business had been transacted, the following new member was proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected :—

Basil Sadler, Cragmire, Lanchester.

The following books, etc., received since the June meeting were placed upon the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Captain Fullarton James: A map of South Northumberland (Bartholomew's), 2 miles to the inch, with index to places.

From Mr. H. S. Bird: An account of the *Consecration and Enthronement of the First Bishop of Newcastle, the Right Rev. Ernest Roland Wilberforce, D.D.*, sm. 8vo, cl.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society: *Journal*, 4 ser., no. 64.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen: *Aarboege*, 1915, 1916.

From the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society: *Transactions*, xxxix.

From the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society: *Proceedings*, lxii.

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society: *Transactions*, 4 ser. vi, pt. i.

From the Royal Irish Academy: *Proceedings*, sec. c., xxxiv, nos. 1 and 2.

From the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club: *Transactions*, part xxx.

*Purchases* :—

The Harleian Society publications LXVII—*Grantees of Arms*, pt. 1, A to J; *The Museums Journal*, xvi, no. 12, and xvii, no. 1; and *Scottish Historical Review*, xiv, no. 4.

*DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM* :—

From the Rev. C. E. O. Griffith of East Barsham vicarage, Norfolk: A Scottish bodle of Charles II of the usual type,

having on obverse C · R<sup>II</sup> crowned, and the inscription CAR · D.G. SCO ANG FRA ET HIB REX ; and on the reverse a thistle, and the inscription NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET.

Mr. Griffith, when curate of St. Cuthbert's, Bensham, 'occupied no. 9 Bloomfield terrace, Gateshead, and in digging in a small garden opposite to the house somewhere between 1884 and 1889' he turned up the coin.

From Lieutenant Commander Bower, R.N. :—Some fragments of medieval pottery, etc., discovered by him at Kenton near Newcastle.

The following letter of 17th July from him to the secretary (R. Blair) was read :—

I am probably giving you information which is no news to you, but I rather wondered if you had made an investigation of the cuttings on Kenton hill. I was there on Sunday last and inspected the cuttings in the mounds on each side of the old building. Fragments of pottery are numerous. I have a piece of the rim of a large corn-jar and a piece of highly glazed red pottery, the work on which is of a type new to me; also fragments of coarse red pottery. I picked up a piece of an old clay tobacco pipe also. Personally, I am more interested in Palaeolithic flints and I found there a stone about 6½ inches long, which looks to me like a ground celt, and a small shaped stone which, if it was flint, I would unhesitatingly label a Palaeolithic scraper, of perhaps Aurignacian culture. I know that flint is uncommon in this latitude and that stone had to serve instead, but I am a stranger to the north and have not studied stone implements particularly. I found water-worn pebbles also, and some seemed to me possibly ice-worn. Do you know the geological strata of Kenton hill? There may be an old river bed there or there may be an outcrop of the boulder-clay near. In any case, it struck me that an examination of the spot might be profitable in specimens.

Commander Bower made some further explanatory remarks on his finds.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to him and to Mr. Griffith.

#### EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. George Humble :—A sixteenth-century receipt, signed by Alan Bellyngham, recently obtained by him. It reads :

xxij Julij 1557. Received of Nicholas Brigham one of the tellers  
in the Receipt of the exchequer the Some of one hundred poundes  
to be paied over by me Alan Bellingh'm vnto S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Wharton  
Knight in prest to be defalked of suche his enterteignemente as is  
appoynted vnto him for his s'rvice in the northe by vertue of a p'vie  
seale bearing dait the xxj of Julye afforesaid In witnes wherof I  
haue to this bill subscribed my name the Daie and yere aboue  
written Alan Bellyngh'm.

In a letter to Mr. Humble, Mr. F. W. Dendy, a vice-president, made the following remarks on the document :—

The terms 'in prest' and 'to be defalked' occur in the printed *Pell Records of James I*, pp. 4 and 28, and appear to mean 'without account' and 'to be disbursed.' Nicholas Brigham was probably a member of the family of Brigham of Brigham in Yorkshire, although he is not mentioned in the pedigree of that family recorded in 1584 (*Foster, Visitations of Yorkshire*, p. 167). Alan Bellingham was I think Alan Bellingham of Helsinghton, esqr. a bencher of the middle temple and a member of the king's council at York for the North Parts. He died 7th May, 1577 (*Foster, Visitations of Cumberland and Westmorland*, p. 9).

I think Sir Thomas Wharton was the son of the celebrated first lord Wharton, who himself was also living at the time. There is much about the first lord Wharton in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. LX, p. 416, and in Mr. Howard Pease's *Lord Wardens of the Marches*; and there is a pedigree of the family in my *Visitations of the North* (122 Surtees Soc. publ.) p. 7, and elsewhere. There is also a biography of this second lord Wharton in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. LX, p. 416. He was knighted in 1545, made privy councillor in 1553, succeeded to the barony in 1568 and died in 1572.

By Mr. J. A. Irving :—Eighteen pieces of old Newcastle silver from his fine collection, representing the following eight makers from 1702 to 1740 :—Eli Bilton, 1702, a table spoon; Jonathan French, 1712, tankard, 1724, hash spoon and pint mug; Francis Batty, jun., 1725, pint mug; Thomas Partis, 1728, salver; Isaac Cookson, 1730, cream pot, pepper pot, 1731, pint mug, 1737, candlestick, 1739, quart mug, punch ladle, 1740, salver; Robert Makepiece, 1731, beaker; Thomas Makepiece, 1732, tea pot; John Ramsey, jun., 1733, punch ladle.

[Mr. Irving will exhibit additional specimens of old Newcastle silver at the September meeting of the society.]

By Robert Blair :—A small 4to seventeenth-century MS. recipe book, the remaining parchment cover being a portion of an early calendar from a MS. service book giving the lessons for different days. The recipe book contains the handwriting of two, or may be, three different people: on one of the pages is the name of a former owner 'Mary Bradshaw Her book.' It begins with 'The true Methode of Arithmatique which consisteth only of these Sure parts which are Numeration, Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division:' there follows a description of each with examples. Then come the recipes; amongst them 'To keep Gooseburys for tarts,' 'To Pickle Piggons,' 'Pursling Pickled,' 'To potte Venison,' 'Spar-grass Pickled,' 'To coller a Pige,' 'To make Little Bals Cald forse Meate,' 'To pot Woodcocks,' 'To ffrigasse Chickens,' 'To make biskits,' 'To make Sack posset,' 'To make ffrench Puding,' 'To make Quince wine,' 'To make Orange Marmolett,' 'To dry Apricocks,' 'Surfit water,' 'To make Plague water,' 'To make Snail water.' 'The Countess of Chesterfeildes Cordiall,' 'To make a ffridays dish,' 'To make Clove Jelliflowr wine.' 'To make Westphale hams or Dutch beefe,' 'To make Links,' 'For the Scurvey in ye Grinders,' 'Extraordinary Eye Water,' and many others beside.

'Elfin' in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* (30 July 1917), referring to the writer of the recipes, says he 'cannot but think of one who strove so consistently and lovingly to perfect her knowledge of domestic affairs as belonging to the class depicted so charmingly in Austin Dobson's *Gentlewomen of the Old School*:

Her tastes were not refined as ours;  
She liked plain food and homely flowers,  
Refused to paint, kept early hours,  
Went clad demurely.

But was renowned

Traditions say

For June conserves, for curds and whey,  
For finest tea (she called it 'tay'.)

And so on through quite a delightful series of verses.'

[Mr. John Oxberry has kindly promised to prepare a paper for the society dealing with the book and with another of like kind formerly belonging to the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian, and now to his grandson, John George Hodgson, a vice-president of the society.]

The different exhibitors were thanked by acclamation.

A 'SUSSEX LOOP.'

Mr. Blair (secretary), in the absence of Mr. P. Brewis, read the following note by him :—

' In the Blackgate museum, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, there is a bronze ornament usually termed an 'armlet,' but the opening in it is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches—small for wearing on the arm, and until their proper function is determined, the non-committal term of 'Sussex loop' has been suggested, for the type has rarely, if ever, been found outside Sussex, though bracelets constructed on the same principle, but made of thin wire, have been found elsewhere, as at Heatherburn cave, Weardale, co. Durham. The example under consideration was found with two others and a ring of the same metal, in a moss at Ham-cross, or Handercross, near Crawley, Sussex. It consists of a bar of bronze sub-quadrangular in section  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch thick, doubled over so as to leave a loop in the middle, and then curved round and the two ends of the bar bent over to form hooks that engage the central loop. The outer edges are, in parts, decorated with indented notches (see opposite plate). The inner edge is rounded off (if worn on the arm or the ankle this would be desirable). On the strength of the associated implements in the Hallingbury-hill find, the loops have been attributed to the middle of the Bronze Age or rather later (See *Proc. Soc. Ant. London*, xxviii, 163; *Archaeologia*, LXI, 39; and Evans's *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 386). One of the loops found with this is now in the British Museum, and the other is said to be at Alnwick, but it is not in the castle catalogue nor do I remember seeing it there.'

Mr. Blair stated that the object was placed in the museum many years ago, with other antiquarian objects, by the late Dr. Bruce to whom it belonged.

Mr. Brewis was thanked for his contribution.

THE STATUTE MERCHANT AND STATUTE STAPLE SEALS OF NEWCASTLE, YORK AND WESTMINSTER.

Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair read the following paper :—

' I have pleasure in exhibiting to the society photographs of the statute merchant seals of York and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and of the statute staple seals of the latter town and of the city of Westminster, together with a transcription and translation of the



A "SUSSEX LOOP."

In Blackgate Museum, Newcastle.

From photographs by Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A.



bonds or recognizances to which the first three seals are attached. They are preserved in the treasury of the dean and chapter of Durham to whom, and to Mr. K. C. Bayley, the keeper of the records there, the society is indebted for permission given to me to photograph the documents and seals. They are of more than usual interest, especially that of the statute merchant of Newcastle which has hitherto been unpublished, though it is described in Dr. Greenwell's MS. slip catalogue of the seals at Durham. It has therefore seemed to me desirable to give them a more extended notice than would be possible in the catalogue at present being published, in which they will, in due course, appear. The form of security known shortly as a statute merchant was first created by the statute 'de mercatoribus' of 11 Edward I<sup>1</sup> (A.D. 1283), usually called the statute of Acton Burnell from the place where the parliament of that year met; this was amplified by the statute of merchants<sup>2</sup> ('statutum mercatorum') of 13 Edward I (A.D. 1285). The procedure was, that the merchant brought his debtor before the mayor, or other appointed person, of certain towns before whom the debt was to be acknowledged and a bond or recognizance entered into which was sealed with the debtor's seal and with the king's seal made for the purpose. If the debt was not paid when due the debtor's goods and lands could be seized and sold and he was himself liable to imprisonment. The towns named in the statute of Acton Burnell at which these recognizances could be taken were London, York and Bristol, and a note at the end of the act states 'like statutes have the mayors of York, Bristol, Lincoln, Winton (Winchester) and Salop<sup>3</sup> (Shrewsbury).' The statute of merchants of A.D. 1285 amplified this and provided that 'a merchant . . . shall cause his debtor to come before the mayor of London or before some chief warden of a city or of another good town where the king shall appoint.' It further enacts that 'the king's seal shall be of two pieces whereof the greater piece shall remain in the custody of the mayor or the chief warden and the other piece in the keeping of the clerk.'<sup>4</sup> The ordinances of 5 Edward II, c. 33 (A.D. 1311)<sup>5</sup> ordained 'that the seals of the king which he assigned to testify the said recognizances be delivered to the most rich and the most sage' in the different appointed towns. This ordinance seems also to have been intended to restrict the taking of recognizances to twelve specified towns of which Newcastle<sup>6</sup> was one. The statute of 14 Edward III, c. 12 (A.D. 1340) provided that 'the clerk deputed to receive recognizances in cities and boroughs . . . shall abide in proper person to do his office . . . and that he have lands sufficient in the same county whereof he may answer to all persons if he offend.'<sup>7</sup> Such in brief outline are the pro-

<sup>1</sup> Statutes of the Realm, vol. I, p. 53.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. I, p. 98.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 54.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 99.

<sup>5</sup> See *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, xv, 64.

<sup>6</sup> Statutes of the Realm, vol. I, p. 285.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 165.

visions of the statutes, so far as the towns and seals are concerned, during the reigns of the first three Edwards. There is a full and valuable account of all the then known seals for this purpose, by the late Dr. Perceval in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. vii, p. 107, and vol. ix, p. 253; this account was extended and in some points corrected by a paper by Sir W. H. St. John Hope (*ibid.* xv, 61), who gives a list of the extant statute merchant seals with their approximate dates. In this list Newcastle is marked as unknown but named in the ordinances of 1311. We shall, however, see that Newcastle possessed a seal some years before that date; this seems to strengthen the view that they were meant to restrict the issue to the twelve towns therein named. As recognizances under these acts are very rare, in fact I know of no others of such early date, I give them in full. Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., has kindly transcribed them from my photographs and has also translated them. They are as follows:—

(i) Pateat vniuersis per presentes quod ego Johannes filius Thome de Whitworth' dominus de Whitworth<sup>1</sup> teneor et per presentes firmiter obligatus sum Johanni<sup>2</sup> priori Dunelmensi et eiusdem loci conuentui in quadraginta libris sterlingorum pro lanis michi venditis et liberatis soluendis eidem Johanni priori Dunelmensi vel eiusdem loci conuentui et suis successoribus aut eorum certo attornato has litteras ostendenti apud villam Dunelmi in festo Pasche proxime futuro post diem confecconis presencium sine dilacione ulteriori Alioquin volo et concedo per presentes quod currant super me heredes et executores meos districcio et pena statuti domini Regis apud Acton' Burnell<sup>3</sup> et Westmonasterium<sup>4</sup> ad instanciam mercatorum editi et prouisi. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui et sigillum domini Regis ad statutum predictum deputatum presentibus apponi procuraui. Data apud villam de Novo Castro super Tynam vicesimo primo die Novembri Anno regni Edwardi tercij a conquestu Anglie quadragesimo. (Durham Treasury Charters 3<sup>cia</sup> 13<sup>ma</sup> Specialia, no. 28).

Two seals attached: (i) The seal of John, son of Thomas of Whitworth; antique gem, a man's head very indistinct, legend illegible; (ii) The king's seal and the counter or clerk's seal for the statute merchant at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (see opposite plate; nos. 1 and 2). The translation is as follows:

Be it manifest to all men by these presents that I, John, the son of Thomas of Whitworth, lord of Whitworth, am holden and by these presents am firmly bounden to John, the prior of Durham, and the convent of the same place in forty pounds sterlinc for fleeces sold and delivered to me, to be paid to the same John, the prior of Durham, and the convent of the same place, and to their successors, or to their assured attorney who shall shew these letters, at the town of Durham at the feast of Easter next to come after the day of the drawing-up of these presents without further delay. Otherwise I will grant by these presents the distractn and penalty of the statute of our lord the king uttered and provided at Acton Burnell and Westminster at the instance of the merchants shall have course upon me, my heirs and executors. In witness whereof I have set my seal to these presents and have taken order that the seal of our lord the king appointed according to the statute aforesaid be set to these presents. Given at the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the 21st

<sup>1</sup> Surtees's *Durham*, III, 291.

<sup>2</sup> John Fossor, prior, A.D. 1341-1374.

<sup>3</sup> Statutes of the Realm, I, 53.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 98.



6



10



9



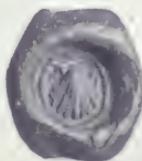
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8



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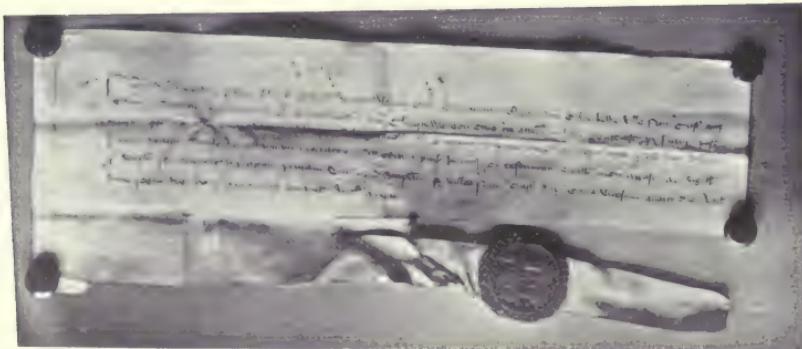
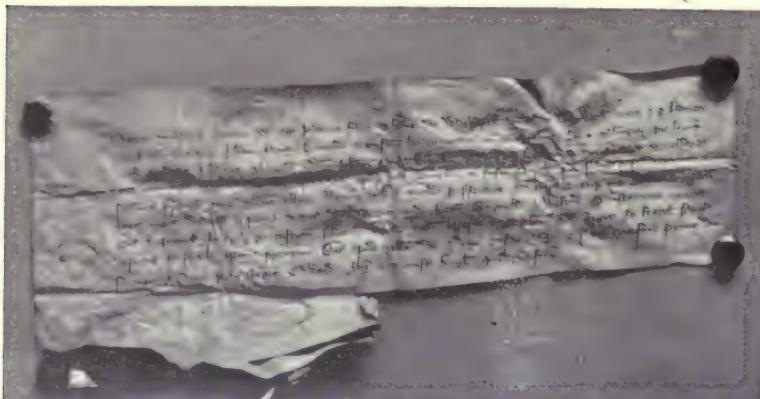
1



3

1. STATUTE MERCHANT, NEWCASTLE.  
KING'S SEAL.
2. STATUTE MERCHANT, NEWCASTLE.  
CLERK'S SEAL.
3. STATUTE MERCHANT, YORK, KING'S  
SEAL.
4. STATUTE MERCHANT, YORK.  
CLERK'S SEAL.
5. SIGNET OF SIR WILLIAM EURE.

6. SIGNET OF ROBERT EURE.
7. STATUTE MERCHANT, CHESTER.  
KING'S SEAL.
8. SEAL OF THE STAPLE AT NEW-  
CASTLE.
9. SEAL OF THE STAPLE AT WEST-  
MINSTER.
10. do. COUNTER  
SEAL.



1. STATUTE MERCHANT AT NEWCASTLE. 3-13 Specialia, no. 18.
2. STATUTE MERCHANT AT YORK. No. 6720, Miscellanea.
3. STATUTE STAPLE AT NEWCASTLE. 1-1 Specialia, no. 84.

(From photographs by Mr. C. H. H. Blair.)

day of November in the fortieth year of the reign of king Edward the third since the conquest of England. (21 Nov., 1366).

(2) Pateat vniuersis per presentes quod nos Willelmus de Eure<sup>1</sup> miles et Robertus de Eure<sup>2</sup> armiger tenemur et firmiter obligamur et vterque nostrum per se pro toto et insolido tenetur et obligatur Willelmo de Claxton<sup>3</sup> militi in quingentis libris sterlingorum bone monete Anglie soluendis eidem Willelmo de Claxton aut suo certo attornato hoc presens scriptum deferenti apud Eboracum in festo Pentecostes proxime futuro post datam presencium sine dilacione longiori Quod nisi fecerimus concedimus quod currant super nos et vtrumque nostrum heredes et executores nostros districcio et pena prouise in statuto domini Regis apud Westmonasterium edito ac explanacionem (*sic*) statuti per dominum Regem apud Acton' Burnell' editi et prouise In cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra apposuimus. Data apud Eboracum quarto die Maij Anno regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Anglie secundo. (Durham Treasury Charters, no. 6720 *Miscellanea*).

Three seals attached. (i) Sir William Eure's, an escalllop (plate ; no. 5); (ii) Robert Eure's, an eagle with raised wings and an illegible word above it (plate ; no. 6); (iii) The king's seal and clerk's seal for the statute merchant at York (plate ; nos. 3 and 4). The translation is

Be it manifest to all men by these presents that we William Eure, knight, and Robert Eure, esquire, are holden<sup>4</sup> and firmly bounden and either of us by himself wholly and entirely is holden and bounden to William Claxton, knight, in five hundred pounds sterling of good coinage of England, to be paid to the same William Claxton, or to his assured attorney who shall bring this present writing, at York on the feast of Pentecost next to come after the date of these presents without longer delay. The which if we do not, we grant that the distract and penalty provided in the statute of our lord the king uttered at Westminster and according to the clearer setting-forth of the statute uttered and provided by our lord the king at Acton Burnell shall have course upon us, our heirs and executors. In witness whereof we have set our seals to these presents. Given at York on the fourth day of May in the second year of the reign of king Henry the sixth after the conquest of England (4 May, 1424).

The king's seal or 'greater piece' for Newcastle is imperfect but the impression is fairly clear (plate ; no. 1); it conforms, with some slight variations, to the general type of these seals. It is 1½ inches in diameter and shews the conventional head and bust of a king with curls at each side of the head and wearing a crown with three fleurs de lys,<sup>4</sup> and a necklace, or the embroidered edge of his tunic, shewing round his throat. Across his breast is a leopard of England and in the field on each side a triple towered and battlemented castle<sup>5</sup> having a central gateway with a smaller door at each side, above each of these side doors is a quatrefoiled opening. The legend, which is in Lombardic letters,

<sup>1</sup> See Foster's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, p. 611.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> He was lord of Claxton and of Horden, his wife was Isabella, daughter of Sir Ralph Eure; he was therefore the brother-in-law of William and Robert Eure (*Op. Cit.* p. 611, and Surtees, *Durham*, 1, 28).

<sup>4</sup> The head resembles that on the silver coins of the time, see pl. viii, no. 242 in *The Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Museum*, by Herbert H. Grueber.

<sup>5</sup> Probably suggested by the castles on the shield of the wife of Edward I, Eleanor of Castile, a badge afterwards used by Edward II, as a difference, on his great seal (see no. 3030 in catalogue of Durham seals (*Arch. Ael.* 3 ser., XIII, 126)).

begins with a cinquefoil and reads:—S'EDW' REG' [ANG' AD RECOGN'] DEB' AP'D NOV[ I CASTRI SUP' T]IN'. The king's seal at York is of the same general type (plate; no. 3), but differs considerably in details from that of Newcastle. The king's head is thinner and shorter and the crown smaller, the leopard also is smaller, is in a different position and has a differently shaped tail. The castles are octagonal in plan with a central gateway and the middle one of the three battlemented towers is considerably higher than the two side ones. The legend which begins with a crescent enclosing a star reads:—S'ED[W' REG' AN] GL' AD RECOGN' DEBIT [OR AP]UD EBORACUM. The last two letters are conjoined.

The York seal is dated *circa* A.D. 1283 by Sir W. H. St. John Hope.<sup>1</sup> The Newcastle seal is difficult to date. The earliest mention of it, I have found, is in the *Patent Roll*<sup>2</sup> of 10th April, 1304, wherein the king grants to Thomas Burton, clerk, the custody during pleasure of the smaller piece of the seal for recognizances of debts in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it having been testified before the king that Robert of Clyvedon late keeper thereof is dead. The said Thomas is to execute the office in person and receive a salary for the said custody according to the form of the late statute for merchants.<sup>3</sup> A mandate issued in pursuance to Nicholas Carlisle, mayor, to deliver the said piece with the rolls and recognizances then in his custody. This proves that there was a seal at Newcastle some time at least before April, 1304. The broad long shape of the king's head with prominent side curls seems to affiliate it to the type of Exeter and Nottingham described by Sir W. H. St. John Hope and dated by him A.D. 1292.<sup>4</sup> The same peculiarities of the head are to be observed on the Chester seal (plate; no. 7; from a cast), which is dated A.D. 1283.<sup>5</sup> This complicates matters somewhat, so that all we can say with certainty is that Newcastle had this seal before A.D. 1304 and after A.D. 1283 and we shall probably not be far wrong if we date it, with Exeter and Nottingham, *circa* A.D. 1292.<sup>6</sup> The reverse, 'smaller piece' or clerk's seal (plate; no. 2) shews a triple towered and battlemented castle, with a central gateway, above it floats the banner of England (*gules three leopards gold*) the legend reads:—NOVI CASTR S'R TIN'. The device typifies the town, the banner denoting that the castle belonged to the king. The clerk's seal of York (plate; no. 4) has a demi-figure of St. Peter, the patron saint of the minster, holding a key in his left hand and with a small castle, in the field, on the dexter. These seals are of a like nature to the other known clerks' seals all of which bear a device emblematic of the town,

<sup>1</sup> Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond., xv, 66.

<sup>2</sup> Calendar of Patent Rolls, A.D. 1301-1307.

<sup>3</sup> Statutes of the Realm, I, 54 and 100.

<sup>4</sup> Proc. Soc. Ant., Lond. xv, 66.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 6.

<sup>6</sup> The Canterbury seal of A.D. 1336 shews a quite different head, side curls and crown (*Seals*, by Walter de Gray Birch, plate x, no. 1).

thus London has a demi-figure of St. Paul, Oxford an ox walking, Chester two sheaves between an upright sword, and Salisbury Our Lady seated with the child Christ.<sup>1</sup>

A statute staple was of the same nature as a statute merchant. It was created by an act of 27 Edward III, c. ix<sup>2</sup> (A.D. 1353), to the intent that the contracts made within the same staple shall be the better holden, and the payments readily made. It provided that the mayor of a staple should have power to take recognizances of debts in the presence of one or more constables of the staple, by virtue of which, on non-payment, the creditor may forthwith have execution on the body, lands and goods of the debtor. A seal was ordained for every staple which was to remain in the custody of the mayor of the staple under the seals of the constables. All recognizances of debts made before the mayor of the staple were to be sealed with this seal. The recognition under this statute preserved in the treasury at Durham is as follows:—

Neverint vniuersi per presentes me Ricardum Pikburn<sup>3</sup> filium Roberti Pikburn' de Scawseby in Comitatu Eboracensi teneri et obligari Ricardo Cliderhowe<sup>4</sup> ville Noui Castri super Tynam in ducentis libris monete Anglie soluendis eidem Ricardo Cliderhowe seu eius certo attornato in festo Pentecostes proxime futuro post datam presencium sine dilacione vltiori Alioquin volo et concedo quod currant super me heredes et executores meos per presentes districcio et pena statuti stapule ad instanciam mercatorum inde editi et prouise In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum apposui ac sigillum pro stapula predicta deputatum hijs apponi procuraui Data apud stapulam ville Noui Castri super Tynam vicesimo quarto die Aprilis Anno regni Regis Henrici quarti post conquestum Anglie quarto. (Durham Treasury Charters, No. 1<sup>ma</sup> r<sup>mae</sup> Specialia, 84). (i) The seal of Richard Pikburn is destroyed; (ii) The seal of the staple of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (plate; no. 8).

Know all men by these presents that I Richard Pikburn, son and heir of Robert Pikburn of Scawseby in the county of York, am holden and bounden to Richard Cliderhowe of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in two hundred pounds of the coinage of England, to be paid to the same Richard Cliderhowe or to his assured attorney on the feast of Pentecost next to come after the date of these presents without further delay. Otherwise I will and grant that the restraint and penalty of the statute of the staple uttered and provided at the instance of the merchants thereof shall have course upon me, my heirs and executors, by these presents. In witness whereof I have set my seal and have taken order that the seal appointed for the staple aforesaid be set hereunto. Given at the staple of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne on the twenty-fourth day of April in the fourth year of the reign of king Henry the fourth after the conquest (24 April, 1403).

The staple seal of Newcastle-upon-Tyne shews a river flowing in front of a castle gatehouse with three battlemented turrets and two pinnacles between them. Inside the gateway is a portcullis, half raised, with a leopard of England standing, across the gateway, beneath it. On each side, in the field, is a fleur de lys. The legend reads:—SIGILLU : ST[APULE] VILLE : NOVI : CASTRI

<sup>1</sup> Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum, I, 143; and Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond., VII, 117.

<sup>2</sup> Statutes of the Realm, I, 336.

<sup>3</sup> See Welford's Newcastle and Gateshead, I. p. 222 and p. 235.

<sup>4</sup> A Newcastle merchant of some standing, he was dead before January, 1432 (Welford, Op. Cit., I, 274, 292).

SUP' TYNA' (plate ; no. 8).<sup>1</sup> This seal typifies in one finely conceived composition the reasons for the early importance of the town—the river, the bridge, the castle and the royal favour.

There is another recognizance, under this statute, remaining at Durham. It is from John Neville,<sup>2</sup> lord of Raby, to Robert,<sup>3</sup> the prior, and the convent of Durham—<sup>4</sup>tae 5 tae Eboracensia, no. 15, A.D. 1381. Two seals are appended to it :—(i) The seal of John Neville as no. 1874 in the 'Catalogue of Durham Seals,'<sup>4</sup> and plate, IX, *ibid.* ; (ii) The seal of the statute staple of Westminster with *secretum* (plate; nos. 9 and 10) a leopard's face, with a fleur de lys at each side, in a sexfoiled figure :—S'MAIORAT : STAPULE : WESTM' : P · STATUT : MERCATOR.

The *secretum* or counterseal is a cock crowing with the legend : ser : gallus : cantat. This is nos. 1095-1105 in *The Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum*; these are all later impressions and have different counterseals. I do not know of another example of this *secretum*,

Thanks were voted to Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair by acclamation.

#### DEEDS, ETC., RELATING TO NORTHUMBERLAND.

The following note by Mr. J. W. Fawcett of Consett, was read by Mr. Blair, one of the secretaries :

'The following is a list of deeds, documents, wills, etc., connected with people and places in Northumberland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which were in my possession in, and previous to, 1886. In that year I left England for Australia, and sold them to a gentleman interested in the history of the above counties. He, as I learnt afterwards, disposed of them, and many passed into the hands of a dealer in London—the late Mr. James Coleman—and some of them are now in possession of the public library of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Fortunately I kept a list of them, and as it may be of interest to students in local genealogy and history, I have pleasure in sending the list to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. For convenience sake I have arranged them in chronological order :—

- 1—Deed between John Swinburn of Edlingham, Northld. esqr. and William Swinburn of Capheaton, esqr., relating to lands in the manor of Nafferton, Northld.—1615.
- 2—Deed between Sir John Heydon, kt., lieutenant of his majesty's ordnance, and Phillip Eden, of London, esqr., and Richard Foster of Stokesley, co. York., esqr., relating to coal mines, Northld.—1636.
- 3—Deed between Robert Anderson of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, esqr., and Francis Anderson of Jesmond in the same co., gent., and Thomas Bayles, of Barnardcastle, co. Durham, relating to lands in the street called Newgate in Barnardcastle—1639.
- 4—Deed between William Swinburn of Halliwell, esqr., Robert Tempest of Thorneley, esqr., Matthew Bee, of Capheaton, Northld, and others, relating to the manor of Nafferton, Northld.—1642.

<sup>1</sup> No. 5196 *British Museum Catalogue*. It is there called the privy seal of the town !

<sup>2</sup> Surtees's *Durham*, IV, 159.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Wallworth of Berrington, prior, A.D. 1374-1391.

<sup>4</sup> *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser. IX, 319.

- 5—Deed between William Swinburn, of Halliwell, esqr., Robert Tempest of Thorneley, esqr., Matthew Bee of Capheaton, Northld, gent., George Forster, esqr., and James Shafto, esqr., relating to lands in Nafferton, Northld—1667.
- 6—Deed between Henry Grey of the city of Durham, gent., and Richard Wilson of Ulgham, Northld, relating to land in Hepscott, Northld—1668.
- 7—Deed between Richard Wilson of Ulgham, Northld, gent., and Robert Lawson of the same place, gent., relating to lands at Hepscott, Northld—1669.
- 8—Deed between Martha Gray, of Harwich, co. Essex, widow, and Thomas Crooke, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relating to lands and tenements in the Nolt Market, in the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—1670.
- 9—Deed between Sir Ralph Carr, kt., William Swinburne, of Halliwell, gent., and Sir Mark Milbanke of Halnaby, co. York., bt., and others—1688.
- 10—Deed between Sir Marke Milbanke, of Halnaby, co. York., bt. (executor of the will of Dorothy Milbanke, late of Newcastle) and William Swinburne of Halliwell, co. Durham, relating to a mansion house and lands at Ovingham, Northld—1688.
- 11—Deed between the hon. Edward Widdrington of Felton, Northld, and Faith Heneage, of St. Gyles in the Fields, London, relating to lands at Felton—1688.
- 12—Deed between John Robson, Thomas Robson, and James Robson, and others, relating to lands and tenements in Newcastle—1688.
- 13—Deed between George Wilson of Ulgham, gent., and Robert Lawson of the same place, and George Lawson of Glowster Hill, all in Northld, relating to lands at Hepscott, Northld—1690.
- 14—Family deed between Robert Lawson of Ulgham, Northld, and George Lawson of Glowster Hill in the same co.—1690.
- 15—Deed between George Collingwood, and Lancelot Meggison, both of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relating to lands in Newcastle—1691.
- 16—Deed between Thomas Newton of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and William Orde of the same town, gent., and Cuthbert and Barbara Newton, relating to lands and tenements near the White Cross in Newcastle—1692.
- 17—Deed between George Collingwood, Thomas Meggison, and William Curry, all of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relating to lands and tenements in Newcastle—1701.
- 18—Deed between Richard Thompson of Kilham, co. York., and Richard, his son, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Charles Palmer of Marston, co. York, and Sir Stephen Thompson, and others, relating to lands and tenements in Kilham, co. York.—1702.
- 19—Deed between the hon. Thomas Radcliffe of Capheaton, Northld, esqr., and Gawen Aynsley of Little Harle, in the same co. and the hon. Francis Radcliffe, esqr., relating to lands and tenements in Newcastle—1702.
- 20—Deed between Robert Lilburne of Jesmond, Northld., gent., second son of William Lilburne, late of Newcastle, esqr., and Robert Mitford, relating to lands at Gunnerton, Northld—1705.
- 21—Deed between Thomas Meggison, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Robert Potts, of London, and Michael Bland, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relating to lands and tenements in Newcastle-upon-Tyne—1712.
- 22—Deed between Ann Villiars, widow of Henry Villiars, esqr., Henry, Frances, Katherine, and Walter Villiars, sons and daughters of the said Henry and Ann Villiars, and the hon. George, earl of Orkney, Lewis Mackenzie, and others, relating to Tintmouth castle, lighthouse, etc., etc.—1714.
- 23—Deed between Joseph Curry and John Story, both of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relating to lands and tenements in Newcastle—1719.
- 24—Schedule of deeds relating to freehold lands at Netherton, in Allenton parish, Northld, belonging to John Smart—1725-1826.

- 25—Rental Book of the estates, etc. of the right hon. Charles, earl of Carlisle, in the borough of Morpeth, the manor of Morpeth, and elsewhere in Northld, for the year 1730.
- 26—Deed between George Cooper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent., brother of William Cooper, late of Scarborough, co. York., gent., and William Bedford of London, gent., son and heir of Hilkiah Bedford [of Burnhall, co. Durham] and others, relating to lands in Wilmington, co. Kent—1733.
- 27—Deed between George Cooper, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent., and Robert Spearman, of London, esqr., relating to land in Wilmington, co. Kent—1733.
- 28—Deed between John Holbrook, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gent., and Edward Holbrook, of Manchester, relating to land in Manchester—1736.
- 29—Deed between Henry Salkeld, of Whitehall, co. Cumberland, esqr., Margaret Charleton, of London, spinster (only daughter of William Charleton, of Hesleyside, Northld), Sir Richard Musgrave, bt., John Talbot, and others, relating to a marriage settlement between the said Henry Salkeld and Margaret Charleton—1737.
- 30—Deed between John Shepherd, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Christopher Spooe of the same town, relating to land and tenements in the street called Sidgate in that town—1743.
- 31—Deed between Edward Wilson, of Ulgham, Northld, gent., and George Wilson, his eldest son, and George Cook, of London, relating to land in Hepscott, Northld—1744.
- 32—Lease by the Commissioners and Governors of the Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, of the farm called Lawson field, in the parish of Bywell, Northld, formerly part of the estates of James and Charles Radcliffe, to William Green—1759.
- 33—Deed between Julian Shafto, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ann Shafto, of the city of Durham, and Joseph Whitley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relating to lands and tenements in Newcastle-upon-Tyne—1766.
- 34—Lease by the Commissioners and Governors [as in no. 32] of the farm called Allrewash west farm, part of the estates, etc., of James, earl of Derwentwater, to Cuthbert Watson, of Newbrough, Northld—1780.
- 35—Appointment by John [Egerton], lord bishop of Durham, of James Stephen Lushington, clerk, to be vicar of the parish of St. Nicholas in the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the nomination of Edmund [Law] bishop of Carlisle—1782.
- 36—Lease by the Commissioners and Governors [as in no. 32], of the lands called Scremerston, in the parish of Ancroft, north Durham, part of the estate of James, earl of Derwentwater, to Robert Romar—1783.
- 37—A valuation of lands at Hepscott and Duddo, in Stannington parish, Northld, belonging to ——— Wilson, esqr.—1789-1804.

Mr. Fawcett was thanked.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### JAMES HOGG, THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.

The following is a letter written to Miss Gibson of Bondgate, Alnwick :—

Dear mde. I called on Sir W. Scott to-day but he could not tell me what days he was disengaged next week unless he had seen Lady Scott and unluckily she was not at home. He said however that he would make a point of attending one evening at any rate. Mrs. Hogg, I am sorry to say is ill and confined to her bed which prevents me interesting myself in your business as I would do. Yours truly, Jas. Hogg.

[Addressed ‘For Miss Anne Gibson at | Mr. Mark Gibson’s | Bondgate St. | Alnwick.’ The letter is franked by Mr. T. W. Beaumont, M.P. It is in the possession of a descendant of Mr. Mark Gibson].

A List of the principal Roman Catholic gentlemen in Northumberland and of some others.

Names,		Place of abode.	Parishes.	Priest kept and name.	No. of hearers.
Sr John Swinburn, Bart.	...	Capheaton	...	Kirk Whelpington	Farmer ...
Edward Smith, steward to Sr J.	...	do.	...	...	About 50
— Bowmer, farmer	...	do.	...	...	
John Clasper, hind to Sr J.	...	do.	...	...	
Matthew Liddel	...	do.	...	...	
John Neville	...	do.	...	...	
John Thornton, Esq.	...	Netherwitton Chapelry	...	One	... Once a month About 30
Richard Richardson, steward Michael Widdrington, gent.	...	do.	...	...	
Pringle, M.D.	...	do.	...	...	
James Fenwick, apothecary	...	do.	...	...	
Thomas Fenwick, merchant	...	Meldon	...	Rector	...
Charles Moody, gardiner	...	do.	...	Hartburn	...
William Wilson, gent.	...	Wallington Mill	...	Netherwitton Chapelry	
John Rawlins, yeoman	...	Colt Park	...	Bolam	...
Thomas Henderson, millar	...	Bradford	...	Felton	...
Henry Widdrington, gent.	...	Long Horsley or	...	Stamfordham	...
William Aikenside, weaver	...	Cheesburn Grange	...	Chollerton	...
Edward Horsley Widdrington, Esq.	...	Little Swinburn	...	St. Johnley	...
Ralph Widdrington, Esq.	...	Beaufront	...		
Mark Riddle, Esq.	...	Hexham	...		
William Errington, Esq.	...	Tone, near Hexham	...		
Lambert, physician	...	Wallick Grange, near Hexham	...		
Allan Hodson, Esq.	...	Hely, near Hexham	...		
— Charlton, M.D.	...	Dilstone, near Hexham	...		
William Sanderson, gent.	...	Cartington	...	Rothbury	...
Charles Bushy, gent.	...	Trewhit	...	do. or Alington	...
— Talbot, Esq.	...	Warkworth Grange	...	Warkworth	...
Thomas Story, farmer	...	Bittlestone	...		
— Ord, Esq., infant	...	Callaley	...	Whittingham	...
Thomas Smith, gent.	...	do.	...		
Ralph Clavering, Esq.	...	Ellingham	...	do.	...
John Hunter, gent.	...	Haggerston	...	Lowicke	...
Edward Haggerston, Esq.	...	Barrington, near Berwick	...		
Sr Carnaby Haggerston, Bart.	...	Long Horsley, <sup>2</sup> Popish chapels; abt. 8 families in ye Parish	...		
John Clavering, Esq.	...				
<sup>2</sup> Caryn is ye priest, middle-aged, a weak man, belongs to Mr. Widd- rington	...				
Tipper, Mr. Thornton's priest	...				

{ Mr. Thornton, Ld of ye  
Manor, Prest, one  
Sebourn, a busy man,  
2 servts., viz.,  
Richard, the stewrd's  
wife, & a young fellow  
of 25 y.<sup>2</sup>

{ A Meeting House at  
Thropton, a Popish  
chappel, & several  
Papists in ye parish.<sup>2</sup>

{ Mr. Widdrington, who  
lives in ye parish.  
Mr. Thornton's chappel  
at Whilton feilds<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This 'list' is from the papers formerly at Auckland palace, and cleared out for destruction, <sup>2</sup> Those notes in bishop Chandler's handwriting.

## NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

Charter dated at Newcastle, 14th August, 1467, of Thomas Ilderton, esq., granting two waste messuages, one in the Close and the other in Pilgrim street, to Robert Hardene, from copy *penes* Mr. J. W. Fawcett of Consett, co. Durham<sup>1</sup> :—

Presens scriptum indentatum factum inter Thomam Ilderton, armigerum, ex parte una, et Robertum Hardene, ex parte altera, Testatur quod predictus Thomas dedit, concessit, et hoc presenti scripto indentato confirmavit prefato Roberto duo mesuagia vasta cum suis pertinenciis in villa Novi Castri super Tynam, quorum unum jacet in vico vocato le Clos inter tenementum nuper Thome Castell ex parte orientali, et tenementum quod Alanus Birde tenet ex parte occidentali, et extendit a vico predicto ex parte boriali usque le gronde ebbe aque de Tyne ex parte australi, et alterum dictum mesuagium jacet in vico vocato Pilgrim Strete, inter tenementum quondam Willelmi Grome ex parte australi, et tenementum vicarii de Wodhorne ex parte boriali et extendit ab eodem vico ex parte occidentali usque rivulum vocatum Arkburn ex parte orientali per suas rectas et antiquas metas et bundas Habenda et tenenda predicta duo mesuagia cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinenciis prefato Roberto, heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Reddendo annuatim prefato Thome Ilderton, heredibus et assignatis suis, pro utroque dictorum mesuagiorum cum suis pertinenciis xijd usualis monete Anglie, ad festa Sancti Martini in yeme et Pentecostes, equis porcionibus imperpetuum solvendos. Et predictus Robertus concedit pro se et heredibus et assignatis suis per presentes prefato Thome Ilderton, heredibus et assignatis suis, quod si contigat predictum redditum xijd. de utroque dictorum mesuagiorum sicut predictum est annuatim solvendum a retro fore in parte vel in toto non solutum xl. dies post aliquod predictorum festorum quo solvi debeat, ex tunc licebit eidem Thome Ilderton, heredibus et assignatis suis, in utro quo eorundem mesuagiorum de quo redditus a retro fuerit non solutus, distingere et districciones inde captas fugare, abducere et asportare ac penes se retinere donec de eodem redditu et arreragiis ejusdem si qua fuerint sibi plenarie fuerit satisfactum et persolutum. Et si contigat predictum redditum xijd. de utro dictorum mesuagiorum sicut predictum est annuatim solvendum a retro fuerit in parte vel in toto non solutum per j annum et j diem post que aliquod predictorum festorum quo solvi debeat, nulla vero sufficiente districcione pro eodem redditu et arreragiis ejusdem levanda ibidem inventa, ex tunc bene licebit prefato Thome Ilderton, heredibus et assignatis suis mesuagium illud cum suis pertinenciis ingredi reintrare ac illud in pristino statu suo rehabere et tenere hoc presenti scripto indentato in aliquo non obstante. [Warranty.] Hiis testibus: Johanne Nikson, Roberto Baxter, aldermanis predilecte ville Novi Castri, Roberto Brigham, Willelmo Underwood et multis aliis. Datum apud Novum Castrum 14 August, 6 Edward iv. Sealed with a signet bearing a water bouget: 'per me tomam ilderton.'

[Mr. William Brown, who has kindly collated this deed, says that among the Pudsey deeds (*Yorkshire Record Series LVI*) are deeds relating to Durham 2, Witton 1, Haughton le Skerne 6, Houghton le Spring 2, Walwick (Warden) 7, and Newcastle 1].

## HIRST, NEWBIGGIN AND OTHER PLACES IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Rex omnibus etc., salutem Sciatis quod cum per certificacionem dilecti nobis Willelmi de Nessefeld, escaetoris nostri in comitatu Northumbrie, in cancellaria nostra de mandato nostro factam, sit compertum quod omnia terre et tenementa, que fuerant Johannis de Horsleye et Johannis Thorald in Hirst, Neubiggyng, Elyngton, Esthenden, Lynemouch, Neuton Underwode et Neuton juxta Bywell, pro eo quod iidem Johannes et Johannes Gilberto de Middleton,

<sup>1</sup> The five deeds mentioned in these *Proceedings*, 3 ser., vii, pp. 183 (Bacon and Forster), 213 (Steward Shield, Stanhope), 231 (Newcastle and Pelaw, co. Durham), and 260 (Ouston), are now in the possession of Mr. J. W. Fawcett.

proditori domini E., nuper regis Anglie, patris nostri, ac Scottis inimicis ejusdem patris nostri et nostris contra dictum patrem nostrum et nos de guerra adheserunt, ratione forisfacture eorundem Johannis et Johannis in manum nostram tanquam escaeta nostra capta existant, nos pro bono servicio quod dilectus nobis Ricardus Hunter, qui dicta terras et tenementa tempore capcionis eorundem in manum nostram tenuit, nobis in guerra Scocie impedit, ac in recompensacionem dampnorum et jacturarum que idem Ricardus occasione guerrarum predictarum sustinuit, et pro decem marcis quas nobis solvet, volentes eidem Ricardo graciā facere specialem, dedimus et concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris eidem Ricardo omnia terras et tenementa predicta Habenda et tenenda sibi et heredibus suis una cum redditibus, serviciis et omnibus aliis ad eadem terras et tenementa pertinentibus de nobis et heredibus nostris ac de aliis capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per eadem servicia per que ante capcionem eorundem in manum nostram tenebantur, adeo plēne sicut predicti Johannes et Johannes ea dudum tenuerunt, simul cum exitibus inde de toto tempore preterito perceptis. Remittentes et quietum clamantes pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefato Ricardo et heredibus suis totum jus et clameum ac actionem que nos habemus seu nos vel heredes nostri habere poterimus in terris et tenementis predictis occasionibus premissis seu aliis causis quibuscumque imperpetuum, salvo jure cuiuslibet. In cuius etc. J. custode predicto apud Westmonasterium quarto die Maii. Per ipsum custodem et consilium. (Patent Roll, 34 Edward III, part I, m. In the printed *Calendar* there is an abstract of the deed).

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 56) :—

1846, June 14. Smith to Bell :—

Mr. Worsaae the bearer of this comes from Copenhagen to examine our primeval antiquities. I am delighted in being the medium of introducing him to you. . . . .

1846, July 11th. Bell to Smith :—

In 1802 after the division of Chester Commons, when in the course of making new Fences, and in cutting through part of a morass, an ancient shield was discovered quite perfect, the front or face of Brass or Bronze lined or backed with wood and leather, which latter when it became dry soon fell to pieces and the Bronze after being kept by the Farmer until it got broken was given by him to a friend of his, a silversmith in Newcastle, who after keeping it for some years as a show in his shop, gave it to the Antiquarian Society of Newcastle where it now is.

1846, July 13. Same to same :—

Your letter introducing Mr. Worsaae of Copenhagen to me was delivered by that gentleman with whom I was much pleased, and I did what was only due to a stranger, shewed him and told him all I could during the very short time he was here ; he saw the remains of an old shield which took his fancy.

1846, Sep. 2. Bell to Smith :—

Mr. Adamson one of the secretaries of the Society, was strongly solicited by a Mr. Charles Newton of the British Museum, a Great Man, I suppose, to send something to York for exhibition [at Institute meeting], and particularly a collection of the Rubbings (made by myself for the Society) of the Inscriptions in the Society's collection of Roman Altars &c. this is a volume above two feet square and weighty. It had been seen, and admired by Lord Prudhoe, and I suppose mentioned by him to the Institute ; the other articles were Antiquities both Roman and Saxon found in this Neighbourhood, filling a Box about 2 feet by one foot square. Three weeks after the Meeting the Box was returned with all the articles, except Eight Brass ornaments found at the Roman Station at Risingham and the volume of Rubbings ; the Brass Ornaments Mr. Newton says he is sorry that they are missing, and the Book is quite safe in the possession of a Mr. Hudson Turner, in London it having been taken to London by mistake, perhaps so, it may have slipped into his Carpet Bag unobserved ! . . . . the Book may come back but for the Brass ornaments, I suppose we may whistle for them.

1846, Sep. 10. Smith to Bell :—

The account you give me of the loss of the Roman ornaments is very curious. I have no idea that such things can get lost, having never experienced such a result during the many years I have been accustomed to receive continually all sorts of things for exhibition &c. . . . . I have but just returned from a trip to Treves . . . . Fairholt was with me and made many drawings illustrative chiefly of the Roman remains of that interesting old city.

1846, Oct. 12. Bell to Smith :—

[The volume] which we so foolishly sent to the York meeting of the Institute and which we have not got back, the secretaries were requested at our last meeting to again write to Mr. Charles Newton for it. I hope he will not say of it as he said of the Roman ornaments that they were lost. The last volume of the Reverend John Hodgson's History of Northumberland, the Roman Wall is particularly mentioned in a very long article and all the Roman inscriptions in the Society's Collection noticed.

1846, Oct. 19. Bell to Smith :—

. . . When the Northumberland Militia returned home from Colchester Barracks, there was one of them of the name of Bearpark, who from keeping Pocket pieces when a Boy had got a little taste for keeping Coins ; when he returned he had about six or eight Hundred Roman first, second, and third Brass Coins besides a considerable number of silver ones, all of which, he said, he had found in the neighbourhood of Colchester, which he must have done as he had not money to have bought them ; having this Collection of Coins led him into the notice of the officers and Colonel ; when he was first made Corporal and then Sergeant ; he is still living at Hexham but as an old imbecile man ; on his return from the south I fell in with him and got some very fine coins from him which made me wish to be at, or see the place where he found them.

1846, Nov. 9. Bell to Smith :—

I have in a Collection of curious Mathematical Instruments a couple of Ring Dials of old, the One very old and well worn, and the other of very superior make and quite fresh but wanting the reglet or Bridge ; it has the Maker's Name upon it ' Hilkiah Bedford, fecit.'

1846, Nov. 17. Smith to Bell :—

Have you succeeded in getting your antiquities restored ? I hear you are not the only person in the same plight.

1846, Dec. 8. Bell to Smith :—

In the Archaeolog Journal you give an account of the York find of Saxon Stycas . . . . I have put together every thing I can get relative to the Hexham and other Stycas to which I would much wish to add a copy of your paper, in which you state that the animal shewn on one of these stycas is a dog !!! no one ever called it a dog untill the young man at Leeds took it into his head to call it a dog instead of a Horse, which it most certainly is, he maintaining, when I wrote to him about it, that it was a dog from its tail being up on the contrary way to that of a Horse, whose tail would point downward ; were you to examine a Collection of the Ancient British coins laid side by side, you would see things representing something at first so rude that you would be puzzled to make out what it was, but by going progressively through the series you will find that one and all of them to be Horses, and many of them like the figure of the White Horse which is dug out on the Uffington Hill in the White Horse Vale in Berkshire and which is still stamped upon the Bags and Pockets of Kent Hops as the County Arms, and on some of the coins of Cunobeline the Horse is drawn fine and perfect as any first rate artist of the day could do it. You mention the York meeting of the Institute. We have never got the Book back which our Society lent them ; there was some very strong language expressed about it by several of our members at the last Meeting of the Society, not much to the credit of the person or persons who wrote for it and who took it from York to London ; the two small Roman articles we suppose to be for ever lost.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 7.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 29th August, 1917, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. N. Temperley, a member of the council, being in the chair.

The recommendation of the council for payment of several accounts was confirmed.

The following books, etc., received since the July meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Captain Fullarton James: A map of North Northumberland (Bartholomew's), sheet 1; with index to places.

From Mr. John Oxberry: Engravings of British, Anglo-Saxon, and later, coins.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society: *Journal*, part 95.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: *Transactions*, vol. LXVIII.

From the Peabody Museum, U.S.A.: *Papers*, VII.

From the Royal Society of Sweden: *Transactions*, XXII, i.

*Purchases* :—

*The Museums Journal*, XVII, no. 2.

**DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM** :—

From Mr. William Morfitt of Atwick, co. York. (per Lieut. Col. Spain, C.M.G.): A prehistoric flint flake and a small flint polishing pebble discovered by him in that neighbourhood

Thanks were voted to Mr. Morfitt.

**EXHIBITED** :—

By Mr. John Oxberry: A keelmen's bond of which the following is an abstract :—

Jan. 1791. Bond of James Chilton, James Forster, William Armstrong, John Hogg, John Whale, Thomas Brown and George Natters, all of Newcastle, skippers, and John Berwick, Miles Brown, Thomas Jennings, George Surtees, George Barron, Robert Hogg, John Summerside, George Brown, Luke Wanless, Samuel Renwick, shovell men [blanks are left for the names of others who have signed the bond] to David Crawford of Newcastle, merchant, in £300 to be paid to Crawford, the condition being that Chilton and others should be skippers of 'several keels boats or lighters' belonging to Crawford for a year from its date

and had hired John Berwick and other 'shovell men' to serve in the working of the keels for the year, for which Crawford had given to each of the skippers and two of their men 3*l.* 15*s.* 'for the binding of them to the said work and service.' That the said skippers &c would faithfully serve Crawford 'in working and going in the said keels coal boats or lighters to such staith or staiths within the River Tyne or the creeks and members thereof' as they should be directed and take on board the keels such 'Loadings and quantitys of coals Kings Measure as they shall be directed and to cast the same on Board such Ship, Ships or other Vessels' as ordered And also go to such 'pan, Glasshouse or other Factory,' tides as Crawford should order And if the skippers and their men 'do not serve any fitt tickett . . . for the use &c of any person or persons whomsoever or when at Shields or any other part of the river take in any British Chalk &c except out of the Ship they may cast their Coals on board' without Crawford's licence and if they the skippers or their men do not during the year Waste consume or embezell any of the Furniture tackell or apparell 'belonging to the keels & C' And also if they use their best endeavours to keep from loss or damage and also find their own working gear at their own cost and also help each to load at the staith dyke And also if they aid 'to the utmost of their power in casting of their severall loadings of Coals on Board of any ship to which they are appointed to deliver the same, when two or more keels are 'laying' on board of one ship 'or else for every such Default or Omission' to pay to Crawford 8*s.* And also if they on demand deliver up at the end of the year peaceable possession of the keels &c unto Crawford And also if they do not take on board the keels prohibited goods &c or if the skippers or their men do not do anything prejudicial to Crawford then the obligation to be void.

[The bond, executed in presence of William Harrison and Robt. Riddell, bears the seals of all the 'skippers' and 'shovell men' (except Luke Wanless and Samuel Renwick); there are, in addition to those already named, of the skippers, William Moralee, of the 'shovell men,' George and John Forster, John Maughan, William Clark, John Wright, Thomas Curry, John Parker, Robert Robson, Robert Trotter and Charles Ross. All except two—'Robt. Hog' and 'John Maughan'—sign with a X. The date is not complete].

[Endorsed 'Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1791 | Bond from severall Keelmen | to | David Crawford.]

Mr. Oxberry read the following notes :—

'In the introduction to his extracts from the books of the Newcastle company of hostmen (105 Surt. Soc. publ.) Mr. F. W. Dendy has gathered together from our local annals the leading incidents that have marked the history of our Tyneside keelmen. But this keelman's bond illustrates a point connected with their calling that has seldom been referred to by those who have written about keelmen.'

We all know that in the evolution of the relations between capital and labour in the coal mining industry, the week to week method of engaging miners which is now generally observed throughout the North of England, was preceded by a system of yearly bindings. For many generations pitmen were annually bound by written contract to work for a particular colliery owner, and during the continuance of the contract were precluded from seeking work elsewhere. A pitman's bond, which was found among the Delaval papers by Mr. John Robinson, was, I believe, exhibited at one of our society's meetings in 1888.

This system of yearly bindings was one of the chief sources of

the troubles that arose so frequently in the coal mining industry of this locality during the first half of last century. The system, which had been gradually falling into disuse, finally disappeared in 1872, when, at a joint meeting of the masters and men of the Durham coal trade, held at the Wood Memorial Hall, Newcastle, under the chairmanship of Mr. Hugh Taylor, a system of fortnightly notices in place of the yearly bond was agreed to. The yearly binding system was a great advance towards the emancipation of the workmen when compared with the serfdom of an earlier era, but how near akin it was to serfdom is not, perhaps, generally realized. The following advertisement from the *Newcastle Chronicle*, of the 7th June, 1794, will aid us in understanding in some measure at least, what the signing of his name, or, as was much more likely, the making of his cross on binding day meant to the pitman.

ABSCONDED FROM HIS EMPLOYMENT.

On or about the 26th of May, 1794, JOHN NEWTON, bound Pitman to BLADON (*sic*) COLLIERY, near Newcastle upon Tyne, about 5 feet 4 inches high, 40 Years of Age, dark brown Hair, a little marked with the Small Pox ; had on when he went away a Blue Coat, and red Waistcoat. Whoever will apprehend him, so as he may be brought to Justice, and give Notice to Thomas Laverick, at the said Colliery shall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS.

A CAUTION TO COAL OWNERS.

Whoever employs the said John Newton, after this public Notice will be prosecuted as the Law directs.

The keelmen of the Tyne, as the bond exhibited to the meeting shows, were like the miners of the same period, the bondservants of their employers. In the books of the Newcastle hostmen's company the keelman's bond receives early mention. In 1699, for example, it is ordered (105 Sur. Soc. publ., p. 155) 'that there be a clause in their [the keelmen's] bonds (when they enter the same at Christmas or otherwise), for the time to come touching the due payment' of fourpence per tide towards the endowment of a charitable fund.

The specimen bond laid before the meeting bears the names of twenty-five 'Skippers and Shovellers.' Of the twenty-five only two were able to sign their names. This indicates a low state of education. But it must not be assumed because very few were able to write that they, as a class, were lacking in shrewdness or prudence. The Keelmen's Hospital, and their mutual benefit societies, which for the greater part of two centuries carried on the work of relieving poverty and suffering, furnish an early example of the spirit of self-help and self-reliance which have distinguished the working classes of England and led to the establishment and growth of the great friendly society movement. The order of the hostmen which has just been referred to was issued on the petition of the keelmen, and as it contains the root idea out of which sprang their commendable endeavours to make provision for times of dearth and sickness, it may not be inappropriate, when we are dealing with the customs of the keelmen, to quote a few of its quaintly worded phrases. It is dated the 19th May, 1699, and begins :—

'Whereas the Skippers and Keelmen employed in the Keels and Keel boats in the River of Tine have for many yeares by sad experience found that their great miseries and wants suffered and endured by them and their poor families have been occasioned by their Improvidence in not laying up and making Provision out of what they Earn and get by their Labours in Sumer time to subsist themselves in Winter And to enable them to bind their Children Apprentices to trades and Callings And to help such Skippers and Keelmen as are aged and past their work And the said Skippers and Keelmen being thus deeply sensible of their own Misgovernement of what they got by their hard labours have by Common consent unanimously Agreed among themselves to sequester and set apart some small proportion of their dues or wages to be a public fund or Bank for the Reliefe of themselves, their Widows and Children and also aged Skippers.'

This is followed by the request that their employers shall make the suggested deductions and regulate and disburse the fund so obtained for the purposes mentioned. This petition ought to occupy a prominent place in the early history of the friendly society movement. The result was not commensurate with the hopes and aspirations which begat the petition—nothing human ever is—there were frequent bickerings and grumblings on the part of the keelmen at the hostmen's management, but the broad fact remains that the keelmen recognized an evil and its remedy, and inaugurated a movement which between 1699 and 1898, when the lease of the Keelmen's Hospital expired, and possession of it was taken by its owners, the corporation of Newcastle, must have been the means of doing an enormous amount of good to the unfortunate members of the keelman's calling.

The anxiety displayed by the keelmen of 1699 to provide for a rainy day has nothing to do with the yearly bond of 1791, which we are considering. But the digression has the justification, if justification be needed, that it was suggested by the bond, and that it serves to show that if keelmen as a class lacked education, in its ordinarily accepted sense, they were not lacking in discernment and sagacity. The *mea culpa* strain which runs through their petition shows that, unlike many of the men of the generations that succeeded them, they were capable of detecting their own errors, had the honesty to confess them, and were desirous, if they could not amend them, to provide, as far as they were able, against the inevitable consequences of them. All evidence goes to show that, judged by our present day standards, the keelmen of other days were a rough and ignorant class. But their consistent and persistent efforts to help themselves is all to their credit. And their petition of 1699 ought to increase our respect for their memory. It is a sign of grace to admit an error or a weakness. It is a virtue to search for a remedy. 'The greatest of all faults is to be conscious of none.'

The binding day, when the keelmen's yearly agreement was signed, was a day of fun and feasting. Hints of this are given in some of our local songs. It will be recollect that Bob Cranky, the hero of one of these ditties, after contemplating the grandeur of the outside adornment of 'My Lord Size,' in no way disheartened by the show declares that

'On the flesh and bread day when wor bun, man,  
Awl buy claes far bonnier than thon, man.'

And in another song a miner looks back with envy to

'The pranks that were played at last binding.'

This view of binding day is emphasised by the plain prose of Mackenzie, who in his *History of Northumberland*, (vol. I, p. 212), says :—

'An annual bargain is made between the fitters and the keelmen. This is denominated the 'Binding,' and is usually preceded by much discussion respecting the conditions. When the agreement is signed, the fitters treat the keelmen with a substantial dinner and abundance of ale. This is therefore an important and a happy day.'

The importance and happiness of the day is past, the custom to which it owed its existence is departed, and the keelmen and their keels are following fast in its wake. But in the records of our river they form an interesting and picturesque group ; a feature essential to the completion of the historian's picture ; for in the development of the Tyne from a sand-choked creek to the broad stream of commerce it has become, in their own rough, rude way the keelmen played an important and necessary part.'

By Mr. S. S. Carr : —Three pieces of coarse glazed pottery with bright coloured patterns, probably of early eighteenth-century date, found on the site of an old public house at Slime-foot in Upper Coquetdale.

By Lieut. Col. Spain :—'About half of a small octagonal saucer-like plaque casting of bronze, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, highly patinated, having a helmeted head and bust in high relief and the letters ELYSA upon it. It was found at Atwick, near Hornsea, Yorkshire, in a Romano-British hut circle, associated with Samian ware and other remains of the Roman period, by Mr. Wm. Morfitt of Atwick. Mr. Morfitt excavated about thirty of these circles some years ago and found many remains—chiefly pottery and fragments of bronze—the area appeared to have been a camping ground during the Roman period. He also has objects which have fallen from the cliffs.'

Thanks were voted for these exhibits and notes

#### MISCELLANEA.

Walwick Grainge Ap 4th 1757. Sir, Mr. Wm. Errington & Mr. Roberts has been with me this Day and acquainted me that sometime since they sent a plan of the Road which they & the parties concernd claim as a carriage way, to the Earl of Northumberland and that as he was a party concernd they did not choose to make any stir in the affair without his approbation and desired his concurrence to join with them in the contest which Mr. Roberts says they have obtained and upon this the parties concernd are determined to put in their claim to the Road imediately but that it was not yet fully resolved, whether they should bring the action by inditing me for stoping carriages passing along a Road which they claim to be an ancient Carriage Road, or that I was to indite the parties concernd for a Trespass in endeavouring to force a Road for Carriages where I do not admit any to come I should take it as a Favour if you w<sup>d</sup> let me know whether the Earl has writ any thing to you on this Head or whether the party with whom I have to contest have

given it out that they have got my Lords consent thinking perhaps by that means to make me more ready to give up my claim as I scarce think my Lord would come into their measures after the proposal I made to him in a former letter which I wrote to you Mr. Roberts was for having me to allow Carriages to pass this way as the parties he said would keep the Road in repair but as I looked upon this only as pretence I told him I was determined to see in whom the Right lay and to stand a Trial I think you writ me in a former Letter that as the ancient Road was laid open in the old course for a bridle way and I did not admit it to be for any other use than this that I had a power to stop all Carriages coming along it provided the gates were a sufficient width for carriages to pass along. I shall be glad of your answer to this as soon as possible and am Sir, yr Humble serv<sup>t</sup>, J. Errington.

I do not hear they will stir in this at the approaching Sessions.

Endorsed 'Mr. James Scott at the sign of the Crown & Thistle in the Groat Market, Newcastle.'

Chirton : Aug. 13, 1757. Dear Sir, Mr. Errington of Walwick Grange was indicted at the late Assize for stopping Ralph Reed in his passing with his cart in grounds called the Chesters along a common highway being part of an ancient common high way for all the Kings people leading from the Village of Humpshaugh to the Village of Newbrough—the fact and a long usage of the way were proved by John Wear of Humpshaugh—Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Allgood appeared in Court on Mr. Errington's behalf and undertook that he should try the right of the way at the next Assize, which was consented to by Mr. Roberts on behalf of the prosecutors, who declared that all that was intended by them was that the matter of right as to way or no way should be tried at next Assize as amicably as could be :—A person from Mr. Errington informed me that you desired I would by a line or two let you know what was done in this matter, which occasions my writing you about it. I am with compliments to your family, Dear Sir, Your affect' humble Serv<sup>t</sup> E. R. Collingwood.

[Endorsed 'To Mr. James Scott, Attorney at Law, | in | Alnwick, | Northumberland.]

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 72) :—

1846, Dec. 9. Smith to Bell :—

*I am told* Mr. Long who is now employed in the library of the Antiquaries at Somerset Place was with the party at York & had controul over the exhibitions. It would be worth while for you to send a letter to him at the above address to try to get back the property which ought not to be lost sight of.

1847, March 4. Smith to Bell :—

Mr. Halliwell has just called to ask me if I could assist him at Newcastle in getting some Garlands & Penny Histories. I told him I would apply to you . . . Halliwell has suffered recently a persecution which I call by its true term *satanic*. I consider he becomes a kind of claimant by virtue of enduring that persecution, upon all who hate injustice and *unenglish* plottings to crush to the death, the victim of mere suspicion. I expect the objects Mr. H. is seeking are precisely such as you yourself collect. If so, I could only solicit for him, any duplicates. . . . I followed to the grave yesterday one of my antiquarian circle, Mr. Henry Stothard, F.S.A.

1847, May 11. Bell to Smith :—

. . . You wrote me for some Ballads and Histories for Mr. J. O. Halliwell and when your letter came I said that I would look some out tomorrow but that day has never come. I have these things not by the Hundred but by the Thousand for I go on Buying wherever I see any, intending to sort them tomorrow but that never brings them any nearer hand. . . .

1847, Nov. 6. Bell to Smith :—

. . . In the beginning of my delay, you had written for Garlands and Penny Histories for your friend Mr. J. O. Halliwell and being wishful of serving you I set a Journeyman Bookbinder on to fold and sort some of the many Hundreds which I have, and he after working two or three days gave up the job for a

more lively one, or perhaps a more profitable one. I have got many Hundreds in this branch of my collecting, and in half a day the duplicates in great part could be looked out for you, or your friend, if I knew what it was that was wanted, and how they were to be sent. I have two volumes of Garlands printed between 70 and 80 years ago; and which I had bound up in 1813, in Calf Binding, and gave them to a friend who was a collector, but who, at the end of 10 years, death whipped him off, and the volume passed into the hands of one of the would be saints, who after cutting out certain leaves which he said contained Naughty songs, gave the volumes to a friend who brought them to me, after they had been out of my hands for twenty four years, these I would exchange, or part with. . . . Our Society we fully expect are going into the old Castle of New Castle upon Tyne when we will be true antiquaries, the Corporation have all but fixed upon it and finally do so on the first Wednesday in December. There has been a rare meeting of Antiques or of Archaeological Institute gents this week at the Duke of Northumberland's seat at Stanwick in Yorkshire, his grace had a house full from Monday to Friday (yesterday) when all departed much pleased with their weeks work, they were gathered from all parts Mr. Way and Mr. Newton from London, Mr. Adamson and Mr. Bainbridge from Newcastle &c &c from other places. I see by the newspapers that there are new penny pieces, could I ask you to get me one or two of these if it does not trouble you too much, the papers mentions (*sic*) two shillings pieces and crown pieces, the latter I believe are out but none of them have wandered into this Country of Broken Banks and Bankruptcy, the whole Trade of both Town and Country round it is at a stand still.

1847, Nov. 11. Smith to Bell :—

Besides the letter you sent, Mr. Halliwell has written a hurried note which I enclose.

1847, Nov. 10. J. O. Halliwell to Smith [referred to in last letter] :—

. . . Mr. Bell is exceedingly kind & I hope you will tell him how very much obliged I am, but that he must allow me to send him some books in return for the garlands. I collect garlands & penny histories in 12mo, 8vo. or 18mo. *but not in broadside*, and I should be most grateful for any additions to my collection.

1847, Nov. 18. Bell to Smith :—

. . . Could you favour me with the name and address of any respectable Booksellers. Finding that my Health does not mend and continues so very different from what it used to be, that my friends do all they can to persuade me to part with my Library (of Collections made by me) during my Lifetime, this I would try with part of it, if I could meet with one who would not charge an Extravagant percentage for so doing . . . the part in question are collections relative to Newcastle in about 28 foolscap folio volumes and in six volumes in quarto, and collections relative to Gateshead ten volumes quarto, do relating to Sunderland eight volumes 4to. and many others.

1847, Nov. 18. Smith to Bell :—

I herewith send you a couple of model pennies as they are called, there is nothing very remarkable in them. We want a thorough reformation in our mint, & a substitution of the nonsense upon the reverses of our coins for something instructive.

1847, Nov. 20. Smith to Bell :—

The only person I know to whom I could recommend you to apply is John Russell Smith of Old Compton St. He bears a good name & advertises extensively. For the sale by auction of literary property, J. L. Sotheby & Co. of Wellington St. . . . The Antiquaries of London opened their session on Thursday with a better attendance than I have seen for years. Capt<sup>n</sup> Smyth the Director has done wonders, & was publicly complimented by the President. He has activity & zeal, with a high sense of honour, & is in fact, a gentleman which is what we want in such a very important post.

1847, Nov. 25. Bell to Smith :—

Yours of the 18th instant inclosing two of the 'model pennies' has my best thanks, you say, 'there is nothing very remarkable in them,' which is very true, besides if they were intended as a model, I think it a very bad one as they can be easily forged, however be that as it may the Newspapers say that

they are, or have been sold for much more than their Nominal Value. . . . I should like to learn his [J. R. Smith's] terms of Business . . . whatever might be sent would be articles of a unique description.

1848, Jan. 25. Smith to Bell :—

Poor Haigh<sup>1</sup> took tea with us last evening. On the subject of religion he is clearly half demented ; he seems still much attached (as far as words go) to the [B.A.] Association. I respect the sincere of any religion, but there are certainly a great many of a mongrel creed, your bastard catholics, who are as cunning as they are specious, hollow-headed and weak-minded. I do think Haigh means well, and his knowledge of antiquities is unquestionably of the highest order ; and speaking of this, one naturally reverts to the *black-ballings* he received from your Society, a disgraceful proceeding to those who concocted the cowardly plot.

1848, April 11. Smith to Bell :—

Have you seen the malicious attack upon Wright<sup>2</sup> & Halliwell in the Quarterly ? The authors are well known ; they are of the B. Museum clique. Such rabid onslaughts will do injury to none but the authors.

1848, April 13. Bell to Smith :—

[We] have been fully occupied every moment of each Meeting in carrying out the repairing of the old Norman keep of the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne which has to be the Society's future place of Meeting, when restored, but I shall exert my voice in favour of the application [from B.A.A. to exchange publications] at the next meeting. You say we have got a statue of *Mars*, we have got a very spirited figure of *Mercury*<sup>3</sup> with his Cock and Goat, which was found in digging the foundations for the Railway High level Bridge in that part of the Castle yard which had been originally the Roman town.

1848, May 4. Smith to Bell :—

The B. Museum people have been attacking Halliwell & Wright in the 'Quarterly,' but the *malice* is so obvious, on the part of *pseudo reviewers*, that the attack will only injure those who make it ; the objects of the onslaught smile at their unhappy enemies. Did you ever succeed in getting back the drawings &c Mr. Parker's Society [the Institute] borrowed ? The subject was revived in my memory by one of their own party who told me the other day they had obtained £60 of original drawings from him which they now say are lost !! He despairs also of getting paid their value as they plead want of money ! Is it not curious ?

1848, May 7. Bell to Smith :—

The Society got the Book of Drawings back, but at best, lending is a bad habit . . . Were you ever in the North, there is as much going on just now as would amuse anyone for a day or two, the Railway Viaducts now making through the Town, will cost above one Hundred Thousand pounds, the High level Bridge, the Polytechnic Exhibition on a most splendid scale, filling nearly a Dozen large Rooms of ' All Macks ' brought from every corner of the World, from days before the flood to the day of exhibition.

1848, June 14. Bell to Smith :—

There has been another sale within the last week or two I think at Sotheby's of the Library of Mr. Wm. Garret of Newcastle . . . this sale was kept quite snug from every one here, I wonder where Mr. Eyton got the copies of my printing which he had . . . In the middle of May nearly a 100 third Brass Roman Coins of the two Constantines and Crispus were found in an excavation of a Branch Railway from the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway to the town of Alstone, they had been in something like a little Iron Box which just held them.

#### CORRECTIONS.

Plate facing p. 63, first line, for '18' read '28.'  
Page 64, note 5, *dele* '6.'

<sup>1</sup> The Rev. D. H. Haigh an authority at the time on pre-conquest and other antiquities.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Wright.

<sup>3</sup> *Lapid.* Sept. no. 15 (p. 18).

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 8.

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 26th September, 1917, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice president, being in the chair.

After the ordinary routine business had been transacted the following books, etc., received since the August meeting and laid upon the table were noted :—

*Present*, for which special thanks were voted :—

By Mrs. Reeve, of Kingswear, Devon : *A Monograph on the Abbey of St. Mary of Fountains*, by J. Arthur Reeve, architect; 1892, fo.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association : *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, xvii, pt. ii.

From the Royal Numismatic Society : *The Numismatic Chronicle*, nos. 65 and 66.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland : *Journal*, xlvi, part i.

*Purchase* :—

*Archbishop le Romeyn's Registers*, pt. ii (128 Surt. Soc. publ.).

*EXHIBITED* :—

By Mr. J. A. Irving :—Seventeen pieces of old Newcastle silver representing the following eleven makers from 1741 to 1770 : William Partis, 1741, cruet, 1749, tankard ; George Bulman, 1741, cream pot ; William Whitfield, 1743, muffineer ; Isaac Cookson, 1745, porringer, 1747, cream pot, salver, 1749, sauce boat ; William Beilby, 1749, coffee pot, salt ; James Kirkup, 1751, two-handed cup, 1769, two-handed cup ; Robert Makepeace, 1753, sauce boat ; J. Langlands and Goodrick, 1754, tankard ; Samuel Thompson, 1757, mustard pot ; James Crawford, 1769, sauce boat ; John Langlands, 1770, salver.

[Mr. Irving will exhibit some pieces of old Newcastle silver, representing the last thirty years of the eighteenth century, at the November meeting of the society.]

By Mr. J. W. Fawcett :—A writ from the king to Amand Monceux,<sup>1</sup> escheator in the county of Northumberland, ordering him to give seisin to Alice, widow of John Whitchester, sister of Henry de la Val, chivaler, of the lands which belonged to the said Henry in his bailiwick (see *Northumberland County History*, IX, 144).

The following is a transcript of the document kindly made by Mr. A. M. Oliver :—

Rex dilecto sibi Amando Mounceux<sup>1</sup> escaetori suo in comitatu Northumbrie salutem Scias quod pro quinque marcis solutis in hanaperto nostro homagium et fidelitatem Alicie que fuit uxor Johannis Whitchestre sororis Henrici de la Vale chivaler defuncti qui de nobis tenuit in capite nobis pro omnibus terris et tenementis que prefatus Henricus tenuit de nobis in capite die quo obiit debita usque ad quindenam Pasche proxime future respectuavimus et eidem Alicie terras et tenementa illa cum pertinenciis reddidimus Et ideo tibi precipimus quod accepta securitate de prefata Alicia de rationabili relevio suo nobis solvendo ad scaccarium nostrum eidem Alicie de omnibus terris et tenementis predictis cum pertinenciis et de quibus idem Henricus fuit seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo in balliva tua dicto die quo obiit et que per mortem ipsius Henrici capta sunt in manum nostram plenam seisinam sine dilacione habere facias Salvo jure cuiuslibet Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium x die Novembri.

Special thanks were voted for these exhibits.

ARCH. AELIANA, 3 ser. XIV.

The editor placed on the table an advanced copy of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser. XIV, which is about ready for issue to members.

THE REV. JOHN HORSLEY, A.M.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, read 'Remains of the Rev. John Horsley, the historian,' for which thanks were voted to him by acclamation.

The paper will most likely be printed in full in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Thomas Porteus of Reading, has sent the following local extracts from parish registers, etc. :—

Dan Preston of York married Mary Weddell of Newcastle, 16 Feb., 1723.—Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, Parish Registers.

Richard, 3rd son and 4th child of Chris. Rawdon (brushmaker) by Eliz his wife born at Newcastle, 16 Sep., 1798 and baptized at York 20 Ap., 1802 (*ibid.*).

Pavers Manuscript in the British Museum gives the following :—

Ch. Raper of Auckland married Eliz Barwick in 1744.—Doncaster Parish Register.

J. Harrison of Whitburn co. Durham married Ann Garforth of Askham in 1775—Askham Richard Register.

T. Gibson, clerk, Master of the Free School of Newcastell upon Tine, was inducted into this Vicarage of Horncastle, April xiiiij, 1634.'—Par. Reg. of Horncastle, Linc.

<sup>1</sup> Amand Monceux was escheator for Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland and York in 1387-89 (P.R.O. Lists and Indexes, XI, 191).

' My dear Sir,—As the Cordwainers Co. is as much your humble servants as the Butchers I dont see why you should wish to turn the Town Moor into a sheep pasture to suit them—however let every co. speak for itself. Therefore I propose that the fences be made of leather as they will stand wind and weather and if set wrong will shift from one place to the other. Crispin, Doundike Poundfold Carryhay.'—From papers relating to Newcastle in British Museum, 10351 L2.

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CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 80).

1848, June 20. Bell to Smith :—

Nearly the whole of the Roman Coins I mentioned in my last have PLOW at the bottom of the reverse side but I think there is nothing remarkable amongst them, before they become the property of the Society they have to be shewn to the Lord of the Manor.

1848, June 24. Bell to Smith :—

[I] send you some impressions of the third Brass Roman Coins which I informed you had been found about a month or six weeks ago in cutting the Alstone Branch to the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway that you might see what they were, and also to send you Rubbings from two fragments of a stone which I placed in that part of our Society's Collection on Thursday last and which was found within the last fortnight in taking down the Chancel of Saint John's Church in Westgate Street N.C. to be Rebuilt, and had been used as two of the Walling stones of that Building [then follows some particulars copied from Bourne and Brand] . . . .

1849, June 27. Bell to Smith :—

I have added nearly three feet of the shaft of a beautifully carved cross to that part of the Society's Collection, I think it is Saxon.

1848, July 10. Bell to Smith :—

. . . . The Antiquaries of the North are not sleeping . . . . on the third of August they intend that the old Walls of the Castle shall resound with the joyous Mirth of a goodly Banquet! Last Tuesday (July 4th) was our Monthly Meeting which was a very full one at which I did myself the pleasure of proposing George Hudson Esq. the Railway autocrat and Charles Roach Smith Esq. Secretary of the Numismatic Society and of the Archaeological Association as Honourary [sic] Members, who were both elected by acclamation. P.S. I see that the Pembroke Collection of Coins and Medals are to be sold

1848, July 10th. Smith to Bell :—

I this morning received from Mr. Adamson a certificate of my having been admitted an honorary member of your Society on the 4th day of July, one thousand eight hundred & eight !! I had the honour of receiving a similar certificate in 1844 [see ante].

1848, July 11. Bell to Smith :—

I did myself the pleasure of sending you a Rubbing of two fragments of a stone which had been discovered in the walls of the Chancel of St John's Church, Newcastle, after I had got them, I had them placed in our Society's yard where the Rain falling upon one of them softened the lime which was incrusted into the Letters which has enabled me to give a more correct tracing of that part of the stone . . . . so that you may correct the former sent. Yours of the 10 instant came to hand . . . . and I cannot but smile at my stupidity in not referring to the list of our members when I proposed you last Tuesday, for I see you were elected at the Anniversary Meeting (February 5) 1844, the most careful of Folks besides antiquaries get wrong sometimes and so did I.

1848 Sept. 9. Bell [from Holgate's Bay Horse Inn, Whixley by Harrogate] to Smith :—

I have been located here on a large survey for some time . . . . I understand from home, that at the last meeting of our Antiquarian Society, on Tuesday last, that the Castle of Newcastle was in such a furthered state of Repair that

it was thought that we would be able to remove into it in November; you would get an account of our Banquet in it which was such a splendid one that the Newspapers made the most of it, since which, the opening of the High Level Bridge, which crosses the Tyne above 130 feet in Height, has made canny Newcastle quite a Lion with the Managers of Railways in their cheap train trips.

1848, Sep. 20. Smith to Bell :—

I can also send you specimens of Roman fresco paintings, bone skates, medieval shoes, etc., if worth having. Let me know.

1848, Sept. 21. Same to same :—

I must try to make you up a basket of Antiquities for yourself & museum. . . . I was pleased with the accounts of the progress of the reparations [of the Castle] & of the dinner. I hope you will now publish more frequently as after all this is the true test of the healthy activity of a Society.

1848, Sept. 30. Smith to Bell :—

I have packed up a box of London antiquities for you and hope it will be worth the carriage. You will do what you please with it retaining such as may suit your private collection and giving the rest to the Society. The Roman mural paintings may do to compare with those in the north. They are among the most curious productions of ancient art from their durability which is the more extraordinary because the materials upon which the painting is laid are dashed together without much labour and without any regular rule with regard to the proportions of the ingredients, sand being the chief. In most parts of England the patterns are much the same, whether the painting comes from the lowest cot or the richest villa, there is no striking difference; except that in the latter we occasionally meet with fragments of the human figure drawn with a bold hand and with good effect. I have examples of re-painting the walls. If I had room I would make departments for fresco paintings and pottery &c. from various localities & this I suggest your doing, & I have accordingly sent little contributions for a beginning.

1848, Oct. 26. Bell to Smith :—

[Tired of his house in which he had lived for 20 years] as it was nearly 2 miles from the centre and markets of Newcastle. . . . I intend removing into Newcastle as soon as I get a House, and as my family are reduced to four, a Smaller House might serve, altho' the Rent may be more, When the Stowing of my library will become a Matter of Moment, if I cannot reduce it of some of the larger Works for instance Collections relative to Newcastle upon Tyne in 31 folio and 6 quarto volumes, 37 Volumes, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ ds of them very thick. Collections relative to Gateshead, 11 thick volumes in quarto. Collections relative to Sunderland, 8 thick volumes in quarto; with similar quarto volumes relative to North Shields, South Shields, Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington, &c. &c. The Room which at present contains my library is about 20 by 18 feet shelved round and as full as it can hold; if I could find anyone who would take a fancy to any of these heavy Works, which have cost me a deal of time and Money, they and I would part.

1848, Nov. 7. Same to same :—

The Present of Roman Pottery &c which you were so good as to send me I handed to the Antiquarian Society as I intend removing to a smaller house, that body will I expect duly thank you.

#### ADDITION.

*Proc. 3 ser. VII.* By an oversight the name of Mr. William Boyd 'On the river-god Tyne' was omitted from the index (see under Tyne).

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 9.

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 31st October, 1917, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the president, the duke of Northumberland, K.G., being in the chair.

After formal business had been disposed of, the following ordinary member was declared by the chairman duly elected :—  
Arthur Lister Bird, 13 Granville Road, Newcastle.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) stated that since the September meeting they had to lament the loss by death of two of their oldest members. One Mr. Thomas Bowden, who joined the society above 34 years ago (27th June, 1883), died on 17th October. The other Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson of Newby Grange, Carlisle, the president of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, and a magistrate for Cumberland, who became a member above 20 years ago (27th August, 1898), died 18th October, aged about 70 years. Mr. Hodgson, with Mrs. Hodgson who is a daughter of a former Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, has done much by excavations in Cumberland to throw light on the problem of the Roman Wall. During the last 'pilgrimage' in 1906 Mr. Hodgson took charge of the party of 'pilgrims' while they were on the Cumberland side of the Poltross burn. Mr. Blair concluded by moving that letters of sympathy be sent to the relatives of the departed members, which was agreed to.

The following books, etc. received since the September meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A.: 'On some early Roman finds from Plesheybury, Essex, in the Chelmsford museum' (overprint from the Essex Society's transactions).

From the Cardiff Naturalists Society: *Proceedings*.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Irish Academy: *Proceedings*, sect. c., XXXIV, nos. 3 and 4.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society: *Magazine*, XXXIX, no. 126.

From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society : (1) *Proceedings*, no. LXVIII ; and (2) *Communications*, no. XLVIII—‘ Vetus Liber Archidiaconi Eliensis.’

*Purchases* :—

*The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 57, October, 1917 ; and  
*The Museums Journal*, xvii, no. 4.

**DONATIONS TO MUSEUM** :—

From Mr. Frank Beaton, M.D., of Ashington : a finely patinated bronze key,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, with diamond shaped top,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches across, probably medieval, found on the sands near Newbiggin church, Northumberland. Dr. Beaton said that the ‘key was given to me some years ago by the late Mr. James Wilson Woods of Newbiggin by Sea. He informed me that it had been found on the sands near the ancient church of Saint Bartholomew, whether laid bare by the sea or not he could not say. It is almost exactly similar to some depicted by Clinch in his *Handbook of English Antiquities* and said to be of Roman date. The lozenge shaped bow is often found however in the middle ages. I present this key to the museum as ‘hansel’ for my admission to its membership.’

Thanks were voted to Dr. Beaton for his gift.

**EXHIBITED** :—

By Mr. William Boyd of Cheltenham : A box containing two sets of ‘spillikins,’ one of ivory the other of wood ; about 20 in each set.

The following letter from Mr. Boyd, addressed to the secretary, was read :—

‘ In the *Proceedings* of the society, p. 56, amongst the subjects dealt with was part of the Correspondence of John Bell of Gateshead, in the years 1845/46, in which reference is made to the game of ‘spillikins,’ and illustrations are given of the ivory instruments. The game was familiar to me in my childhood at my father’s vicarage at Arncliffe in Craven, Yorkshire, say from about the year 1845 onwards—my father being the Rev. William Boyd, archdeacon of Craven. I am in possession of two sets of these ‘spillikins’ in a small wooden box measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide and 1 inch deep ; one set is made of ivory, and one of wood, each set numbering about 20 pieces, with a ‘hook’ for each set, the whole corresponding with Mr. Bell’s sketch. The game was played as follows :—the ‘spillikins’ were thrown loosely on the table, and the game consisted in each player in turn trying to remove one piece from the heap by means of the ‘hook’ without in the least *shaking* any member of the remainder of the heap [and this was by no means an easy thing to do]. If the player succeeded, he kept the piece so removed ; if not, the ‘hook’ was passed on to the next player in turn, till the heap was exhausted, and the player who had the largest number to his credit won the game. The box containing the pieces was carefully kept in the drawing room, and we children were only allowed to play with them on special occasions. I regret I have no record of how the game came into the possession of my father and mother, who are both long since dead, but the box has every appearance of age about it.’

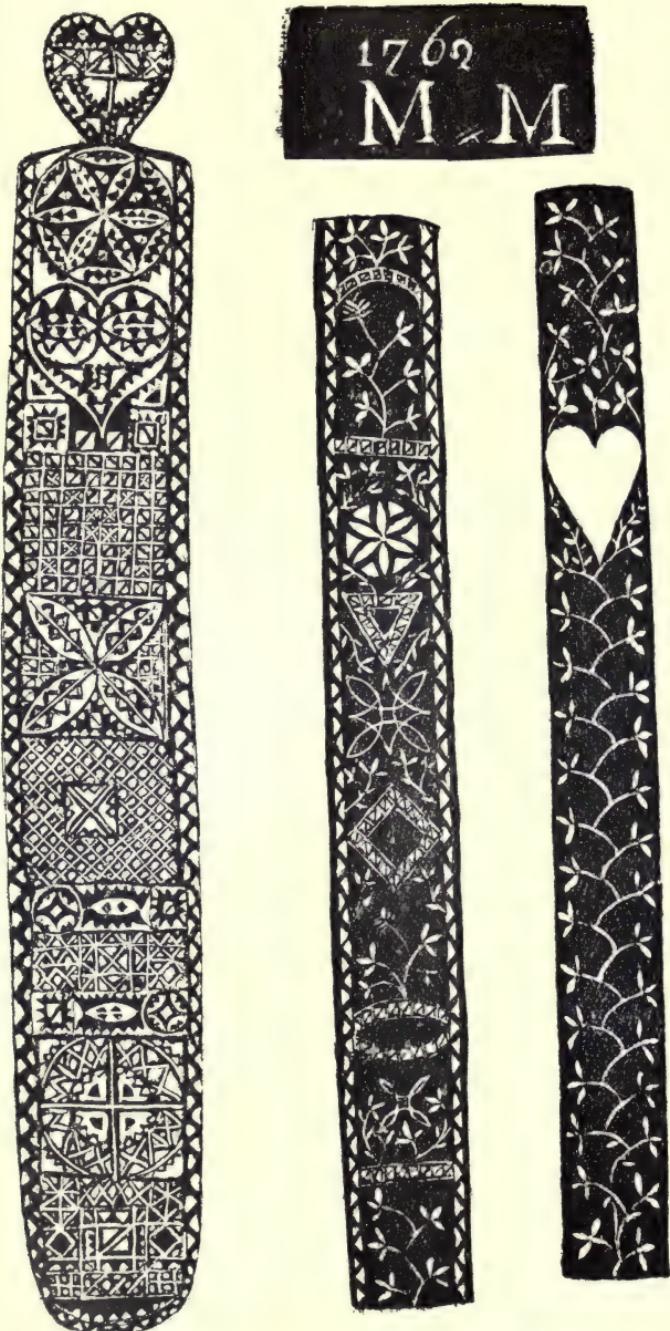
By Dr. Beaton : Six silver pennies of Edward I, and a half groat probably of Edward III.



SILVER FIGURE (full size).

Found when making Scarbro' and Whitby Railway.

From photographs by Mr. C. E. Baldwin.



CARVED STAY-BUSKS FROM KIRKHELPINGTON (about  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

From rubbings by Mrs. Willans (see page 87).

Dr. Beaton in a letter to the secretaries said that

'They were found about five years ago in the burial ground of Saint Mary's church, Woodhorn, with a large number of others by the sexton whilst digging a grave and were enclosed in what he says looked 'like a silk stocking.' The coins were claimed by the vicar. This venerable church was founded by Saxon hands and was at different times enlarged and altered during a period of five hundred years from the date of its erection, and now stands a precious monument of ancient piety. Saxon, Norman, Early English, and 'Restoration' styles are represented in the building. It is interesting to note that Edward I was at Woodhorn on 19th December, 1292 (Tomlinson). Woodhorn is mentioned in Bates (*History of Northumberland*) as having existed in the time of Richard I, 1189 to 1199.'

By Mr. T. M. Clague: A photograph of a circular stone trough in the cellar of his residence, Whitehouse, near Gateshead. It is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches high outside,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches inside, and in diameter about 15 inches. 'About one third of the top is covered by a wooden lid, bolted on, and showing hinges by which rest of lid was held. In front it has an eyeletted iron bolt for securing.' It was probably used as a wine cooler as the stone is porous.

By Mrs. Willans: (1) A water colour drawing by herself of Leam valley, Redesdale. In the foreground is the camp of *Habitancum* as it appears at the present time; (2) An eighteenth-century stay-busk,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide, slightly convex on one side, with incised carvings on both sides, and (3) rubbing of another carved stay-busk  $14\frac{3}{4}$  inches long,  $2\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide, having the initials M M and the date 1762. Both examples are from Kirkwhelpington. Reproductions from rubbings are shewn on plate opposite.

By Mr. C. E. Baldwin of Monkseaton: a silver figure  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches high, very emaciated, found while the Scarborough and Whitby railway was being made. Both fingers and toes end in claws. It is probably of medieval or renaissance date as it has not the appearance of Roman work (see pl. facing p. 86).

Mr. Baldwin in a letter to the secretaries, said:—

'As far as I have been able to ascertain, the history of the figure is connected with the making of the Scarborough and Whitby Railway. A chemist in Cottingham was staying at Scarborough somewhere between 1872 and 1880 and was present where the workmen were making a cutting and unearthed the small figure which was considerably encrusted with dirt, etc. He had the figure cleaned up and unfortunately had it mounted upon the circular base which it will be noticed from the photograph is different from the base of the figure. His object was to get it to stand on a pedestal and it was covered with a glass case. It was given by the original owner to a Dr. Watson of Cottingham whose son, also a doctor in Cottingham, lent it to me recently as I thought it would be an object of considerable interest. It has been suggested that it was a statue of Daphne but probably there may be other opinions, as I cannot find in the statue itself anything which lends support to that theory. You will notice that the feet are as claws and round the original base are marks like leaves or stars. The left hand is folded over the breast and the right hand holds a dagger. On the forehead are two marks resembling horns and the hair seems to be plaited in the form of a head ornament and comes a long way down the figure on either side.'

The president remarked that the figure seemed to him to represent a man as it had a small pointed beard; the two horns con-

firmed this opinion. He thought the objects down its back were not attached to the head but looked like pointed wings folded.

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

THOMAS CRADOCK'S ESTATE.

The Rev. D. S. Boutflower, master of Greatham hospital, read a long and interesting paper dealing with Thomas Cradock's will and estate, which will probably be printed *in extenso* in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Boutflower by acclamation.

DEEDS, ETC., RELATING TO NORTHUMBERLAND, ETC.

The following is another list, sent by Mr. J. W. Fawcett of Consett, as a supplement to his earlier list<sup>1</sup> (see pp. 66-68). They were formerly in the possession of the late Mr. James Coleman the London bookseller, who died 23rd November, 1906 :

- 1—Deed between John [Maye], bishop of Carlisle, and Francis Somersham co. Huntingdon, gent., relating to the rectory of Warkworth, Northld, and all his moyetie of the rectory and parsonage of Newcastle—20 Eliz. [15]
- 2—Deed between Christopher Dacre of Lanarcoste, Cumberland, esqr., and George Steel of Newcastle, relating to lands and tenements in Newcastle—1589.
- 3—Deed between Christopher Lewin of Newcastle, and Sir John Forster of Alnwick abbey, kt., relating to houses and land in Pilgrim St., Newcastle—1596.
- 4—Deed between Henry Gray, son and heir of John Gray, and Thomas Gray, all of Newcastle, brother of Henry, relating to lands, etc., in the Nowlt Market in Newcastle—1599.
- 5—Deed between Christopher Lewin of Hetton in the Hole, co. Durham, and William James, and Isabella his wife, relating to lands, etc. in Newcastle—1603.
- 6—Deed between William [James], bishop of Durham, and Peter Riddell, of Newcastle, relating to houses and land in York place in Pilgrim street in Newcastle—1608.
- 7—Deed between Bartholomew Fowke, Jonas Pynsent, and Justinian Percy of London, gents., and others, relating to land, etc., in Langhampton [? Longhoughton] Northld.—1608.
- 8—Deed between William Fenwick of Stanton, Northld, esqr., and Phillip Gibbon of West Cliffe near Dover, Kent, yeoman, relating to the manor of Westcliffe near Dover—1609.
- 9—Deed between William Pinches of St. Martin's in the Field, London, gent., and Sir William Fenwick of Wallington, Northld, kt., relating to the church, rectory, etc. of Hartborne, in Northld, late parcel of the possessions of the monastery of St. Albans, Hertfordsh.—1609.
- 10—Deed between Bernard Parker of Alkencotes in co. Lanc., esqr., and Griffin Winckells of Morkar Grange, co. York, gent.; William Fenwick of Stanton, Northld, esq., Sir William Sedley of Aylesford, co. Kent, kt., and Phillip Gibbon of West Cliffe near Dover, relating to the manor of Westcliffe—1611.
- 11—Deed between Sir Francis Brandling of Alnwick abbey, Northld, kt., and George Swan of Newcastle, gent., relating to houses and land in Newcastle—1626.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Basil Anderton, the librarian, kindly informs me that eleven of these deeds are now in the Newcastle Public Library, New Bridge Street. They are nos. 1 and 5 (N. VII, 16 and 17), 7 (N. IV, 7), 8 (N. IX, 16), 13 (N. IV, 8), 19 (N. VII, 38), 20 (N. VII, 2), 30 (N. IX, 43), 31 (N. IV, 11), 33 (N. IX, 46) (Whitby is the name in the deed, not Whitley as on p. 68), 36 (N. I, 7). Mr. Anderton states that N stands for Northumberland, the Roman numerals for the volumes and the Arabic ones for the deeds.

- 12—Deed between the right hon. earl of Northumberland, lord of the manor of Cockermouth, etc., and Sir Francis Brandling, kt., relating to lands, etc., in Warkworth, Northld—1628.
- 13—Deed between the rt. hon. Sir Richard Lumley, kt., viscount Lumley, and Henry Holme of Newcastle, merchant, relating to the manor, lordship and township of Stannington, Northld—1634.
- 14—Deed between the rt. worshipful Sir Francis Brandling of Alnwick abbey, Northld, kt., and Martin Fenwick of Kenton, Northld, gent., relating to lands, etc., in Newcastle—1635.
- 15—Deed between Robert Anderson of Newcastle and Francis Anderson of Jesmond, Northld, and Thomas Bayles of Barnardcastle, relating to lands, etc. in Barnardcastle—1639.
- 16—Deed between Sir Arthur Heselrigge of Noseley, co. Leicester, kt., and John Pye of Morpeth, Northld, gent., relating to the manor and manor house of Whittingham, Northld—1639.
- 17—Deed between the same parties—20 Feb. 1646.
- 18—Deed between William and Francis Gray of Newcastle, merchants, sons of Francis Gray, clerk, deceased, and Richard Gray of Harwich, co. Essex, master and mariner, relating to houses and lands in the Nolt Market, Newcastle—1651.
- 19—Deed between Richard Wilcox of Kensington, Middlesex, and William Johnson of Newcastle, merchant, relating to lands, etc.—10 Sept. 1652.
- 20—Probate of will of Margery Rawling of Newcastle, widow—1653.
- 21—Deed between Francis and Henry Elsing of Westminster, esq., and Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston, Northld, bt., and dame Elizabeth, his wife, and Francis Radcliff their son and heir, relating to houses, lands, etc. in Whenby and Rewsby in the North Riding of York—1656 (?).
- 22—Receipt given by Edward Villiers, esq., governor of His Majesties garrison of Tynemouth, to His Majesties customers and subsidies throughout England, etc., for the sum of 1045*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the pay of two companies with their officers—11 Nov. 1661.
- 23—Will of Henry Widdrington of Cheseburn Grange, Northld—1664.
- 24—Deed between Robert Handley of St. Clements near London, gent., and John Ramsay, of Newcastle—1665.
- 25—Deed (see p. 67, no. 6).
- 26—Deed between Thomas Lawson of Longhirst, co. Northld, gent., and George Thursby of Newcastle, gent., relating to premises near the Sandhill, in the town of Newcastle—1669.
- 27—Deed (see no. 18 and p. 67 no. 8).
- 28—Deed between William Johnson of Kibblesworth, co. Durham, merchant, Sir Thomas Liddell of Ravensworth castle, co. Durham, John Clark of Newcastle, esq., Richard Overton of Essington, co. York, esq., and others, relating to a settlement of marriage between Robert Overton and Johanna Johnstone—1671.
- 29—Deed between Reynold Horseley of Stannington, Northld, and Robert Bonner of Hartburn, Northld, relating to land, etc. in Pont Island, Northld—1673.
- 30—Deed between William Pytt of Hartley, Hants, and Baldwin Pitt of London, esq., Sir Thomas Stringer of London, kt., and Sir Francis Brandling, relating to lands in co. Northld, and sums of money—1676.
- 31—Deed between Thomas Cooke of the town of Newcastle, gent., Matthew Kirtley of the same, merchant, and Nicholas Errington of the same, merchant—1679.
- 32—Deed between Mark Chaitor of Newcastle and Simon Robson of the same town, relating to lands, etc. near the White Cross in Newcastle—1680.
- 33—Certified copy of will of William Lilburn of Newcastle upon Tyne, and one of the benchers of Grays Inn—1681.
- 34—Deed between John Ratclif of London, esq. (late of Ford castle, Northld) and Henry Pound of Beamonds, Northants, esq., and John Lawrence, esq., relating to lands in Haltington, co. Sussex—1684.
- 35—Deed between James Walker of Newhouse, Northld, gent, and Elizabeth his wife, and Luke Collingwood of Lanton, gent., John Clennell of Middleton hall, gent., all in Northld, and John Horsbrough of Wooler, and Richard Taylor, relating to lands in Ellingham and Preston, Northld—1686.

- 36—Deed between George Buck of Darlington, co. Durham, Sir Edward Blackett of Newby, co. York, Timothy Davison, esq., Sir William Blackett of Newcastle, and others, in the co. of Durham, relating to lands, etc.—1686.
- 37—Deed between Sir Ralph Brandling of Felling, co. Durham, esq., and William Hutchinson of Newcastle, merchant, relating to land in the town of Newcastle, then in the tenure of the said William Hutchinson—1688.
- 38—Deed between Richard Darby of London, gent., and of Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of William Widdrington, late of Cheseburn Grange, Northld, relating to lands, etc. in Stamfordham, Northld—1692.
- 39—Deed between Richard Darby of London, gent., and Elizabeth his wife (as in last deed), and William Stringer of London, esq., relating to land, etc. in Stamfordham, Northld—1692.
- 40—Deed between William Forster of Balmborough castle, esq., Humphry Wynch of London, gent., John Wilkes, gent., Sir Humphry Forster, bt., William Pert, gent., and Elizabeth his daughter and niece of Sir Humphry Forster, relating to the manor and castle of Balmburgh, etc.—1693.
- 41—Will of Robert Smith of Thornet in the parish of Knaresdale, Northld—1696.
- 42—Deed between Elizabeth Trueman of Nottingham and John Daker of Newcastle [? upon Tyne] and others—1698.
- 43—Deed between Lettice Fenwick of Rock, Northld., widow, Martin Fenwick, gent., Thomas Comber, d.p. [dean of Durham], and John Salkeld of Rock, Northld, esq., relating to lands, tithes, etc. in Preston, Northld—1701.
- 44—Deed between the hon. Francis Radcliff of Capheaton, Northld, and John Aynsley, gent., relating to lands in Bingfield, Northld—3 Decr. 1702.
- 45—Deed between Lettice Fenwick of Dublin in Ireland, widow, and Martin Fenwick, gent., of London, and John Salkeld of Rock, Northld, esq., relating to land, tithes, etc. in Preston, Northld—1704.
- 46—Deed (see p. 67, no. 20).
- 47—Deed between Henry Grey of Howick, Northld, eldest son of John Grey, and Edward Grey, Philip Grey, the father of Magdalen and Elizabeth and Thomas Grey, and other Greys, and Peter Russell of Newcastle, relating to lands, etc. in Stannington, Northld—1713.
- 48—Deed between Thomas Heron of Corbridge, Northld, gent., John Robinson of Great Whittington, Northld, and Nicholas Greenwell of Corbridge, Northld, gent., and others, relating to lands, etc.—1714.
- 49—Deed between Ann Villiers, widow, and relict of Henry Villiers, late of Tinmouth, Northld, esq., deceased, and Henry Villiers, esq., eldest son of Henry by the said Ann, relating to houses and lands within the walls of Tinmouth castle—1714.
- 50—Deed between Ann Villiers, widow, and relict of Henry Villiers, late of St. Martins in the Field, London, and of Tinmouth, Northld, esqr., and Henry Villiers, esqr., and Francis, Katherine, and Walter Villiers, children of the said Henry and Ann Villiers—1714.
- 51—Deed between Thomas Wood of Burton, Northld., gent., Thomas Ord, of Felkington, Durham, gent., Richard Stow and William Pattinson of Berwick upon Tweed, relating to lands, etc. in Ellingham and Preston, Northld, belonging to the Walker family—1715.
- 52—Deed between Thomas Ord, gent., Richard Stow, merchant, and William Pattinson of Berwick upon Tweed, merchant, and Thomas Wood of Burton all [?] in Northld, relating to lands, etc. in the territories of Preston, Northld—1715.
- 53—Deed between Sir Edward Haggerston of Ellingham, esqr., and Thomas Wood of Burton, gent., both in Northld, relating to land, etc. in Preston, Northld—1719.
- 54—Deed between John Reed of Bellingham, gent., and Matthew Robson of Woodhouses, gent., both in Northld, relating to lands in the parish of Bellingham in same co.—1720.
- 55—Deed between Roger Wilson of Newcastle, merchant, and Elizabeth his wife, and Joseph Close of Grindon, co. Durham, yeoman, and others, relating to lands, etc. in Grindon—1722.

- 56—Deed between Julian Hindmarsh, widow, Thomas Hindmarsh, her son, and Leonard Shafto of Gateshead, co. Durham, and John Warcop of Gatenby, co. York, relating to lands, etc. in Pilgrim Street, and a large inn called the 'White Hart,' all in Newcastle—1725.
- 57—Deed between the right hon. Judith, countess dowager of Jersey, widow, and relict of the right hon. William, late earl of Jersey, the rt. hon. the lady Barbara Villiers,<sup>1</sup> daughter of the countess and earl of Jersey, Richard Hall of St. James, esqr., George Sewell of Hampstead, Dr. in Physic, and Sir William Blackett of Wallington, Northld, bt., relating to the intended marriage of Sir William Blackett, bt., and the lady Barbara Villiers, with settlements of certain estates—1725.
- 58—Deed between Lyonel Moore, of Newcastle, gent., and Matthew Robson of Tarset hall, Northld, gent., relating to lands, etc. in Symondburn, Northld—1726.
- 59—Deed between Henry Villiers of Tinmouth castle, Northld, esqr., and Arabella his wife, niece and one of the coheirs of James Walsingham, and John Craster of London, esqrs., relating to land, etc. in the Isle of Ely—1728.
- 60—Original account and rental book of all the estates of the rt. hon. Charles, earl of Carlisle, in Northld, for the year from Martinmas 1729 to Martinmas 1730, as collected by John Nowell. [This was formerly in my possession; vide ut supra, no. 25.—J.W.F.].
- 61—Deed between John Reed of Bellingham, gent., and Matthew Robson of Woodhouses, both in Northld, relating to land and mills at Woodhouses—1730.
- 62—Deed between Matthew White of Blagdon, and John Errington of Preston, both in Northld, relating to houses and lands, etc. in the parish of Easington, Durham—1730.
- 63—Articles of agreement for the rt. hon. Robert James, lord Petre, baron of Writtle, an infant of the age of 18 years, with the lady Anne Radcliff, only (surviving) child of James, late earl of Derwentwater—1732.
- 64—Deed between the rt. hon. Charles, earl of Carlisle, viscount Howard of Morpeth, Northld, and baron Dacres of Gilsland, and the rt. hon. Henry Howard esq. and the rt. hon. Richard, viscount Shannon, and others, relating to lands, etc. belonging to Morpeth castle, Northld—1735.
- 65—Deed (see p. 68, no. 28).
- 66—Deed between John Reed of Chipchace, esq., and Robert Lowe of Hexham, gent., both in Northld, relating to lands in Tarshatt (Tarsett), Northld—1744.
- 67—Deed between the same parties relating to lands in Simonburn, High Newton, Low Newton, and elsewhere in Northld—1744.
- 68—Deed between the same parties relating to land, etc. in Low Newton, High Newton, Tarsett Hall, Bellingham, etc. in Northld—1744. [Probably the last three are the one and same deed.—J.W.F.].
- 69—Deed between John Reed of Chipchace, esq., executor of the last will of Archibald Reed, his late father, and Robert Lowes of Hexham, in the same co., gent., relating to the will and moneys of the late Archibald Reed—1744.
- 70—Deed between Robert Lowes of Hexham, Northld, gent., Matthew Robson of Stonegarthside, Cumberland, esqr., and Edward Stephenson of Keswick, Cumberland, esqr., relating to lands in Cumberland and Northld—1746.
- 71—Deed between Rev. Henry Wastell of Symondburn, Northld, clerk, and John Wright of Langlands in the parish of Ainderby, co. York, relating to lands, etc. in Ainderby Steeple, co. York—1749.
- 72—Deed between John Stephenson of Newcastle, esqr., and Robert Proctor of Gosforth, Northld, relating to land in Sadberge, co. Durham—1753.
- 73—Deed between Robert Fenwick of Lemmington, Northld, esqr., and the Rev. Henry Thorp, clerk, rector of Haughton [le Skerne], co. Durham, relating to land, etc. in Norham, N. Durham—1755.

<sup>1</sup> Barbara Villiers married first, in 1725, Sir William Blackett, second bt. of Newcastle, who died 25 September, 1728; and secondly, in 1728, Bussy, fourth Lord Mansell.

- 74—Deed between John Brougham of Newcastle, and — Fawell of Sowerby, Westmerland, relating to land, etc. in Westmerland—1760.
- 75—Deed between Barbara Shields, spinster, and Katherine and Sarah Shields, sisters, and coheirs at law of Samuel Shields, all of Newcastle, gent., deceased, and George Lisle, relating to land and buildings in the parish of Washington, co. Durham—1770.
- 76—Deed of Robert Spearman of Corbridge, Northld, esqr., son and heir at law, and executor of the will of William Spearman of the city of Durham, gent., relating to large sums of money left by the said William—1777.
- 77—Will of Sir Francis Blake, bt., of Twizel castle, 8 January, 1780, proved 24 April, 1780.
- 78—A valuation of Hepscott and Duddoe, Northld, belonging to John Wilson, esqr.—1800-1810.
- 79—Probate of the will of Edward Milburn of Bellingham, Northld—1819.
- 80—Will of Sir Thomas Heron of Newcastle, bt.—1828.
- 81—Probate of will of James Shepherd of North Shields, Northld—1832.
- A—Deed between James Wass of Newcastle, James Jackson of co. Middlesex, Roger Gale of Scruton, co. York, and Willey Revely of London, and Christopher Crow of Kipling, co. York, relating to houses and lands at Kirkby, co. York—1743.
- B—Deed between Edward Charlton of Hesleyside, Northld, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Roger Croft of co. York, Teresa wife of the said Edward Charlton (?), Sir John Swinburne, Northld, and Matthew Swinburn of co. Middlesex, and Christopher Crow of Kipling, co. York, relating to lands in Catterick, co. York—1747.

Mr. Fawcett was thanked.

#### TWO OLD RECIPE BOOKS.

The exhibition of these books and Mr. Oxberry's notes on them were deferred till the November meeting.

The following notes, by Mr. Wm. R. Heatley, who is at present in residence there, on

ODENSE: SOME EARLY ENGLISH ASSOCIATIONS,  
were taken as read:—

"ODENSE, the capital of Denmark during the period marked by the introduction of Christianity into these northern regions, has its early history indissolubly linked to the names of two English martyrs, owing to the fact that it acquired and housed the bones of these martyrs at a time when the possession of saintly relics was much sought after. It is king Canute the great that is first of all associated with the Danish acquisition of the body of St. Alban, the protomartyr of England. St. Alban had suffered martyrdom in 287 during the Maximian persecution in England. A christian burgher in Verulam, he was put to death for sheltering a priest and was later canonized as the first English martyr. The name of his town was then changed from Verulam to St. Albans. It is not known whether Canute the great sent the relics to Denmark, but there is no doubt that when his nephew, king Canute the holy, succeeded to his throne, he built at Odense the wooden church of St. Alban and placed the relics therein in the year 1075, by the side of another English saint, Oswald, slain in 642. It was in this church, at the altar steps, close to the relics of these two saints, that king Canute himself fell a victim to his zeal for papal authority. He was in 1101 raised by the pope to the dignity of saintship and became known in history as king Canute the holy. It was due to king Canute the

great that the first English monks were brought to Denmark. In 1019 he introduced from England a settlement of Benedictine monks and the first bishop of Odense was chosen from amongst them. No doubt the connexion between this settlement and the mother-country was constantly maintained and in 1085 the English monk, Ælnoth, came to Odense, where he remained for twenty-four years, writing in that time a chronicle of the events of which he was either eye-witness or had at first hand. It is from this chronicle that we learn most of the incidents attending the death of St. Canute, his canonization and his entombment in the magnificent oak sarcophagus which still holds his body, where it rests in the chapel crypt of the cathedral, called after his name, and adjoining another tomb, which is said still to hold the body of St. Alban, the protomartyr of England. It is however most likely that this tomb holds the body of Benedict, brother of St. Knud, who was slain at the same time. An important weight of antiquarian authority nevertheless clings to the view that the tomb is that of St. Alban.

The central figure of the last part of the eleventh century in Denmark was undoubtedly the sainted king Canute for, after his death in 1086, his reputation did not decline but grew stronger all through the middle ages up to the time of the Reformation, five centuries later, and he was, and may be said to be still, regarded as the patron saint of Denmark. Monkish legends grafted monkish virtues on to his name and national virtues and national aspirations were attributed to him as a personal possession. The tale of his relations with one of his chiefs, known as Blood Egil, seems however to bear the impress of genuineness. Canute had rebuked Egil for drinking the blood of his enemies slain in battle, saying it was an act incompatible with the christian character. Egil retired in dudgeon to the island of Bornholm, but, when it was told the king that peaceable merchant ships, sailing under the Norwegian flag, were disappearing in the vicinity of this island and leaving no traces behind, the king paid a visit to the island and finding the remains of burnt ships and murdered crews, promptly hanged Egil—an exemplary and suitable punishment for pirates. Canute the holy succeeded to the throne with two definite objects in front of him. One was to invade England from Denmark, drive out William the Conqueror and restore to Denmark the full kingdom of his uncle, Canute the great. The other was to establish on a firm footing Christianity and papal supremacy in Denmark. In neither of these was he successful. From England came frequent calls for deliverance from the Norman yoke. Twice before, in 1069 and 1075, before succeeding his brother to the throne, had he attempted the invasion of England, but in both cases his fleets had proved unequal to the task. Now, as king, he was to make his supreme effort. He gathered in the Jutland fjords in 1085 a large fleet, to which were to be joined sixty ships from Norway and six hundred ships from Flanders, lent by his brother-in-law, count

Robert of Flanders, the implacable foe of William the Conqueror. The huge preparations could have been no secret to the Normans in England and may have been due to these preparations and in order to guard our Northumbrian shores from such similar raids that castles were built by the Normans to ward off attacks from the sea, where Bamburgh, Dunstanborough and Warkworth now stand. The expedition was fated never to start. No doubt the cause of its failure was the disaffection stirred up amongst his subjects by the king's attempt to realize the other great aim of his life. Obedient to the authorities at Rome he had ordered the payment of tithes—one-third to go to the bishop, one-third to the priest, one-third to the church—but Denmark was not then ripe for such a measure and the royal attempt to carry out the papal wishes only resulted in the king exchanging an earthly crown for the crown of martyrdom and the highest posthumous honours the pope could confer on his faithful liege. The Danes had shown complacency in accepting Christianity at the royal command, but when it became clear that the acceptance involved a double set of taxes—one for temporal, the other for spiritual needs—their unwillingness to pay was unmistakeable and the priesthood (whose bishops were meant to rank as the equals of the temporal earls) was not established in Denmark till another 100 years had passed. The peasants rose in an insurrection which was too strong for Canute to grapple with and, retiring to his royal house at Odense, after sending his wife and son to her relatives in Flanders for safety, he was assiduous in his religious exercises. While at vespers in St. Alban's church one July evening in 1086, he learned that the peasants had entered the town and were approaching the church. In the attack on the church that followed, a stone struck the king on the temple, making a deep wound, and other stones followed upsetting the precious *capsulae* containing the relics of St. Alban and St. Oswald. The peasants had crossed the river—which here forms a bend as the Wear does at Durham—and, burning with resentment at the royal imposition of tithes on their herds, they accompanied their blows with shouts of 'Take that for my cow, King Canute. Take that for my horse, King Canute.' Finally when the monks returned in the twilight they found the body of the king lying outstretched on the altar steps. It was buried there along with that of his brother Benedict and in the other part of the church were laid to rest the bodies of the seventeen men who had formed the bodyguard of the king. Fifteen years later a great ceremonial took place in Odense. Sanctioned by papal authority the body of the now-canonicalized Saint Canute was removed in state to the new stone church (begun by the murdered king and henceforward to be known as St. Knud's church) and placed with fitting pomp in the magnificent and richly inlaid oak coffin prepared for it. His widow, who had in the meantime become the wife of the Norman duke Roger of Sicily, sent as her contribution a pillow and coverlet of woven silk whereon the

patter is still clearly to be made out and whereon the black eagle, a prominent feature in the arms of Sicily, is still plainly seen. The wasted features of the canonized king still lie on the pillow inside the coffin, which lost some 400 years ago the rich external decorations of metal and of precious stones. Still is the coffin housed in St. Knud's church, which place it has never left since deposited there in 1101, as described by Ælnoth, the Anglo-Saxon monk, and still is visible through the glass-covering of the coffin the wound in the temple out of which the life blood flowed on that memorable summer evening, carrying with it the last dream of a Danish invasion of England. Odense resembling in its early history a Danish Winchester, came now to be a Danish Canterbury, whither footsteps of devout pilgrims turned to the shrine of a martyr fallen to uphold papal supremacy and those footsteps no doubt helped to make highways which in one form or other still exist, running from all points on the coast to the inland city sacred to the memory of the patron saint of Denmark. In one of the narrow streets of Rome, leading through the 'borgo' from the castle of San Angelo to St. Peter's is a rarely visited shrine of king Canute the holy. In Rome it is of small importance, but still at it a patriot, whether an Englishman or a Dane, might well offer a candle."

Mr. Heatley was thanked for his communication.

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#### MISCELLANEA.

##### JOHN DOWTHWAYTE, A NEWCASTLE SILVERSMITH, 1666-1673.

Mr. W. J. Johnston, of Fishergate, Carlisle, has come into possession, by purchase as old silver for melting up, of a communion cup, black with oxide, made by John Dowthwayte, who died in 1673. Thanks are due to Mr. Joseph Reed of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, for bringing the facts to the notice of the editor. The cup is about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches high and about 3 inches at the mouth and moulded base, and weighs 3 oz. 16 dwts. It bears four hallmarks on the edge of the bowl: (1 & 4) lion passant to left; (3) one castle for Newcastle; and (3) the letters ID, with a mullet below, in a shield pointed at base. Round the bowl is a band in which is a wavy branch of flowers (? tulips) and leaves. Round the middle of the stem is a moulded knop. Doubtless the cup belonged originally to a church in the old Durham diocese but there is nothing to shew to which church. As the cup was sold at old silver price the person who disposed of it to Mr. Johnston cannot have valued it highly. Efforts should be made to find out what church owned it with a view to its restoration. It must have been abstracted before 1887, the year in which the editor commenced to make his notes of church plate in these two counties as he did not come across it in his perambulations. It was hoped to obtain the cup for exhibition this evening but Mr. Johnston had sent it for inspection to the Victoria and Albert museum.

Belonging to St. Mary's church, Gateshead (see *Proc.* 2 ser. III, 237) are two flagons made by Dowthwayte in 1672, bearing the

same marks, the lions being however turned to the right.<sup>1</sup> The communion cup at Boldon of 1672 (*ibid.*, 135) and at Ormside in Westmorland (*Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 186) are by the same maker.

CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 84):—

1849, March 5. Same to same:—

. . . Having been a Commissioner sent down to examine and take Evidence as to the state of Coaly Tyne, and having been Surveyor of it, for ten years before the Municipal Corporation began, I have my hands full in preparing for Parliamentary proceedings: however I have found time to let you know the movements in the North. It is now two years since I saw my friend from Risingham during which time the old man 'Shanks' who destroyed 'Robin of Risingham' has gone home, leaving each of his sons a separate Estate—the eldest, who sent us the altars and inscriptions which he had excavated out of 'Habitancum' has got the Estate about half a mile distant from the Station, on which the remains of 'Robin' stands, and a younger Brother has got the Risingham estate who has set a Mason to work to grub up all the turf covered heaps and walls, without regard for anything but stones sufficient to build himself a House and has pulled down the beautiful carved stones which formed the Southern Entrance to the Station, shewn by me in our *Archæologia*,<sup>2</sup> a vast number of carved stones have been grubbed up and a number of Inscriptions, 'the lettered stones' he intends building into his garden wall. I have written to him respecting them but I fear to little or no purpose, if I could get out myself I would try all I could to save them but that not being the case they will have to take their chance. . . .

P.S. . . . there were twice as many Tickets sold as would fill the Castle, and twice the number of shillings taken, as were requisite for the same purpose, the latter coming first, were first served to the exclusion of the former.

1849, March 8. Smith to Bell:—

Touching the destructives do all you can with them. Find out their *weak sides* and appeal to their *pockets*. That will do more than anything else with Englishmen. Offer them a shilling a letter for inscribed stones. Can I aid in any way? If so, I am at your service. We should keep a black book for the entry of the names of destructives, and their deeds should be from time to time, published. . . . You have seen in the 'Gazette' & 'Times' I presume the attack made upon me by the 'City authorities.' The figure somewhat resembles Mythras. It is in a Phrygian costume & holds a bow. It had been hawked about for sale for 3 days before I knew of it.

1849, March 27. Bell to Smith:—

To shew you what is moving in the antiquarian world I hastily send you a scratching of what has lately been found at Risingham which place I fear will be pulled to pieces to procure stones to Build with—a younger son of old Shanks has got the Risingham estate (that son who discovered the inscribed stones sent to the Newcastle Society having got a large one at some little distance) and is proceeding to build himself a House with stones got from the Station.

CORRECTION.

*Proc.* 3 ser. II, p. 356, note 6, the line 'and while the surrounding internal moulding of the round-headed one is pointed' has been omitted between the last and preceding lines.

<sup>1</sup> 'This curious variation' as Cripps calls it (*Old English Plate*, 3 ed., p. 81 note) also occurs from 1721 to 1725.

<sup>2</sup> *Archæologia Aeliana*, 1st ser. III, 153-160.

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1917.

NO. 10.

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 28th November, 1917, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., F.S.A., a vice-president, being in the chair, succeeded for a short time by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president.

After the usual routine business had been transacted the following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. Alexander Milne Grant, 181 Hugh Gardens, Newcastle.
2. Harry Alfred Solomon, 1 Mosley Street, Newcastle.

The secretary (Mr. R. Blair) announced that he had received letters from Mr. Hugh Bowden, on behalf of his mother, and from Mrs. Hodgson, in acknowledgment of the votes of sympathy passed at the October meeting of the society (p. 85).

The following books, etc., received since the October meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Edward Wooler, F.S.A.: *The Roman Fort at Piercebridge, co. Durham*, 8vo.

From Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A.: *Enfield: past and present*; being a reprint of two lectures on October 6th and 20th, 1917.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Thoresby Society: *Trans.*, xxiii, ii—‘Leeds Chapelries Register, 1720-1763’; and xxiv, ii—‘Miscellanea.’

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association: *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, xvii, iii.

*Purchase* :—

*The Museums Journal*, xvii, no. 5.

CASTLE AND BLACKGATE.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ryan having resigned the custodianship of the Castle and Blackgate, the council had appointed Mr. and Mrs. John Teague to these positions. This was confirmed.

DECEMBER MEETINGS.

The recommendation of the council to hold no meetings in December was agreed to.

## EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. J. A. Irving<sup>1</sup> :—Fifteen pieces of old Newcastle silver, representing the following twelve makers from 1771 to 1823 : John Langlands, 1771, tankard ; Stalker & Mitchison, 1779, sugar basket ; David Crawford, 1780, sweet basket ; Langlands & Robertson, 1782, cup, covered tankard ; 1786, salver ; Pinkney & Scott, 1788, tankard ; Thomas Watson, 1795, mustard pot ; 1796, shoe buckle ; Robertson & Darling, 1795, tankard ; J. Robertson 1798, wine strainer ; Robertson & Walton, 1819, salt cellar ; Christian Reid, 1798, teapot stand ; John Langlands, Jr., 1799, mustard pot ; John Brown, 1823, salt spoon.

By Mr. J. W. Johnstone of Carlisle : a photograph (reproduced on the opposite plate) of the silver communion cup, made by John Douthwaite, described in the October *Proceedings* (p. 95). The cup is 4½ inches high and not as there stated, the lion being to the right ; between 1721 and 1725 (as stated in the note from Cripps page 96), when the lion was to the right, should be, according to Mr. T. Taylor, 1721 to 1727. The cup has been sold to a second-hand dealer by Mr. Johnstone.

By Mr. John Oxberry : Three old recipe books.

Mr. Oxberry read the following notes on these interesting and curious books which were passed round the room :—

“ One of the books exhibited to-night is the property of our secretary, Mr. Robert Blair. It was shown to the members at a previous meeting of the society,<sup>2</sup> and since then, through the courtesy of Mr. Blair, a good deal of my leisure has been spent in deciphering such of its contents as promised to provide me with any side lights illustrating the habits of the people living at the period of its compilation. From the character of the handwriting I think there is little doubt that the book belongs to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. The leading fact which has emerged from my consideration of its contents is that in all the essentials of the culinary art our ancestors of a couple of centuries ago were as cunning in contriving and as skilful in preparing toothsome dishes for the household as our modern experts. An old writer compares the art of the kitchen with the art of the studio. As the pictorial artist obtains his effects by the blending of colours and form to please the eye, so does the culinary artist achieve his results by the expert selection and preparation of suitable foods, and the blending into one harmonious whole of different flavours to please the palate. The one appeals to the sense of sight, the other to the sense of taste. It is an ingenious theory, which, however, this is not the place nor the time to discuss. The other book, curiously enough, was also at one time the property of one of the secretaries of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries—one of the first two secretaries the society

<sup>1</sup> See also this volume, pp. 59 and 81.    <sup>2</sup> See these *Proc.* page 59.

*Proc. Soc. Antiq., Newc., 3 ser., VIII.* To face p. 98.



SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY CUP (4 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches high)

With Newcastle Assay Marks.



had—the Rev. John Hodgson. It is now owned by our fellow member, Mr. J. G. Hodgson, v.p., and to him I am indebted for permission to exhibit it. The book has originally consisted of two separate parts, and is the work of different hands. In point of time the recipes which the volume contains range from the early years of the seventeenth to the middle years of the eighteenth century. The first of the two parts of which the volume consists commences with a mixed assortment of information about the calendar and the weather. The remaining pages are filled with a multitude of medical recipes for the treatment of the numerous ills from which the people of the seventeenth century were evidently no more immune than are the people of the twentieth. In the second part many of the medical recipes end with the Latin phrase 'probatum est'; a phrase which—after learning the composition of some of the recipes to which it is appended—induces the thought that then, as now, faith in the cure was as important an element in effecting an improvement in the patient's condition as the prescription. This part has its value considerably enhanced by the fact that in several instances the prices of the articles used in the cookery recipes are given.

The first part is particularly interesting. It helps to widen our acquaintance with the ideas entertained by our ancestors regarding other matters besides the treatment of disease. We all know that in the science of medicine immense strides have been made during the last 300 years. Some of these old recipes drive this lesson home. There are nostrums recommended in this book which are almost appalling in their crudeness. On the other hand the sole constituents of some of the prescriptions are the common herbs of our fields and gardens, and I am not prepared to say that some of these simple concoctions—even though they do come under the heading of 'old wives' remedies'—may not be as efficacious as the more mysterious compounds provided for us in our times of sickness by the medical men of to-day. This, however, is a matter for experts, and indeed it is only an expert in modern medical science who possesses the qualifications needed to extract from this volume all that it has to teach. But while this is true, there are still many things touched upon in these pages which can hardly fail to arouse the interest of any one of us who takes a pleasure in contemplating the practices and ideas that helped to shape the lives of the people of other days. I should like, therefore, if I may be permitted to detain you for a little while longer, to ask you to glance with me at a few of the things which have caught my attention, and which may possibly prove of equal interest to you.

A note of interest is struck by the writer of the book at the very beginning of his curious compilation when he tells us that it was in the year 1610 that his notes were penned. This means that we are examining the handiwork of one who was contemporary with Shakespeare, who may indeed have seen Shakespeare, and who in any case, was seated somewhere in England, pen in

hand, industriously engaged in filling the pages of the book before us with remedies for bodily ailments, and as he himself puts it, ‘ divers other thinges necessary to be knowne,’ whilst the greatest poet of all time, in the quietude of his Stratford home, was recording the thoughts and visions, and sympathetic delineations of human life and action, that crowded his fertile fancy and flowed in so rich a stream from his receptive brain. It was in 1610 that his *Winter's Tale* was written—a memorable period when Bacon flourished and when Drake and others were still busy with the task of laying the foundation of England's empire abroad. Little more than twenty years before this book of notes and recipes was begun Spain's mighty Armada had been scattered and defeated by the grace of God and the pluck of English seamen ; and the intervening years had witnessed the issue from the printing presses of England of many a product of the human intellect to which, after the lapse of three centuries, we can still turn for light and leading in our efforts to solve the problems that beset us in our journey through life. It was, indeed, a remarkable period through which the writer of this collection of memoranda must have lived, and mere transcript though it be, I have felt somehow inclined to handle the old book with greater tenderness, and to regard its pages with a deeper interest because of the date of its origin.

Edward Potter was the name of the scribe who, as he informs us at the start, ‘ collected out of sundry olde written booke, and broughte into one order, the severall things heerin contayned.’ Who Edward Potter was and where he dwelt I have not been able to ascertain, but whoever he may have been he was so far the child of his era as to be under the influence of its beliefs in signs and tokens, and its faith in the existence of good and evil days. He fills nearly a whole page of his book with an enumeration of the year's ‘ 33 evill dayes.’ The list, as a curious relic of a superstition which has not even yet entirely passed away, is, I think, worth reprinting for the benefit of folk lore students.

‘ Note that the Yeare hath 33 evill dayes  
generall for ever.

January hath eighte such dayes ; the 1, the 2, the 4, the 5, the 10, the 15, the 17, the 29, Drinke white wine in this moneth.

February hath three dayes ; the 8, the 10, the 17. These not so evill : the 26, the 27, the 28. Eat no potage of oties or mallowe ; they are venu-mouse.

March hath three dayes ; the 15, the 16, the 19 ; this not so evill 28 day. This moneth all sweet meates are good.

April two dayes ; the 16, the 21. These not so evill, the 7, the 8, the 10, the 20. Use hot meates of light digestion.

May three dayes ; the 7, the 15, the 20. These not so evill, the 3, the 6. Rise earley and use break faste.

June two, the 4, the 7. These not so evill, the 10, the 15, the 22. Sage and lettuce are good to eate. Cold water fasting hurteth not.

July two dayes ; the 15, the 20. Abstain from carnality.

August two dayes ; the 19, the 20. These not so evill ; the 1, the 29, the 30. It hurteth not to abstayne from potage, and all hot meates and drinke of spicerie.

September two dayes : the 6, the 7. These not so evill, the 3, the 4, the 21, the 22. Eate good fruite.

October one day : the 6. These not so evill, the 3, the 16, the 24. Good wine is wholesome this moneth.

November two dayes : the 15, the 29. These not so evill, the 5, the 6, the 28, the 29. Bleed not.

December three dayes, the 6, the 7, the 9. These days not so evill, the 15, the 17, the 22. Bleed not overmuch. Warm not thy legges at the fire.<sup>11</sup>

Another item of interest to folk loreists in particular is the rule which Edward Potter gives 'to prognosticate howe Plenty, Scarceitye, Sicknesse, Deathe, Alterations, Troubles, Warres are for ever perceived by the fallinge of Newe yearesh day.' The whole of his rule of prophecy need not be quoted, but as 1918 commences on a Tuesday and will shortly be upon us, it is, I think an excusable curiosity which prompts the desire to see what the coming year has in store for us if Edward Potter's methods of foretelling the future are to be depended upon. I regret to say that he has but little comfort to offer us. We are living in anxious and worrying times, and the prospect held out for the year which commences on a Tuesday, as 1918 does, is anything but cheerful. We may expect he tells us,

'A stormy winter ; a wet summer ; a divers harvest ; corne and fruite indifferent, yet hearbes in gardens shall not flourishe ; great sicknes of men, women, and yonge children. Beastes shall hunger, starve and dye of the Colycke : many shippes, gallies, and hulkes shall be loste, and the bloudye fluxes shall kill manye men, all thyngs deare, save corne.'

There are other items in the preliminary pages of the volume which are deserving of notice, but enough time has already been devoted to them to indicate their general character.

The prescriptions which have been collected by Edward Potter for the treatment of various diseases and entered up in this book of his, ought as I said previously, to have the attention of an expert in the science of medicine if they are to be dealt with at all. As samples of the rest we may glance at two specimens, however. The first of these is intended 'ffor one that hath surfeited and cannot dygeste.'

'Take the bottome of a wheaten loafe, and toste it at the fire till it be very browne and hard ; then take a good quantitye of Aquavita, & poure it upon the same toste, and put it in a single linen cloth, and laye it at ye breaste of the patient all nighte, & with the help of God, he shall recover, for he shall either vomyt or purge the same.'

To the lay mind this prescription seems, at least, to possess the negative virtue of harmlessness, and if it did not benefit was hardly likely to injure the patient ; which is saying much more in favour of the recipe than can be said of many of the others in the book.

Another of the simpler class of remedies recommended deals with corns, which we have Shakespeare's warrant for believing troubled the men and women in Edward Potter's day even as

<sup>11</sup> Bourne tells us that it was customary amongst the heathens to observe one day as good and another as bad 'For among them were lucky and unlucky days.' He censures the monks of the early ages of Christian times because 'instead of persuading the People to lay aside the Whims and Fancies of the Heathen World, they brought them so effectually in that they are still reigning in many Places to this Day.'

they do in ours. ‘ffor cornes in the feete,’ we are advised to—

‘Mingle ye flower of unsleaked lyme and black sope together, till they be somewhat harde. Then pare ye cornes to ye quicke, and laye this medicine upon ye breadth of ye corne, & no broader, & it will fret out ye corne by ye roote, then take ye oyle of ye yolke of an egge, & honye, but most of ye oyle, mingle them together and lay it on ye sore, & it will heale up with this salve.’

Turning to the second part of the volume with which we are dealing, and which as I said before belongs to the middle of the eighteenth century, we find that its pages, though they contain a considerable number of herbal remedies, are chiefly dedicated to the service of those who are anxious to excel in the practice of kitchen-craft. The directions and precepts laid down for the guidance of cooks we must, however, ignore, with the exception of one single recipe for making ‘a plumb-cake,’ and this I venture to quote because the prices of most of the ingredients are given. These had been ‘bought of Mr. Doubleday,’ and a copy of his grocery bill appears in the book, under the date of February 7th, 1760. If we mere men cannot, I feel sure that our wives will not fail to appreciate the richness and excellency of the cake, and will be keenly alive to the difference between shopping then and shopping now, a difference strikingly revealed by the happy chance which in these days of exorbitant charges, has brought this mid-eighteenth century grocery bill to our notice. First as to the composition of the ‘plumb cake.’

‘Beat 4 lbs. of fresh butter to a cream with your hand. Beat and sift two pounds of fine sugar. Dry it well and mix the sugar and butter well together. Then take 4 lbs. of flour dried well, mix it with the sugar and butter, and put in a pint of sack. Take 32 eggs, the yolkes and whites beaten separately; whisk the whites till they come to a curd which will take half-an-hour. Mix the whites first with the other things, and then the yolkes. Then take 4 lbs. of currants well washed, picked, and dried, and plums and mix them hot. Have ready a pound of almonds blanched, and shaved lengthways very thin. Mix them with your other ingredients. Then add half an ounce of mace and as much nutmeg, beat and sifted. Put in what sweetmeats you please: have all ready before you begin to mix them. Keep it beating till you put in the oven, and put a sheet of brown paper at the bottom of your hoop. After it is risen and coloured cover it with a sheet of paper before you stop the oven. Let it stand three hours then glaze it.’

This was to make one large cake and two small ones, and the total cost is given as 18s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Here are some of the prices which prevailed at the time. To begin with eggs which we are now being asked to pay 4d. each for, were then selling at seven for 2d.; butter was 7d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound; flour 1s. 4d. a stone; sugar 6d., and raisins 5d. a pound. Currants were 6s. 6d. a stone. The cost of the minor articles need hardly be specified, but in these lean and hungry times, when, at any rate, the man who loves and desires to help his country tries to steer clear of all forms of unnecessary expenditure, we seem like the inhabitants of a very different world from that of our forefathers who lived in the spacious days when the housewife could without fear of censure recommend the employment of 32 eggs for the making of a ‘plumb cake.’ There was of course a debit as well as a credit

side to the account, but after a course of reading in these old cookery books one cannot but think, though fancy dishes as we may call them were less common, that for fare which the unspoiled palate could relish, and the healthy appetite delight in, our ancestors of two or three centuries ago, if they lived up to the level of their cookery books, were exceedingly well served."

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Mr. Oxberry and to the different exhibitors.

#### GEORGE TATE, THE HISTORIAN OF ALNWICK.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson read an interesting notice of Mr. Tate for which Mr. Newbiggin, after a few remarks, concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson, which was carried by acclamation.

#### CHRISTIANITY IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. Oswald (secretary) read a paper by Prof. Haverfield, F.S.A., a vice-president, on this subject and the *Di Veteres*, which it is hoped will be printed in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

Prof. Bosanquet, after a few remarks, concluded with a vote of thanks to Dr. Haverfield, which, on being seconded by Mr. Oswald, was carried by acclamation.

#### ST. ELGY'S CHANTRY, ALL SAINTS CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

Mr. A. M. Oliver read a paper on the will of Richard Pickering, the founder of this chantry, for which he was thanked. It will, it is hoped, be printed in the transactions.

The meeting then concluded by members inspecting the interesting collection of Newcastle plate exhibited by Mr. Irving, which was displayed on the tables (see p. 98).

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### OLD MULBERRY TREES.

The following appeared in the *Newcastle Illustrated Chronicle* of 27th October, 1917:—

'As a result of the severe gale that has blown this week the old historic mulberry tree at Saltwell hall grounds, Gateshead, has at last fallen a victim and is now numbered amongst the fallen heroes. This tree has for a considerable time been of great interest to a large section of the community. It has, as far as possible, been protected and preserved as a memento of bygone days. It is said to have been planted in the days of King James in the sixteen hundreds, and has thus weathered the blast for three centuries. Some time ago it was partially blown down and uprooted, but it still retained sufficient connection with the roots to enable it to bloom and blossom every year. It was propped up, a strong iron fence was put round it, and in this condition its life has been prolonged. It is said that this tree was planted by King James with similar ones at Axwell Park and Felling. The two latter, however, were demolished a good long time ago. Another account is that they were sent by his Majesty to be planted with the idea of fostering the silk worm industry. Whatever may have been the origin, it is a fact that this particular tree, the last of its kind in the North, has been the source of much interest, and it is a matter of regret that it has now reached the end of its long history.'

In the same paper of 29th Oct. there is a reproduction of a photograph of the tree.

The Felling mulberry gave its name to the old 'Mulberry Inn,' near the railway station and to the north of it—the manor house of the Brandlings, which was pulled down a few years ago.

Mr. John Oxberry has kindly favoured the editor with the following additional notes:—

"In an Illustrated Catalogue of the Remarkable Trees of Northumberland and Durham, issued in 1873 (Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club), are the following notes by Mr. G. C. Atkinson:—

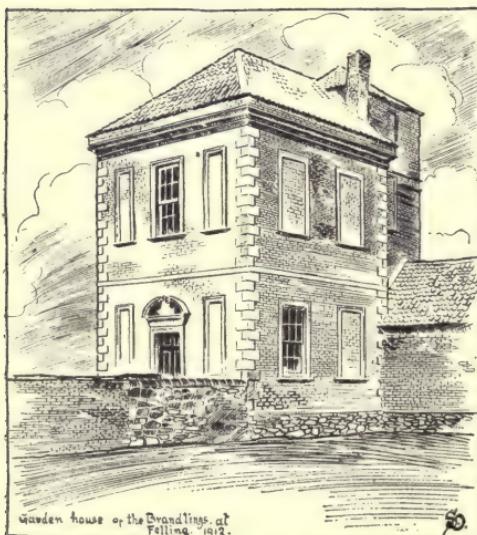
Saltwell Side, near Gateshead.—Mulberry, 20 yards W. of House. Girth at a height of 5 feet, 6 feet 4 inches; spread of branches 8 yards; height about 15 feet. A fine, fairly healthy tree.

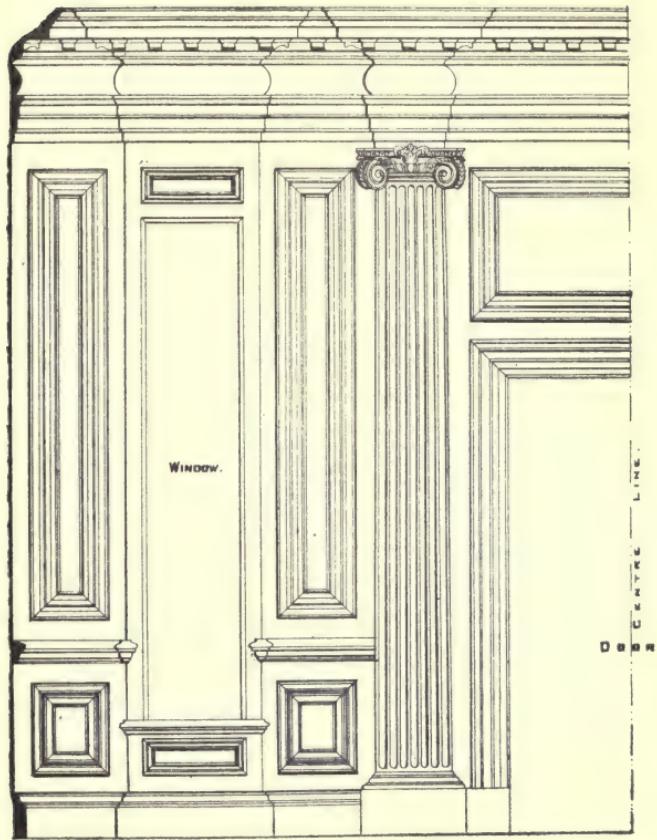
Felling Hall, Gateshead.—Mulberry, in the middle of a field, on E. of the old residence of the Brandlings, now a public house called "The Mulberry." Girth at a height of 4 feet, 5 feet; spread of branches, trifling; height, 12 feet. Suffocated by smoke and chemicals; has a branch on the N. side which is still vigorous. It has not fruited for many years. I asked the maid of the inn if she could tell me its age. She said: "No, but they once hanged a monk upon it." According to *Loudon's Arboretum* (vol. iii., p. 1344) 'James the First in 1605, recommended the cultivation of silk worms, and offered packets of seed of the Mulberry to all who would sow them. No doubt this rendered the tree fashionable, as there is scarcely an old-fashioned garden without one. They were introduced into England about 1548.'

Of course the 'old-fashioned gardens' above alluded to, were chiefly south-country gardens; but in our district there are at least four which have or had mulberry trees apparently of that date, viz.:—Felling, Axwell Park, Bywell, and Saltwell Side.

The illustration, here given, is a view of the summer house which is the sole remnant of the connexion of the Brandlings with Felling. It stood, or rather stands, in what had been the garden ground attached to the hall, and not far from it, and had a staircase ascending to the roof, which is said to have been flat at one

time and used as a look out along the fine stretch of country and river scenery between Friars-goose and Bill-point. It contained in its principal room some highly ornate mouldings and carved woodwork which were said to have been executed by Italian artists. I remember the mulberry tree when it occupied a place in the field which had been the hall garden. The Low Felling county school now covers its site. The illustration on the opposite page is reduced from a drawing kindly lent by Mr. Jos. Oswald. The first





HALF ELEVATION OF ONE SIDE OF ROOM.

Ins 12    6    0    1    2    3    4    5    6

INTERIOR OF GARDEN-HOUSE, FELLING HALL.

(see p. 104.)

sod of the Brandling Junction Railway was cut at Felling, opposite the front of the old hall of the Brandlings, on the 9th August, 1836. The following advertisement which appeared in a newspaper at the time affords us a glimpse of what the garden had been :—

**To be Sold,**  
*Together or in Lots,*

Upon the Line of the Brandling Junction Railway,  
**T**WENTY LIME TREES, standing in front of Felling Hall. The purchaser will be required to take them up by the roots, and to lead the roots, boles, and branches off the premises before the end of April.

Proposals to be sent to No. 11, Eldon Square, directed to Mr. Samuel Ledger, on or before the 7th of April.

In speaking of the summer house illustrated on p. 104 as the sole remnant of the long connexion of the Brandling family with Felling I am not unmindful of the existence of the interesting little stone built railway station which stands where the lime trees stood, and has carved on a panel over its centre window the crest of the Brandlings. But the family had deserted Felling for Gosforth many years before the erection of the station, and the crest is indicative of their connexion with the Brandling Junction Railway rather than with the Felling estate. The little station in question has, however, an interest of its own, for it is claimed to be the oldest railway station in the world, which is still being used for railway business. The old North Shields and Newcastle terminus, under the shadow of the south east corner of the prison wall at Newcastle, is sometimes spoken of as its rival in age. But the Newcastle station is now occupied as a dwelling house, and, I understand, is entirely dissociated from the railway.

The Axwell park tree appears to have been the only one of the four indicated that was in a fairly healthy condition when Mr. Atkinson visited them. His note as to its condition runs :—‘Generally bears, and the fruit is used in tarts; in very fine seasons it ripens, and is used at dessert. Bole about three feet, then divides into three spreading limbs about four feet in girth.’ This was on November 6th, 1872.”

ST. KATHERINE'S HOSPITAL, NEWCASTLE.

The following documents are from the collection of Mr. Richard Welford, V.P. :—

1.—Writ dated at Westminster 1 August, 3 Hen. IV [1402] directed to the Mayor of Newcastle upon Tyne.

By virtue of the above writ I Robert Cherdene Mayor & Escheator of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne took this inquisition on the last day of August 3 Hen. IV, by the oath of Thomas Philipp, Thephi Hunter, Robert Turnebull, William Rokpot, Robert Flecher, John de Wharkam, Thomas Prodhow, Alan de Balworth, Robert de Thewdemouth, Robert Pullour, John Careton and Robert Langhirst who say that it is not to the damage or prejudice of the Lord or of others, nor to the diminution of the farm of the said town if the Lord the King grants to Roger de Thornton burgess of the said town that he may give & assign 100 feet of land in length & 80 feet of land in breadth with appurts in the said town to the Mayor, sheriffs, aldermen & community of the said town & to their successors, to find certain persons in food & clothing in a certain house of God (domo dei) to be built by the said Roger upon the said land, to pray for the health, the estate of his Majesty & of the said

Roger while they live, & for their souls when they die & for the souls of the father & mother of the said Roger & of all the benefactors of the said house.

The said land is a waste in the said town & is held of the King in borough (in Burg) as the whole town is held, & is worth per ann. in all issues 12*d.* & not more. None are means between the said King & the said Roger of the said land. Sufficient lands beyond the said gift remain to the said Roger so that he can make all the charges & services owing to the King. Given at Newcastle upon Tyne the day & years aforesaid. Inquisition ad quod damnum 4 Hen. IV, p. 39.

2.—To the right hon. Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England.

John Lumley, Knight, Lord Lumley, patron of the Hospital of St. Katherine the Virgin upon the Sandhill within the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne & Martin Hollyman, Scholar of Merton College in Oxford, Warden or Master of that Hospital, complain that where time out of mind the Masters or Wardens of the said Hospital have been seised of 2 messuages in Newcastle, of the yearly value of about 5 marks, one whereof is in Pandon Street & the other in Gowle Rowe in Love Lane, Now so it is that divers charters etc. concerning the said messuages have come into the hands of Richard Dawson of Mickle Benton, who by colour thereof has entered into the said premises & has made sundry secret estates thereof to divers persons.

Plts. pray for remedy because the said Warden will now be unable to keep the same number of poor brethren & sisters of the said Hospital according to the true meaning of the foundation thereof made by the ancestors of the said Lord Lumley, one of the plts.

[There is no further information about Lord Lumley either in the Bill, Answer, Replication or Rejoinder]. [The 'Maison de Dieu' is not mentioned]. Chancery Proceedings, Eliz. Ss, 17, num. 22.

The following deeds, from the collection of the Rev. William Greenwell, have been transcribed by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A. :—

**I—1555.** This indenture mayd the xvij<sup>th</sup> day of August, in the secound and therd yeres of the reaignes of ower soueraignes lord and ladye Philope and Marie, by the grace of God kinge and quene of Englund, France, Naples, Jerusalem and Ierlond, defendors of the faith, princes of Spayne and Cecilie, archedukes of Astryche, dukes of Milaine, Burgundie and Brabant, counties of Haspurge, Flaunders and Tyroll, betwixt the ryght honourable John Lumley knyght, lord Lumley, of that oyn partie, and William Kyrkhewe of the Newcastle vppon Tyne cordwayner, of that other partie, witnessith that the said John, lord Lumley, by John Knottisford, John Rous and Robert Trystram, esquyers, and John Crosby gentilman, commissioners named and appoynted by his commission, berynge date the xiiij<sup>th</sup> day of August, the yeres aboue wrytyn, hath dynysed, graunted and to ferme letten, and by these presentes dynysith, grauntith and to ferme lattith vnto the said William Kyrkehouse oyn burgage with the appurtenaunces, sett, lyinge and beyng within the toune of Newcastle vppon Tyne in the countie of Northumberland, in a certeyn streytt there called the Syde. To haue and to hold the seid burgage and other the premyses with all and synguler there appurtenaunces to the seid William Kyrkehouse and his assignez from the feaist of seyt Martyn the bishope in wynter, whiche shalbe in the yere of ower Lord God a thowsand fyve hundred fiftie and neyn, vnto the end and terme of twentie and oyn yeres then and next folowyng, fully to be compleytt and endyd; yeldyng and payinge therefore yerely duryng the seid terme of xxj<sup>th</sup> yeres to the seid John lord Lumley, his heires and assignez, the some of fyfteyn shyllinges of good and laufful Englyshe money, that is to say, to the seid John lord Lumley and his heires xijs. iiijd., and to the kyng and quenes maiesties, there heires and successors, xx*d.*, at the feaistes of Pentecost and seyt Martyn the bishope in wynter by evyn porcions. Provydyd always that yf it fortune the seid rent of xvs. or any parte or parcell therof to be behynd and vnpayd after ayther of the afforcseid feaistes by the space of eight days, or the seid burgage be not yerely sufficently repairell in all maner of reparcions necessarie for

the same, that then this indenture and lease to be frustraytt, void and of noyn effect, any clause, couenant or article conteanein in the same to the contrary notwithstandinge. In witnes wherof as well the seid John Knottisford as other commissioners as the seid William Kyrkehowse to these indentures interchangetably haith setts there seales the day and yere aboue wrytten. Signed with a mark. No witnesses.

2—1609. Nov. 12, 7 James I. Demise by the right honorable Elizabeth, lady Lumley, late wife of John, lord Lumley, deceased, and the right honorable Thomas, lord Darcy of Chich, and Sir James Croftes knight, to Timothy Draper of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne esq. and William Bonner, merchant, all the coal-mines as well the upper coal, and middle coal as the nether coal, of and in both those parcels of ground, called the Lingefeld and Whynny Close, late in their tenure, in the parishes of Whickham and Lamesley in the county palatine of Durham, with free liberty to sink, dig, delve, work, and rid pit and pits, and to drive watergates as well for the winning and getting of coals as for the avoiding of water and stith, together with free way leave and ground leave in and through all the grounds of the said Lingefeld and Whynny Close with their appurtenances to and from the said coal mines, pit and pits, and sufficient ground leave and heap room to lay the coals upon with . . . earthe stone, refuse or rubbish, proceeding out of the said coal mines. To hold for 21 years from the death of John, lord Lumley, paying yearly to Thomas lord Darcy and Sir James Croftes a rent of 30s., half yearly at Michaelmas and the Annunciation, at the castle of Lumley. Covenant by the lessees not to dig, work or draw within the said parcels of ground called Lingefeld and Whynny Close or either of them out of . . . pittes at one time or work or draw out of the said coal mines or pit or pits or any of them in any one day during the said term above the quantity of eight hundred corves or bushels of coal. Covenant for peaceable possession by the lessors. Ty. Drap'. William [Bon]ner. Witnesses, Henrye Maddison David Tayler.

3—1625. March 26, 23 James I. Demise by John Lumley, master of the hospital of St. Katherine the virgin called the 'Measondewe' alias Thornton's hospital, situate within the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, and the brethren and sisters of the said hospital, to Robert Wilkenson, dwelling in a street called Sandgait, nigh the river of Newcastle upon Tyne, ship-carperter, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid beforehand, of the garth situate without Pandon yett at the cawsey head there, within the said town of Newcastle upon Tyne, boundering on the west side on the king's street and of the east and north boundering of a close belonging to William Anderson, merchant draper, and on the south side of a lane going down to the king's dikes, from Pentecost next coming for a term of forty years, at a yearly rent of 5s., payable half yearly at Martinmas and Pentecost. Power of distraint if the rent was ten days in arrear; and of reentry if the rent was twenty days in arrear and no sufficient distress on the premises. Covenant by the lessee to repair. Robert Wilkinsonn. Witnesses, Lionell Blaxton, Richard Easterbye, William Bird (signum), Christo : Clarkson.

4—1627. Dec. 16, 3 Charles I. Demise by the same to Margaret Rowell of the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, widow, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid beforehand, of a burgage or tenement in the tenure of Jane Lawderer, widow, in the town of Newcastle, in a street there called Pandon, 'boundering upon a tenement of Eppie Peareson veadowe on the north parte, a tenement of Anthony Croser master maryner on the south parte, the forestreate theare on the easte parte, and to the borne on the west parte,' for forty years from Martinmas, at a yearly rent of 2s. 6d. Signum Margareta—Rowell. Witnesses, Robert Tonstall, Christopher Clarkson, John Carr.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. II.

The 105th anniversary meeting was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 30th January, 1918, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, being in the chair.

Before commencing the business of the meeting he asked to be permitted to say a few words, though of an informal nature, and continued—"We meet to-day under the shadow of a great, though not unexpected, loss. This afternoon the Rev. William Greenwell, the 'Father of the Society,' is to be laid with his fathers in the churchyard of Lanchester. His public services are adequately set out in the admirable memoir printed in the *Newcastle Journal* of Monday and in other notices which have appeared in the press. His services to this society, of which he first became a member as long ago as 1845, are known to all of us, especially to those who remember the dignity, tact and propriety with which he frequently occupied the chair at our meetings until he was 84 years of age. Personally, I owe him a debt of gratitude. Anything I may have done in the way of archaeology and local history is largely due to his encouragement and to his fostering hand. A man of family, a gentleman, in the best sense of that much abused designation, and a ripe scholar, he had as wise a head and as excellent a brain as any man I have ever known. To the end he addressed himself with zeal and acumen to the questions of the day. A strong politician, he did his party yeoman service but obtained no share in their distribution of ecclesiastical loaves and fishes, except the rectory of St. Mary in the South Bailey, of the gross value of 130*l.* per annum, given to him in 1865 by the Lord Chancellor of the day. Most people will agree with me when I say—and I say it deliberately—that such neglect constitutes a severe indictment of the system of distribution of, and presentation to, deaneries, canonries, and other desirable benefices, in the gift of the government of the day.

I ask you to testify to the reverence and esteem in which we held Mr. Greenwell by rising to your feet for a few moments."

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) then said that the duke of Northumberland, their president, had informed him that he was afraid he would not be able to attend the meeting and had asked him to make his apologies.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the following ordinary members were proposed and declared by the chairman duly elected :—

1. Thomas Loveday, M.A., 1 Grosvenor Villas, Newcastle.
2. C. J. G. MacGuckin, Elswick Works, Newcastle.
3. Albert M. Martin, M.B., Elmfield Road, Gosforth, Northumberland.
4. Alfred Parkin, M.D., 56 Jesmond Road, Newcastle

#### COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.

The chairman then declared the following persons duly elected to the respective offices in terms of statute v, which sets forth that 'if the number of persons nominated for any office be the same as the number to be elected, the person or persons nominated shall be deemed elected, and shall be so declared by the chairman,' viz. :—

President : His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.S.A.

11 Vice-Presidents : The Rev. Cuthbert E. Adamson, M.A., Robert Colman Clephan, F.S.A., Frederick Walter Dendy, D.C.L., the Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.C.L., F.S.A., Francis J. Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A., John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., John George Hodgson, William Henry Knowles, F.S.A., the Very Rev. Henry Edwin Savage, D.D., Thomas Taylor, F.S.A., and Richard Welford, M.A.

Secretaries : Robert Blair, F.S.A., and Joseph Oswald.

Treasurer : Robert Sinclair Nisbet.

Editor : Robert Blair.

Librarian : Charles Henry Hunter Blair.

2 Curators : W. Parker Brewis and William Hardcastle.

2 Auditors : Herbert Maxwell Wood, B.A., and James Arnott Sisson.

12 Council : William Parker Brewis, F.S.A., Sydney Story Carr, Walter Shewell Corder, J. Wight Duff, D.Litt, etc., William Waymouth Gibson, William Hardcastle, Jonathan Edward Hodgkin, F.S.A., Arthur M. Oliver, John Oxberry, G. R. B. Spain, Nicholas Templer, and Kenneth Hotham Vickers, M.A.

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Joseph Oswald, one of the secretaries, read the following report of the council for 1917 :—

" In spite of another year of adverse external circumstances, the 'wondrous charm' of antiquity has still prevailed to preserve our society's activity in the promotion of its objects practically undiminished.

Sixteen new members have been elected, in comparison with eleven last year and nine in 1915. Losses from all causes leave the total number on our roll 355, as against 356 twelve months ago. The toll exacted by death, which amounted in the previous year to thirteen, has been six in that just concluded, namely, Sir Charles S. Milburn (elected 1909), Mr. Thomas Bowden (elected 1883), Mr. T. Hesketh Hodgson (elected 1898), Mr. W. Turnbull (elected 1900), Mr. E. C. Champness (elected 1906), and Dr. C.

Clark Burman (elected 1891). Dr. Burman's death took place at Alnwick, where he had been a medical practitioner for many years, on 26th December, 1917, at the age of 63. He was an earnest bibliophile, especially of locally printed works, and was ever ready to impart information to the society respecting them and his other collections. He had a private press, on which, years ago, he printed part of the Alnwick church registers.

Our monthly meetings have been held during the year at five o'clock in the afternoon. After a trial made in November, 1916, this hour was adopted as a change from seven o'clock in the evening on account of the nocturnal darkness of the city and district during several months of the year, and the expediency of meeting, as before, at a uniform time both in summer and winter. To judge from the excellent attendances, the innovation has proved acceptable to the members generally. Papers and notes read at the meetings have upheld the society's criterion of value and variety. Most of them have been printed in our transactions, or are intended so to be. The authors include five vice-presidents : Dr. Greenwell, Dr. Gee, Dr. Dendy, Dr. Haverfield, and Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson ; also Dr. Baumgartner, Dr. Wight Duff, the Rev. D. S. Boutflower, and Messrs. J. M. Baily, C. E. Baldwin, W. Parker Brewis, C. H. Hunter Blair, W. Brown, J. W. Fawcett, W. R. Heatley, A. M. Oliver, J. Oxberry, and G. R. B. Spain. The objects exhibited at the meetings have been more than usually interesting. Among the most noteworthy were : 1. The large collection of aquatints of local subjects, exhibited by Col. Spain at the February meeting, and afterwards in the library at the Black-gate. 2. The portraits of Samuel Pepys, the diarist, and of members of his family, belonging to Dr. Baumgartner, who kindly brought them to the May meeting for the inspection of his fellow members. 3. The selections, 50 pieces in all, shown at the July, September, and November meetings, by Mr. J. A. Irving, from his collection of silver plate of Newcastle manufacture of eighteenth-century date, which recalled to the memories of many the exhibition of Newcastle plate organized by the society in 1897. There are many collectors in our ranks who might well follow the examples, to which reference has been made, and allow some of their treasures to be seen occasionally at our meetings. Such displays are particularly welcome at a time when the incidental illustrations of the studies afforded by outdoor meetings are interrupted.

At the beginning of the year our member, Mr. Thomas Reed, presented to the society £100 as an endowment, 'in appreciation' to use his own apposite words, 'of the many pleasures and advantages derived from 23 years' membership.' Mr. Reed was sincerely thanked for his gift, and it was invested, according to the generous donor's request, in the National War Loan.

During the year the society's gallery of portraits has been enriched by the addition of those of three former patrons, given by our president, the duke of Northumberland, and of two former

vice-presidents, presented by relatives. In this connexion it is pleasant to observe that among our vice-presidents at the present time are two, the grandsons respectively of the first two secretaries of the society, thus linking the distant past and to-day by ties of direct heredity. In the current volume of *Proceedings* is being printed a continuation from the previous volume of the inedited correspondence of John Bell, of Gateshead, the originator of our society, throwing many interesting sidelights upon its early days. The late Dr. Burman, of Alnwick, kindly granted the editor the use of these letters.

The past year witnessed the publication of vol. xiv of the third series of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, containing pages xxxii+342, and 15 plates; practically equal in size to the volume immediately preceding it. The editor in the exercise of his discretion, and from motives of economy in paper and printing, has somewhat curtailed the *Proceedings*, of which the first half of vol. viii of the third series has been issued, extending over 108 pages, with 7 plates.

The recent appointment of one of our vice-presidents, Dr. Gee, to the deanery of Gloucester, calls forth our congratulations both to him and to that cathedral establishment. Although we feel deeply his removal from Durham, it is hoped this will neither sever his connexion with our society, nor terminate his valuable communications to it upon the history of the north.

There has been recently published *The Life and Letters of Thomas Hodgkin*, one of our former secretaries and vice-presidents. The volume contains a bibliography of his literary work reprinted from *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 3 ser., vol. ix, p. 81.

Our member, Mr. Gerald Stoney, F.R.S., has been appointed to the chair of engineering in Manchester University, and takes with him our hearty good wishes on entering into a new sphere of work, whilst we regret his loss to Tyneside, with which he has so long been associated."

The report and balance sheet of the treasurer, and the reports of the curators and librarian were read.

The following is a summary of the treasurer's report, etc. : The membership of the society stands at present at 355, six being life members. During the year 16 new members were elected, 9 members resigned, 5 died, and 2 were removed by the council under statute III. The receipts, including a balance at the beginning of 1917 of 46*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* amounted to 703*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and expenditure 614*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 89*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The investments, with dividends, are now 414*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The receipts were : from subscriptions, 370*l.* 13*s.*; from the Castle, 128*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*; and the Blackgate, 39*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; from books sold, 18*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; and Mr. Reed's gift, 100*l.* The expenditure included : for printing *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 15*l.* 5*s.*; and *Proceedings*, 59*l.* 17*s.*; for books bought and library expenses, 32*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*; for the Castle, 93*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*; for the Blackgate, 73*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and for illustrations, 8*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the reports, said that since the November meeting of the society they had lost by death Dr. Burman, of Alnwick, as mentioned in the report; and since the year began they had to lament the loss of three other members not mentioned in the report, viz.: Sir George Hare Philipson, who was elected in 1879; Mr. William Bruce Reid in 1883; and Mrs. Thompson, of Whickham, in 1899. He also referred to Mr. Welford, v.p. who had, he said, been for long the sheet anchor of the society in his ability and readiness to contribute papers. Although he had in a measure recovered from the effects of his serious illness of last summer, he was visited with blindness, than which few deprivations could be more grievous to him. He was sure it would be the desire of the meeting to record its sympathy with this distinguished member of the society. Mr. Hodgson concluded by moving the adoption of the reports, and that letters of sympathy be sent to Mrs. Burman for the loss of her husband, and to Mr. Richard Welford, v.p. for the loss of his sight.

This on being seconded was unanimously agreed to.

The following books, etc., received since the November meeting were placed on the table:—

*Presents*, for which thanks were voted:—

From Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A.: 'The Ruthwell Cross in its Relation to other Monuments of the Early Christian Age' (reprint from the *Transactions of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, 30th December, 1916). [It is abundantly illustrated by 36 illustrations of crosses, many of them from Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and North and South Yorkshire. The author fixes the various crosses and fragments discovered in their proper sequence as regards the development of the patterns. In addition to the Bewcastle and Ruthwell crosses he deals with the Acca cross and other fragments from Hexham and cross shaft fragments at Croft, Northallerton, and St. Andrew Auckland.]

From the Rev. E. J. Taylor, F.S.A., of Pelton: (1), *Sylvestra: Studies of Manners in England from 1770 to 1800*, by Annie Raine Ellis, 2 vols., 1881. [An account of social life in Durham city at the close of the 18th century]; and (2), *Durham University Journal*, I-IV, in one vol., 8vo., ½ roan, 1876-1881.

[Mr. Oswald remarked that the late Dr. Greenwell had informed him that the authoress of *Sylvestra* (a daughter of the Rev. Jas. Raine) obtained much of the material for the book from the diaries and papers of a Mr. Vyner who was a minor canon of the Cathedral and lived in the Bailey in the house adjoining his (Dr. Greenwell's) on the south].

*Exchanges*:—

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.:—  
*Thirty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology*, 1909-1910.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:  
*Magazine XL, no. 127.*

*Purchases :—*

*The Scottish Historical Review*, for January, 1918 [contains a review of *Arch. Ael.*, XIV] ; and *The Museums Journal*, XVII, no. 6.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From Mr. H. Soden Bird : A medal struck to commemorate the consecration and completion of All Saints Church, Gosforth (1887-1901), with two wax impressions from the die, obverse and reverse.

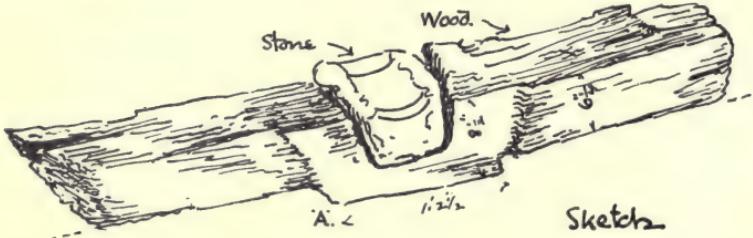
From Mr. D. D. Dixon, of Rothbury ; An 18th century chest lock from Rothbury.

Mr. Dixon wrote :—This lock was on an old wooden chest (or 'kist') which belonged to David Maxwell (born 1778, died 1827), who in 1808 'set up' in the 'Half Moons' inn at Rothbury. David and his wife Rachel Maxwell, were the well known and popular hosts for a number of years, of the 'Old Half Moons' under whose hospitable roof many an angler foregathered and spent his happiest evening hours, oftentimes catching over again his biggest fish and telling tales of the bigger ones he had lost.

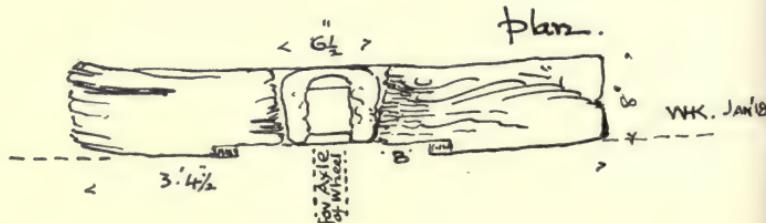
We'll plunder the deeps, and the shallows we'll tax well,  
Till Sharperton, Hepple, and Thropton are past ;  
We'll halt near the Thrum for a dinner with Maxwell  
But land at our old home of Weldon at last.—

*Coquetdale Fishing Song, 1822.*

From Mr. Fred. Milburn (per Mr. W. H. Knowles) : A piece of old timber, with inserted small stone, from the site of the water wheel of the abbey mill at Rosedale, Yorkshire. The illustrations shew them.



Sketch.





NEWMINSTER ABBEY IN 1792.  
Reduced reproduction from a water colour drawing by R. Johnson, in possession of  
Mr. George Renwick. (See page 115.)

This plate given by Mr. Renwick



The following is a note by Mr. Knowles:—‘The old water wheel of the mill was removed in 1837, but the discovery of the objects was not made until last year, when a water turbine was in process of erection. The timber is 3 feet 4½ inches in length, by 8 inches, by 8½ inches ; it formed with the stone the bedplate and bearing on which the axle of the ancient water wheel revolved. The wood is wrought to project (A on sketch), for greater security, into the stonework below, and is dovetailed (see plan) on the top to receive the stone on which the axle of the wheel actually rested. The face of the wood, near to the stone, is recessed (B on plan), possibly to accommodate the boss of the wheel. The stone is of chert, a variety of quartz common in mountain limestone, and has been worn to a polished surface on the top, by the continuous revolution of the wheel.’

From R. Blair :—A framed photograph of William Woodman, of Morpeth, a former vice president of the society, for the society's portrait gallery.

EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. George Renwick, of Springhill, Morpeth :—(1) Deeds relating to property in Morpeth purchased by him, the earliest of 1611 [Mr. J. C. Hodgson has kindly undertaken to make abstracts of such as may be of interest and communicate them to the society] ; and (2) A water colour drawing of 1792 of what then remained of Newminster abbey, which he had fortunately recently picked up in Morpeth. At the bottom of the right hand corner is the inscription : ‘R. Johnson fecit 1792.’ (See reproduction facing p. 114.)

[The following note has been received by the editor from Mr. John Oxberry since the meeting :—

“ Robert Johnson, the artist, whom I think we may with certainty assume to be responsible for the water colour view of Newminster exhibited at the annual meeting of the society by Mr. George Renwick, was one of the most talented of the apprentices of whose training Thomas Bewick had charge. But it was not in wood engraving that his genius found its most effective medium of expression. He was more at home with the pencil and brush of the artist than the tools of the engraver. Austin Dobson in his *Thomas Bewick and his Pupils* refers to Johnson’s ‘ delicate water colour drawing,’ and says he ‘ must have possessed talents of a really remarkable order.’ Mackenzie, in his *History of Newcastle*, p. 585, has a short memoir of him, and he is included in Mr. Welford’s gallery of *Men of Mark ‘Twixt Tyne and Tweed*, vol. II, p. 639, while Robinson’s *Thomas Bewick, his Life and Times*, p. 248, will be found to contain additional particulars of his life and work. W. A. Chatto, in his *Treatise on Wood Engraving*, says that Johnson’s ‘ great delight consisted in sketching from nature, and in painting in water colours, and in this branch of art, while yet an apprentice, he displayed talents of a very high order.’ Bewick, in his *Memoir*, has a good deal to say concerning Johnson, for whom he seems to have had a genuine liking. He claims to have had a share in aiding him to acquire the skill as a draughtsman and colourist which Johnson subsequently displayed, and after recounting the methods of instruction he employed in the case of Johnson, Bewick adds : ‘ In this way he became super-excellent ; and, as I conceived, he could hardly be equalled in his water colour drawing of views and landscapes by any artist.’ The best known of his drawings is that engraved by Charlton Nesbit, ‘ A North View of St. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,’ and published about eighteen months after Johnson’s death, ‘ solely for the emolument of the aged parents of the deceased artist.’ He had a short

life, and died amongst strangers, under circumstances that cannot fail to arouse the sympathy of the reader of the story of his career. In 1792, when the drawing exhibited by Mr. Renwick was executed, he was a youth of twenty-two, and had but four more years to live. He died, and was buried in the Perthshire village of Kenmore. A tablet to his memory was placed on the south wall of Ovingham church,<sup>1</sup> not far from where the remains of his old master were laid to rest in 1828. Had he lived long enough for the talents he possessed to attain the full measure of their maturity, there can be little doubt but that Robert Johnson would have taken a high place in the ranks of our north country artists.

Whether the view of Newminster he painted was ever engraved or not, I have been unable to discover. The point was raised at the annual meeting by Mr. Renwick, and, like others mentioned by him, I had a vague memory of having seen an engraving that, at any rate, resembled Johnson's drawing. I am now inclined to think that, so far as I am concerned, my memory was misled by the somewhat distant likeness that exists between Johnson's picture and an engraving of Newminster abbey by Greig, after a painting by Luke Clennell, which will be found in Scott's *Border Antiquities*, p. 190. There are no figures in Clennell's picture, and if they were compared there would doubtless be other equally pronounced differences between the two views. But I think it possible that the superficial resemblance that exists may account for the suggestion aroused in the memory that Johnson's picture had also been engraved. Perhaps some member of the society may be able to settle the point."]

Thanks were given to Mr. Renwick.

The meeting then concluded by Mr. Thomas Reed moving a vote of thanks to the council and officers of the society for their services during the past year.

#### MISCELLANEA.

Deeds from the collection of the late Rev. William Greenwell, (continued from p. 108) :—

5—1636-7. March 4, 12 Charles I. Demise by the same to William Bonner of Newcastle upon Tyne draper, in consideration of a certain sum of money paid beforehand, of a little cellar or vault (then used as a shop), in his tenure, in a street called the Sandhill, under a loft there adjoining to a house called the Charnall house on the east side, and a cellar late in the occupation of Cuthbert Bewick on the south part, from the feast of the Purification of our Lady commonly called Candlemas day last past, for a term of forty years, at a yearly rent of 13s. 4d. William Bonner. Witnesses, Anthony Harrison, Samuell Rawling. Ra: Tailor scrivener.

6—1650. May 4. Demise by the right honorable Richard, lord viscount Lumley, to Thomas Wilkinson of the Bushop Staith, near Gateside, within the county palatine of Durham, ship carpenter, of a tenement in Pandon, late in the occupation of Anthony Potter deceased, containing in length 20 yards, adjoining on the south side unto one Christopher Goffon, and on the north unto one Edward Harle and extending itself from the fore street on the east down to the Burn Bank on the west, by the right metes and bounds thereof, within the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, in the street called Pandon, from Whit Sunday next ensuing for 21 years, paying on the Masindew the yearly rent of 54s. Tho: Wilkinson. Witnesses, Edward Jackson, Robt Atkinson (mark), John Wilson.

7—1650 June 4. Demise by the right honourable Sir Richard Lumley, knight, lord viscount Lumley, to John Huntley of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne, blacksmith, of a shop and parcel of ground thereto belonging, containing in breadth 5 yards and in length 17 yards, in Newcastle upon Tyne, in a street or place called the Oat Market, then in his tenure, adjoining upon a messuage in his possession, from Whitsun-

<sup>1</sup> This tablet, the work of Isaac Jobling of Gateshead, where his parents resided, speaks of him as 'a native of this parish,' and gives the date of his death as 29 Oct., 1796.

tide last for 21 years, at a yearly rent of 10s., payable at Lumley Castle.  
John Huntley. Witnesses, John Harryson, John Wilson.

8—(1660-1). Feb. 5, 13 Charles II. Copy draft Bargain and sale by the same, to Robert Rawowh [?] of Grays Inn, co. Middlesex, esq., and Robert Garter of London, gent., of all his messuages, etc. in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne or within suburbs in the tenures of Raphe Fell, at a peppercorn rent.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From the late Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 96) :—

1849, March 28. Smith to Bell :—

The inscriptions are very interesting and I trust you will get the remainder which are no doubt at hand underground. I am much interested in the plan in the centre of the station. It resembles that at Richborough; but does it go deep beneath the surface? Will Mr. Robson communicate with you respecting the destruction of the place? Can the owner Mr. Shanks be worked upon for good? Would it be right to resort to the public press?

1849, April 26. Bell to Smith :—

[My time] was taken up in preparing Plans for a Parliamentary Inquiry as to the Conservancy of the River Tyne during which I was informed that I would have to go to London relative [to it] but that has dropt, and since then I have had to lend the whole of my assistance to my friend Mr. Adamson, he having had part of his House Burnt and the whole of his valuable Library<sup>1</sup> destroyed, he and I have been closely connected for near forty years which made it so, that I could not do otherwise than lend my assistance. . . . I felt for the annoyance you received from the Commissioners of Sewers about the piece of Roman Sculpture, but they are not bodies fitting to have any thing of the sort. Yours of the 8 March respecting the Inscriptions at Risingham, I have done all I can to procure them for the Society which I have still a liking for; the present [owner] of that estate is a Bachelor with a widowed sister keeping his house, and I rather think that I do not stand in a favourable light with her, as she once, or twice, in the life time of her Husband expressed herself 'that she would be very sorry to have given the altars away when her Brother might have had a deal of money for them'—and no doubt she has done all she can to have these kept at Risingham, but it strikes me that a corner of one of the Inscriptions was found some time ago and it is in the Society's Collection of Fragments.

1849, May 22. Bell to Smith :—

. . . I have been amusing myself with cutting out from our local Newspapers whatever relates to the Railway King, who has shone forth so much for the last six weeks, but I cannot fall in with any of the 'Sun' or 'Times' Newspapers which contain long articles relative to him—does any such fall into your way?

[There is a foolscap volume of cuttings from Bell's Collections relating to the early railways, in the Society's library]

1849, May 23. Smith to Bell :—

I suspect Hudson is '*lucus a non lucendo* !! He shines only like a dark lantern. But *he* is not to blame. The error is almost wholly on the side of those who sneaked to him and worshipped him for his money as they would fall down & worship the devil himself if they had the chance. Lords, ladies, *scientific men*, and all were upon their knees before this puffed-up piece of dull mortality, and they made him think himself like his contemporary King irresponsible & incapable of doing wrong. If I get papers relating to the man, you shall have them. I suppose he will now come among the quacks & charlatans of the day.

1849, June 5. Bell to Smith :—

[Have you] sent the April number of the Numismatic Chronicle, as my friend Mr. Brockett is wishful of consulting it respecting the coins which were found in Whaddon Chace which he says are described therein . . . there is a sale catalogue of some of these coins which are offered for sale by Leigh

<sup>1</sup> The fire took place on 16th April, 1849.

Sotheby . . . . Brockett seems vastly inclined to add some of them to his collection, he can afford it but I cannot.

1849, October 22. Bell to Smith :—

There is Nothing passing in the antiquarian world except it be a couple of Medals which by dint of perseverance I have got forward—the one is on the Building of the High Level Bridge, and the other on the queen's passing through the town where she received on the High level Bridge the addresses of both the Corporations of Newcastle and Gateshead, and saw, I think, what she never saw before, i.e. between 60 and 80 thousand well dressed persons all gazing and congratulating her, Bells ringing and Guns firing, for the old Castle Guns rattled a good one. I believe of all the Towns in the different 'Progresses' which she has visited 'Canny Newcastle' is the first to have a Medal done—if I am wrong, correct me! A gentleman who is illustrating several Books in a most expensive Manner has been at me to know what I would charge to go to London to seek out, and purchase for him Portraits, Views, etc. in furtherance of his hobby—no one rides the hobby of making Books so far as I do, but I shall be very shy in buy[ing] illustrations for another and so decline the honour.

1849, Dec. 10. Smith to Bell :—

Did you ever publish a work on Richborough & Reculver? If so, where can I see it? A friend of mine just tells me he saw some such work advertised. It was published in 1812 he thinks & at Newcastle.

1849, Dec. 26. Bell to Smith :—

. . . . The work was by my third son who is now an Engineer at Teignmouth in Devon, who was recommended for Ill Health to take a voyage, and there being a vessel for Sandwich in our Harbour that had to sail that day, he went on board, and was off in an Hour, whilst there, I got him to give me some account of that Station which he did & which was read at our antiquarian society in January 1831 and was published in vol. 2<sup>d</sup> of the *Archæologia Eliana*, page 369 &c. he had 24 copies printed off by themselves . . . .

1849, Dec. 26. Smith to Bell :—

Thanks for the information. I could not conceive what they meant by the book about Richborough which I was told was published at Newcastle.

1850, Jan. 23. Bell to Smith :—

Having the outdoor name of being a Collector of Coins, has caused one of the aldermen of our Borough to apply to me, having been written to by a friend of his respecting a Cabinet of Coins which is lost in a most strange manner; the Person to whom they belonged was advised to sell them and having to go to your Great City took the cabinet with him to dispose of. One morning after Breakfast at his Inn he had a Hackney Coach or Cab and got into it with his Cabinet of Coins; he had not been long gone untill his Body was brought back to the Inn having taken a fit and died whilst in the Conveyance but the Coins did not come back with him nor have his friends ever heard of them and have written to their friend here to ask his advice and he proceeds to me to help him: and I beg of you to favour me with any hint to assist him.

1850, Jan. 24. Smith to Bell :—

I write in a hurry to say I know not how to advise with you about the cabinet which, it appears, is stolen. Would not the better plan be to write to the London coin dealers or advertise in the Times? It is very curious *who* found him in the fit?

1850, Jan. 26. Same to same :—

Perhaps advertise in the Times. I do not myself see what other chance there is. It seems a mysterious & unlucky matter & if the man who has the cabinet is a rogue—how can he be found?

1850, Feb. 5. Bell to Smith :—

I beg to thank you for the polite attention you have shewn respecting the lost cabinet of Coins; the family have been written to respecting advertising as you recommend . . . . There was a full meeting of the antiquarian Society at its anniversary meeting yesterday I was there and took some little interest in what was passing not having been there since I ceased being librarian last February . . . . Mr. Way has I find, been down, and visiting the Society, several of its members and also the Duke of Northumberland &c. &c.

which on being mentioned at the meeting caused several of the members to express a wish of having both the Association and the Institute to pay an official visit to Newcastle, where and in the North they would have plenty of amusement.

1850, Feb. 6. Smith to Bell :—

. . . . How very tardy your Society is in publishing ! . . . I am fearful you will never see the two Societies together at Newcastle. There appears to be a great deal of bad feeling on the part of the Institute which we cannot understand the reason of & it makes them at times very rude & frightens people who are more decorous.

1850, April 16. Same to Same :—

Does the Soc. of A. of N. upon T. ever intend putting forth another volume ? Really, after all, how very little *Societies* accomplish in comparison with individuals.

1850, May 21. Bell to Smith :—

At the April Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries Mr. Albert Way was elected a member, he having been down a little before, stopping with the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle, who invited the Secretaries, and some others of the Members to meet Mr. Way, and his Election followed. Mr. Bruce and Dr. Charlton were quite taken with him, and proposed that an Invitation should be sent to the Archaeological Institute for them to come to Newcastle. I held out against it, and said that the Association should be first asked, as they were the oldest Society, but the two carried their favourite point, as I was nobody . . . . In looking over a large quantity of old metal which had come from London to the works of a friend of mine here, a steel die was found, and as we could make no use of it he gave it to me. I enclose an Impression of it for you to tell me for what it has been executed, it is very solid and heavy. . . . Mr. Bruce is engaged with his account of the Roman Wall, and in the different itinerant examinations of it, has discovered that the Station *Æsica* (Great Chesters) had an aqueduct which conveyed the water to it from a Lough about four Miles off in a direct line by a circuitous route of above eight Miles, one of my sons is away Surveying and Planning it for the Engraver to illustrate the work.

1850, May 22. Smith to Bell :—

. . . . I am not at all surprised at the junior society being regarded in certain quarters before the senior. It does not signify a rush. We are *too busy* to be offended at being passed by—too busy to notice it, at least I can answer for myself. The seal refers evidently to the Union. . . . .

1850, July 23. Bell to Smith :—

I took the liberty yesterday of sending you copies of two Rubbings I made the other day at a Friends workshops, the one of a Bell, and the other of a Morter [sic], which I thought might add a Mite to the amusement of the seventh annual meeting of the Association which if they do I shall feel gratified. . . . I would like to know the proper reading of the Inscription on the Bell, as the weather has eaten out some of the letters . . . . [Yours] of the 6 feby complaining of the Newcastle Society being tardy in publishing but I believe it is that enemy to the printing press ‘Poverty’ which prevents, I mentioned the purport of that part to the Society.

1850, July 24. Smith to Bell :—

. . . . I see in the last L. Gazette a long account of your Society. I am told the Institute people object to the *distance* of Newcastle as a place of meeting. I am leaving for Treves & Mayence.

#### WRECKS AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

The following are from the Bishop Auckland papers :—

Inuent. bonor. nauis Anglic. voc. a french barke ibm wrec: et derelict apprisat per Inquisit' annex'						
Imprimis one Ancker weighing 2c. 2lb. ..	..	..	..	..	£2	0
It. one other Ancker 1c 1qrter ..	..	..	..	..	1	0
It. a cable & att in two ..	..	..	..	..	4	10
It. one old decaid maine mast ..	..	..	..	..	0	5

It. one old yeard 3s one broken yeard 8d ..	..	..	..	0 3 8
It. the maine sale & bonnett ..	..	..	..	3 0 0
It. the topp sale & sprust [?] sale ..	..	..	..	0 8 2
It. a yeard of a fore mast ..	..	..	..	0 0 6
It. the shrowds ..	..	..	..	0 15 0
It. the tackles & a fishhook ..	..	..	..	0 5 0
It. a peace of a hauser ..	..	..	..	0 5 0
It. old peces of tackles the fore shrowds & othr peces of small ropes				1 0 0
It. iron bolts & othr small iron ..	..	..	..	0 10 0
It. the old hulk ..	..	..	..	0 16 0
It. an old cable ..	..	..	..	2 0 0

Item one Anker in Andrew Whitfeilds hands vnsold prayded at  
400 cweight .. .. .. .. ..

It. one othr Ancker lately found worth .. .. .. .. ..

It. one peace of a mast in Thomas Letteney his hand of Whitberne

16 18	4
2 16	0
2 0	0
0 8	0

5 4 0

Charges & Expences about the same :	xls
To those that toke paynes in sauing the Wreck being 17 in number whereof some were 3 & some 4 dayes about it ..	
It. pd for drinck wch they had then at sundry tymes after there work .. .. .. .. ..	
It. pd. for drink for the Jurors .. .. .. .. ..	vjs
It. for redeming the cable wch was taken up by marinors of the North Shelles .. .. .. .. ..	0 1 0
It. in chardges there as in bumboat hier .. .. .. .. ..	0 5 6
It. giuen to Thom. Mathew baliff a peace mast prayded for his paynes in preserving it from forrainors .. .. .. .. ..	0 2 4
	0 5 0

Sum

2 19 10

Wch deducted out of the tottell sume of 16. 18. 4. within menc'o'ed there resteth clere	£ s. d.
Wch diuided betwixt the lord Bp. & the Deane & Chapter there is due to either .. .. .. .. ..	13 18 6
Given to Thomas King for his horse hier vj dayes vjs & his owne paines .. .. .. .. ..	6 19 3
15 Sept 1627	0 6 0

Wch Sume of vjli xixs iijd was deliu'ed by mr. Scane [?] to  
mr. Thomson Coronte for my lords vse & by him to be  
accompted for to his lp. .. .. .. .. .. *vjli xixs iijd*  
[Endorsed 'Wreck at Sheelds.']. In testm Anth : Thompson.

#### STANNINGTON, NORTHUMBERLAND.

Inquisition held 1st June, 1656.

'That the Parish of Stannington in the said County is for the most parte impropriated in the handes of William Lord Gray of Warke and is worth per annum Fower score poundes That the late Bpp. of Durham formerly was Patron of the said Church and the Cure now suppliyd by Mr Woolfall the younger a Godly and Constant preacher whoe hath for his Allowance Fifty poundes per Annum.'—Surveys of Church Livings, vol. III.

#### BILLINGHAM (continued from *Proc. 3 ser. vi, 206*).

By will of 25 June, 1583, Robert Crawforthe of Whitworth, clerk, gave 10s. to the poor of Billingham parish. By will of 12 December, 1602, Marmaduke Chapman of Billingham, directed his body to be buried in Billingham church and gave 3s. 4d. towards the repair of the church, 6s. 8d. towards the repair of the bridge, and 3s. 4d. to William Smith, the vicar.<sup>1</sup>

#### CORRECTION.

Page 85, line 20, for 'above,' read 'about.'

<sup>1</sup> *Wills & Inv. III, 98n, 184.*

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 12.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 27th February, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice president, being in the chair.

After the ordinary routine business had been transacted Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries), reported that as directed at last meeting (p. 113), he had sent a letter of sympathy from members to Mr. R. Welford, V.P., and that in reply he thanked 'most heartily' his fellow members for their sympathy in his deprivation of sight.

The following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Frederick Gordon Wilson, 1 St. John Street, Newcastle.

The following books, etc., received since the January meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Present* : for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Thomas Reed of Gateshead : A Civil War tract of 1649 with a portrait of Charles I as a frontispiece. Its title page is 'The Papers | which passed | at Nevv-castle | betwixt | His Sacred Majestie | and Mr. Alex : Henderson : | concerning the Change of | Church-Government | Anno : Dom : 1646 | London | Printed for R. Royston, at the Angel | in Ivie-lane MDC.XL.IX.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club : *Transactions*, part XXXI.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society : *Transactions*, III, pt. 4.

From the Surrey Archaeological Society : *Archaeological Collections*, XXX.

*Purchases* :—

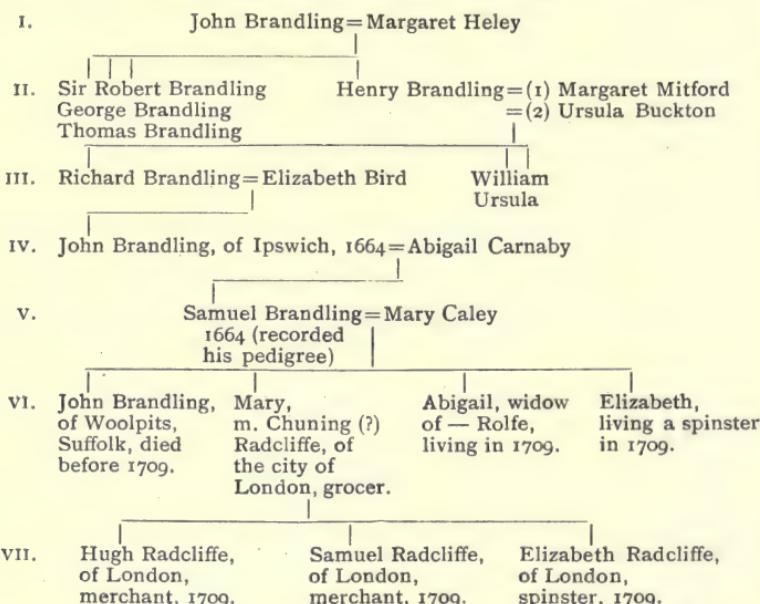
*The Scottish Historical Review*, no. 58 (January, 1918); and *The Museums Journal*, XVII, 7 and 8.

*DONATIONS TO MUSEUM* :—

From Prof. Potter (per Mr. C. H. H. Blair), a small globular object of sand-stone, about an inch in diameter, found in a Newcastle allotment garden.

From Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., V.P.: A Deed of Bargain and Sale, dated 25th October, 1709, enrolled in Chancery 15th November, 1709, from Abigail Rolfe (widow) and Elizabeth Brandling (spinster), executrix of the will of John Brandling, deceased, to William Ellis, for 1250*l.* of lands in Westhorpe, Wiverton and Barton in Suffolk.

Mr. Dendy has supplied the following pedigree:—



For generations I, II, and III, see *Visitation of the North* (122 Surtees Soc. publ.), p. 161. For generations IV, V, and VI (except John Brandling of Woolpits), see *Visitation of Suffolk* (61 Harl. Soc. publ.), p. 145, and Surtees, *Durham*, II, 92; and for John Brandling of Woolpits, and generation VII, see the above deed.

The donors were thanked.

#### EXHIBITED:—

By Sir Arthur Middleton, bt.: Transcript of Deed of 23 June, 16 Hen. VIII, between Robert Lawe and Nicholl Lawe his brother, rector of Simonburn, and Nicholl Thornton of Witton on the Water.<sup>1</sup>:

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Robertus Lawe de Adwell [probably Axwell] et dominus Nicholl Lawe Rector de Simonburne frater meus<sup>2</sup> dedimus concessimus et per hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Nicholl Thornton de Witton super aquam armiger unum tenementum in villa et territoriis de Helye infra dominium de Wotton<sup>3</sup> predicto in comitatu Northumbrie cum omnibus pertinentiis comoditatibus easia-

<sup>1</sup> See Hodgson, part II, vol. I, p. 326, note 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 317. The Thorntons held in Axwell.

<sup>3</sup> Witton. *Ibid.*, 307-308, 319. *Testa de Nevill*, p. 385.



CARVED BOSS

Said to be from St. Nicholas's Church, Newcastle.  
(About  $\frac{2}{3}$ . See p. 123.)



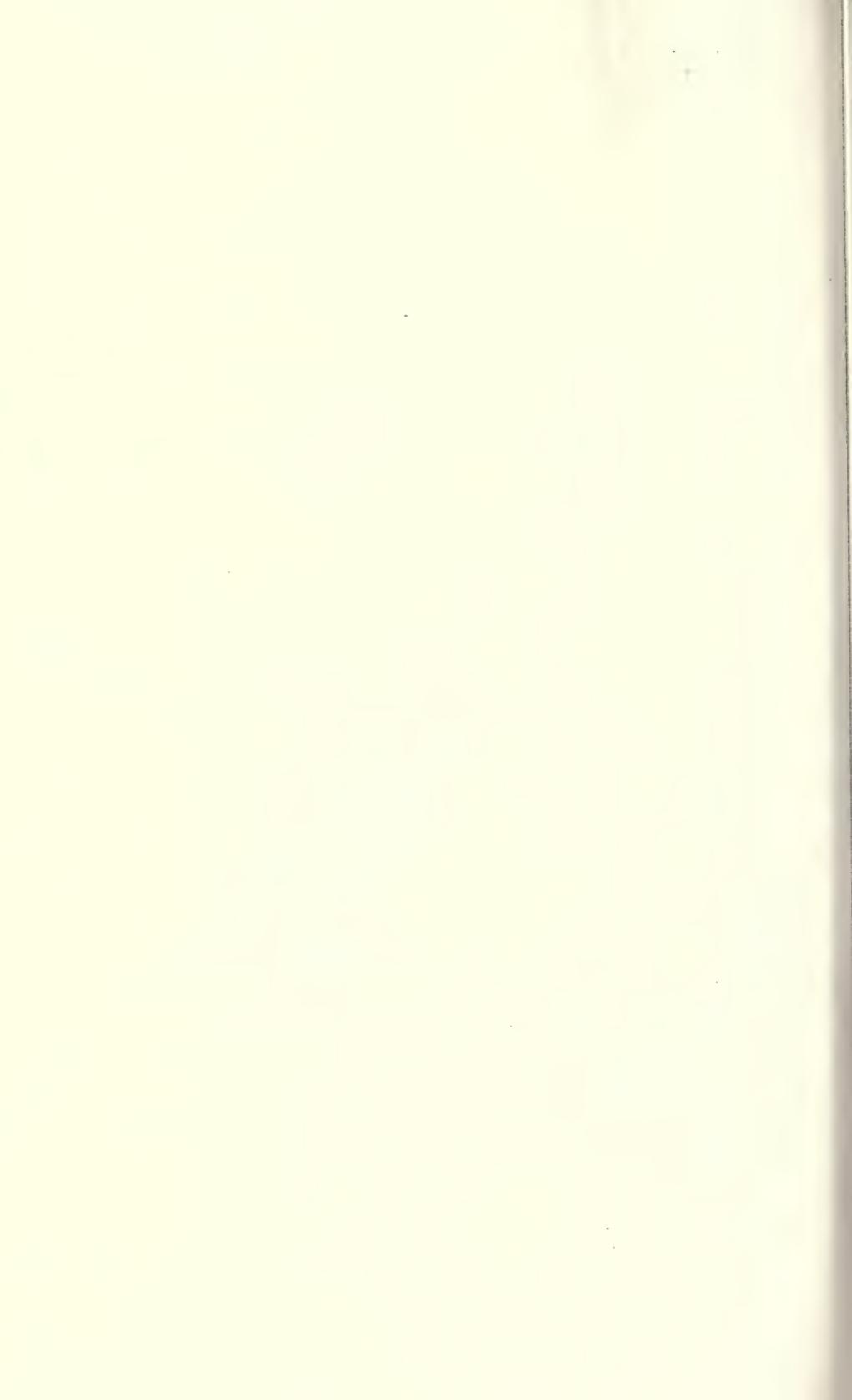
Obverse.

Reverse.

SEAL OF MERTON PRIORY (1).

(See p. 140.)

(From photographs by Mr. C. H. H. Blair.)



mentis proficuis pratis pascuis dicto tenemento de jure pertinente Habendum et tenendum predictum tenementum cum omnibus pertinentiis comoditatibus easiamentiis proficuis pratis pascuis predictis prefato Nicholl heredibus et assignatis tenendum de capitalibus [dominis omitted] feodi illius per servitia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum Et Ego dictus Robertus et dominus Nicholl frater meus et heredes nostri predictum tenementum cum omnibus pertinentiis comoditatibus easiamentiis proficuis pratis pascuis supradictis predicto Nicholl heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes Warantizabimus et imperpetuum defendemus. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carta nostre sigilla nostra apposuimus Datum apud Witton predictum xxij<sup>o</sup> die mensis Junii Anno regni regis Henrici octavi post conquestum Anglie xvi<sup>o</sup>. (Signed) Nicolas lawe, Rector. [Seal broken.]

[The following note by Sir Arthur Middleton accompanied the transcript :—

'In an old abstract of title at Belsay this deed is erroneously entered as follows :—

' 16 H. 8. Nicholas Law et Rad. Law Rector of Symonburne grants lands to Nicholas Thornton in Whalton—The deed illegible.'

It is probable that the deed was brought to the Middletons by Cecily, daughter of Roger Thornton II and Joan Lawe, who married George Middleton, son of Sir John Middleton v.'

Mr. Dendy remarked that Roger Thornton II son of the great Roger Thornton, had by his wife Elizabeth Dacre, a daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir George Lumley, and through her most of the Thornton lands went to the Lumleys, afterwards earls of Scarbrough. He also had, by a subsequent consort Joan Law, a son John, who had a son Nicholas Thornton. On them the Witton property was settled, and has come down to the Thornton Trevelyans. The deed produced is a grant of the township of Healey in Netherwitton from two members of the Law family, who most likely held as trustees, to Nicholas Thornton.]

By Mr. C. H. H. Blair : A carved grotesque head, said to be from the ancient rood screen of St. Nicholas's church, Newcastle. Other four are in existence. (See plate facing p. 122.)

By Professor Potter : A small stone, apparently flint, said to be 'for keeping hands warm in church.'

By Mr. William Bramble, late sheriff of Newcastle : The following writ addressed to one of his predecessors on 12th June, 1833 :

#### Newcastle upon Tyne

William the Fourth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the ffaith To the Sheriff of this Town Greeting, see as you love yourself and all yours that you be before the Chancellor and Barons of our Exchequer at Westminster on the sixth day of November next to come and have there with you whatsoever you owe to us of New and Old ffarms all the Debts underwritten and this Summons of the pipe vizt :—

Of the same Sheriff for the Minute ffarms in Newcastle... . . lxxiijs viijd  
Of John ffleming for the ffarm of his own Land at the said Town... . . iiijd

Of William Cheeseman for the custody of a place in the Parish of Saint John <sup>1</sup> Westgate which was Andrews of Articules adhering to the Scots the Kings Enemies .. .. ..	iijs <sup>s</sup>
Of Thomas Bolome for the Custody of one Messuage and eight Gardens within the Castle called Kingsby Castle <sup>1</sup> .. .. ..	vij <sup>s</sup>
Of Patrick Maule and James Mayenell Esquires for the farm of one Messuage in the Close together with Divers lands and tennements in the said Town .. .. .. .. ..	v <sup>s</sup>

Witness the Right Honorable John Charles Viscount Althorp Chancellor and Under Treasurer of our Exchequer at Westminster the xij<sup>th</sup> day of June in the 3<sup>d</sup> year of our Reign over the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Jekell

[Parchment tag, but seal gone].

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

THE LATE REV. W. GREENWELL, D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P., ETC.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice president, read an obituary notice of Mr. Greenwell, the 'Father of the Society,' which will be printed in the next volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*, with a portrait and a bibliography.

The chairman in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson said he thought the leading characteristic of their distinguished and venerable late member was, that he limited his untiring labours to the investigation of original sources of information. It was this, and his native intuition in coming to right conclusions on the meaning of the facts which he discovered, that gave him his fame as an antiquary—a fame which extended far beyond the northern counties of England. Dr. Greenwell followed George Herbert's advice :—

'If studious, copy fair what Time hath blurred ;  
Redeem truth from his jaws.'

Mr. J. S. Robson, in seconding the motion, said : 'I should like to say a few words about our late vice president, whom it has been my privilege to know for nearly fifty years. I would speak of him not as the archaeologist or the historian, with which parts Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson has dealt so ably, but rather of William Greenwell, the man. His personality was one which impressed itself strongly upon his many friends, and especially upon those in close touch with him. He was fearless in attack upon what he considered wrong doing, and given to express his opinions without much respect to higher authority, and in language which sometimes was rather unclerical. I think he was seen at his best when in the vigour of his manhood he presided over a gathering of the Durham and Northumberland Society. There he would delight us with his wonderful store of knowledge on a great variety of subjects, sometimes quite apart from the

<sup>1</sup> Brand (*Newcastle*, i, 171), gives an extract from a similar writ of 23 June, 17 Geo. III : "'Minute Farms,' ect. 'Of Thomas Bolome for the custody of one messuage, and eight gardens, within the King's castle, called Kingsby Castle 7s. od.' the entry being nearly the same as in the writ of William iv, above.

ostensible object of our meeting, but all the same equally interesting and enjoyable. I well remember his account of his diggings, clad in a sou'wester, an old macintosh and a pair of navvy boots, keenly alive to the prospect of a successful find ; and again his intense delight on discovering an unrestored and white-washed church, this indeed was a joy indescribable. Amongst his other characteristics was an intense love of music, and although I do not think he ever cultivated the art himself, yet he was an admirer of our choral singing, and for many years he regularly attended the Handel festival at the Crystal Palace. I met him one night at a performance of *The Mikado*, by the D'Oyly Carte company in the Tyne theatre, when he tapped me on the shoulder and said, ' what are you doing here in this frivolous place ? ' and when I retorted in the same vein he said, ' Well ! I came here to enjoy myself. This is the twenty-first occasion of my hearing *The Mikado*, and I should be ready to come again next week, for it is the only work of the kind I have heard,' and although I urged him to try one or two others of Gilbert & Sullivan he said he would be content with a good sample and not spoil it by comparison with others. In the death of our dear old friend we all have lost a personality which we shall greatly miss, and it leaves a void which I fear will never be filled again, at least to me during the few years I may have yet to live.'

The motion was carried by acclamation.

RICHARD DAWES.

Mr. Hodgson next read a memoir of this learned Newcastle worthy, who was master of the grammar school there. It will probably be printed also in the transactions.

Dr. Wight Duff in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hodgson said he welcomed this record of the life of Dawes, because, although it was true that antiquaries had written about him from time to time, yet Newcastle perhaps did not sufficiently appreciate Dawes's distinction in learning. He was quite among the outstanding Greek scholars of the eighteenth century. No doubt when one looked at his *Miscellanea Critica* now, one found much that was antiquated ; but it was in the forefront of scholarship in its own day. Among other things it treated the lost Digamma in Greek words, it insisted upon accuracy in the use of Greek moods and tenses, it contained emendations of his own, and it criticised with erudition recently published editions of some classical writers. The author could never be entirely forgotten in the history of scholarship ; for ' Dawes's canon ' on the use or misuse of certain aorist subjunctives had once played a considerable part in books on syntax and had in a curious way affected textual criticism. Though nowadays an ordinary university student could triumphantly confute the so-called canon, still its influence was once so powerful that editors actually altered Greek texts to make certain parts of verbs conform to it. It might not be generally known that one of the great scholars of

the nineteenth century, the Dutch professor Cobet of Leyden, had a high respect for Dawes's work, and declared him one of the 'three Richards' who were his English masters in scholarship—Richard Bentley, Richard Dawes, and Richard Porson. Newcastle therefore had every reason to be proud of Dawes and his *Miscellanea Critica*.

The motion, after being seconded, was carried.

NORTHUMBRIAN AND NOVOCASTRIAN EPITAPHS IN WESTMERLAND.

The following list of epitaphs, sent by Mr. J. W. Fawcett of Consett, for which he was thanked, was taken as read :—

1.—On a headstone in N.W. portion of churchyard of St. Michael's, Appleby :—

i.h.s. In affectionate remembrance of Superintendent Robert Buckton Parks, late of Appleby, who died at Brampton, Cumberland, June 13th, 1882, Aged 63 years. He lived Respected and died Regretted. His End was Peace. Thy Will be Done.

Also Joseph Buckton, his Uncle, Late of Spring St., Newcastle on Tyne, who died at Appleby, May 1st, 1871, Aged 80 years.

Also of Elizabeth, Wife of the above Robert Buckton Parks, who died at Appleby, May 17th, 1883, Aged 64 Years. 'Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.' Matt. ii, 28.'

Also of Joseph Bainbridge Parks, Their Beloved and only Son, who died at Kurford in Sussex, November 27th, 1883, Aged 26 years. 'Until the day break and the Shadows flee away.'

2.—On a headstone in same churchyard :—

In Memory of Thomas Richardson, Parish Clerk, of Bongate, who died August 1st, 1783, aged 76.

James, his son and successor, died March 10th, 1798,  $\text{Æt. } 62$ .

John, the son of James, Clerk above sixty years, who died Octr. 18, 1859,  $\text{Æt. } 83$ .

Elizabeth, his wife, late Robinson, died Novr. 29, 1851,  $\text{Æt. } 73$ .

Mary, their daughter, died at Newcastle, March 12th, 1838,  $\text{Æt. } 33$ .

Joseph, their son, died July 10, 1867,  $\text{Æt. } 64$ ; and of

John Steadman, who died August 3rd, 1853,  $\text{Æt. } 79$ .

Barbara, his wife, late Richardson, died 2nd May, 1847, aged 82 years.

3.—On a headstone in Asby churchyard :—

To the Memory of Jane, the wife of John Teasdale, of Slaley, in the County of Northumberland, and daughter of the late Robert Jackson, of Whygilhead, who died October 7th, 1852, aged 42 years. Her end was peace.

4.—On a table monument in Barton churchyard :—

Mary Yielder, Widow of William Yielder, Esqre, of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Daughter of William and Sarah Cookson of Penrith, Departed this life, 23rd April, 1810, aged 71 years.

5.—On a headstone in Brough churchyard :—

Sacred to the Memory of John Porter of the Swan Inn, Brough, who departed this Life, May 17th, 1803, aged 45 years, leaving a Widow, the mother of nine children.

Jane, Daughter of the above, died 10th of April, 1795, aged 13 days.

Elizabeth, died 11th of June, 1822, aged 24.

Henry, died the 2nd of May, 1825, aged 31, and is interred in the Parish Church of St. Andrew's, Newcastle on Tyne.

Isabella, Widow of the said John Porter, was married to Christopher Grindred on the 21st of Jany. 1809.

Christopher Grindred died 14th of Octr. 1827, Aged 45.

Isabella, his widow died on the 16th of June, 1834, aged 69 years.

6.—On a headstone in Brough churchyard :—

To the Memory of John Rimington, formerly of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who

died at Brough, April 5th, 1857, aged 73 years, and of Jane, his widow, whose remains here rest with his. She died Decr. 16th, 1859, aged 77 years.

7.—On a flat tombstone in Brougham churchyard :—

Sacred to the Memory of John Jameson, son of John and Sarah Jameson, of Moor Houses, who died at Tynemouth Castle, the 31st of March, 1860, aged 25 years.

8.—On a large square pedestal, surmounted by an urn, in Clifton churchyard :—

Instabili spe Christe merita resurrectionis laetae Reverendus Gulielmus Hogarth; Vir in evangelio (?) Constanus, hocce vico natus, Et ecclesia de Horton in com. Northumbriensi nuper minister fidelis, obiit apud Crow Hall Die 30 Septembris AD 1816 AEtat 52, et apud Cramlington in eodem (?) comitatu Sepultus est: Christiana ejus uxor Femina omnibus chara Hic requiescit liberis et amicis erecta Sic Deo visum Die 5 Augusti AD 1822 AEtat 44. Relinquitur Sabbatisimus (?) Populo Dei.

Sacred to the Memory of William Hogarth, Esqr. of Clifton. Born June 3rd, 1805, died June 24th, 1870; also of Sarah Ann, daughter of J. N. Browne, First wife of the said W. Hogarth, Died June 26th, 1829, aged 26 years. Also of John Edward Hogarth, son of William & Mary Isabella Hogarth; Lost at Sea, March, 1854, aged 13 years.

Sacred to the memory of Christopher Clarke Hogarth; second son of the Revd. Wm. Hogarth & Christiana his wife, who died in the 14th year of his age, July 18th, 1821, at Crow Hall, & was interred at Cramlington in the County of Northumberland.

Also near this place is interred Elizabeth Wootten, widow of the late John Clark Wootten, Esqr. of Oxford, & sister of the late Christiana Hogarth; she died respected by all who knew her, July 29th, 1825, in the 53rd year of her age.

Also to the Memory of Adam Airey Hogarth; Died in Canada, Novr. 17th, 1839, aged 28.

The Rev. Arthur George Hogarth, died at Bungay, Suffolk, Decr. 1st, 1857, aged 44.

Timothy Hogarth; died at Copt Hill, Northnd, June 23rd, 1852, aged 36.

Sons of the Rev. Wm. Hogarth:

9.—On a stone in Grasmere churchyard :—

Anna Deborah Richardson, born 22nd of Feb. 1832 at Newcastle on Tyne, died 5th of August, 1872, at Heugh Folds, Grasmere. ‘That I may know Christ and the power of His resurrection, and the fellowship of his suffering, made conformable to his death.’ Philippians, iii, 10.

10.—On a brass in Bellingham chapel in Kendal church :—

Here lieth interred Benjamin Fenwick, Esqr, a worthy Descendant from the Ancient Family of Nunriding in Northumberland, who died November the 15th, 1752, in his 84th year of his age. This laudable Gentleman truly zealous and firmly strenuous for the Glory of his Prince, and the Good of his Country, spent sixty years in the Marine Service, with unblemished Honour, and undeviating Fidelity. As a just Reward of his gallant Actions, His Sovereign gave him the Command of a Man of War. In that important Post he fought the Enemies of Great Britain, with intrepid Courage, meritorious Conduct; and Memorable Success.

Mrs. Lambert, his Niece, ordered this Inscription, as a Solemn Testimony of her great Regard to his merit; and gratefull Affection for his Memory.

11.—On a headstone in Kirkby Lonsdale churchyard :—

In affectionate remembrance of Joseph Bell who died May 4, 1843, aged 50 years.

Also Ann Bell, widow of the above, who died July 12th, 1861, aged 62 years.

Also John Bell, their son, who died Feb. 11, 1856, aged 23 years. Interred at Newcastle.

Also William Bell, third son, who died Sep. 18, 1864, aged 38 years. Interred at Forbes, Australia.

Also Luke Bell, their son, who died Oct. 5, 1868, aged 31 years.

Also Abraham Bell, their son, who died Aug. 31, 1869, Aged 38 years.  
Interred at Birmingham.

Also Ann, Wife of Joseph Bell, who died May 4, 1876, in her 42nd year.

**12.—On a brass in Kirkby Stephen church :—**

In affectionate remembrance of Maria Hopper, born at Brough 1st January, 1817, who died at Brayton 17th April, 1879, and was buried there. For twenty six years a faithful and much loved nurse in the families of Edward Fenwick Boyd, Esqr. of Moor House, Durham, William Cuthbert, Esqr. of Beaufort Castle, Northumberland, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart, of Brayton, Cumberland. This Tablet was erected to her memory by the members of those families.

Her virtues walked their narrow round,  
Nor made a pause, nor left a void,  
And sure the Eternal Master found  
Her single talent well employed.

**13.—On a stone in Lowther churchyard :—**

Sacred to the Memory of Mary Ann Scott, widow of John Scott of Lancaster, and eldest daughter of the late Joseph Mawson, who died at Lowther March 7th, 1867, aged 45 years.

Also of Joseph Thomas Scott, eldest son of the above, who died at Newcastle on Tyne, March 16th, 1863, aged 17 years.

**14.—In chancel of Morland church :—**

Near this place is interr'd the remains of Stanwix Nevinson, Esqr. Lord of the Manor of Newby. He died the 22nd of Feby. 1772, aged 70. He was twice married, 1st to Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of Robt. Blake, Esqr. of Twisell Castle in Norhamshire, in the County of Durham, His 2nd wife Julia, 3rd daughter of John Gaskarth, Esqr. of Hutton Hall in Penrith, Cumberland. Erected this monument to his memory.

Lord who shall dwell in thy Tabernacle, or who shall rest upon thy Holy Hill, Even he that leadeth an uncorrupt Life, & doeth the thing which is right, & speaketh the Truth from his heart.

**15.—On a stone in Morland churchyard :—**

In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Stanwix Nevinson, Esqr. Lord of the Manour of Newby. She was youngest sister of Francis Blake, Esqr., of Twisell Castle in Norhamshire in the County of Durham, & died Feby. 1, 1766, aged 58.

**16.—On a tablet in Morland church :—**

Sacred to the memory of the Revd. William Rice Markham, B.A. for 48 years Vicar of Morland, born 3rd Feby. 1803, died 27th March, 1877.

Also of Jane, his beloved Wife,<sup>1</sup> who died 2nd July, 1871, aged 73 years.

Sincerely respected in the parish and neighbourhood for their unbounded kindness and liberality and for their gentleness and goodness to all ; this tablet is erected as an affectionate and grateful tribute to their Memory by the parishioners and other friends.

**17.—On a brass on a table monument in Orton churchyard :—**

In memory of John Wardale of Orton, and Margaret his Wife, daughter of Robert Sharp of Rayne, and of their Children :—

John, who died August 1st, 1723, aged 22.

The Rev. Robert Wardale, M.A. Prebendary of Carlisle, Vicar of Brampton in Cumberland, and of Corbridge in Northumberland, who died April 3rd, 1773, aged 68.

And Frances who died Decr. 1st, 1781, aged 78, and who by her will gave Twenty Pounds to the Poor of this Parish, and Four Hundred Pounds towards the Endowment of a School at Orton.

Frances, wife of Robert Sharp, departed this life July ye 8th, 1732, aged 80.

**18.—On a table monument in Windermere churchyard :—**

Sacred to the memory of Lieut. Thomas Wiggans Moffett, Royal Navy, born at Bamburgh, March 6th, 1793. Died at Bowness, August 3rd, 1838.

<sup>1</sup> She was one of the Claytons of Chesters, Northumberland.

## MISCELLANEA.

ROBERT JOHNSON<sup>1</sup> (see p. 115).

Mr. Oxberry has sent the following additional note :—

A sonnet to Johnson's memory was published in the *Monthly Magazine* for April, 1798. It alludes more especially to his skill as a portrait painter, and, in phraseology and sentiment, bears the unmistakeable hall-mark of the period in which it was penned. Its poetical merits do not warrant its rescue from the 'oblivious night' of the pages where it lies hidden, but its inclusion here may, perhaps, be justified on the ground that it has not hitherto appeared so far as I can learn, in any locally published account of the artist.

'On the death of Robert Johnson,  
Painter and Engraver, of Newcastle.'

Ye who, enraptured, view with sweet delight  
The faithful semblance of relations dear,  
Or o'er some friend departed drop the tear,  
By Johnson snatched from death's oblivious night :  
For him who fixt, in glowing colours bright,  
Those smiles that wont the passing hour to cheer,  
And gave, unchanging still from year to year,  
The form adored, to bless your longing sight ;  
O heave the grateful, sympathetic sigh.  
But sighs recall not back the silent dead !  
An aged mother, by his labours fed,  
Looks round in vain and sees no comfort nigh.  
O, then, reflect his virtues to her view,  
And be to her what Johnson was to you.'

## NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, ETC.

Mr. G. Eyre Evans of Abersystwith, has sent the following particulars taken by him from the original register of Hanover Square chapel, Newcastle :

Vellum : 12½ inches by 8 inches : from 1752 to 1837.

The Rev. Wm. Turner writes in it on 22nd February, 1837 :—' The register of former ministers having been lost, this begins 1752, but not regularly kept till 1780. About 100 entries from 1752 to 1780, and about 270 from 1780 to 1837. Wm. Coxwell, Secretary or Clerk. The registers of Mr. Bennet, Dr. Lawrence, and Mr. Rogerson, ministers before 1752, were never in the possession of the congregation and nothing is known of them. I have in my possession the Register Book of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters (Presbyterians) at North Shields, usually called 'The Low Meeting,' which was committed to my charge on its dissolution in 1822. I send it along with our own.'

Rev. Samuel Lowthian enters from 15 Aug. 1752 to 23 Sept. 1780.

John, s. John (in Genl. Wolfe's Regiment) & Eliz. Fletcher bap. 12 Feb. 1760.

Margaret, dau James (in Colonel Le Fassell's Regt.) & Christian Cawen bap. 12 Feb. 1760.

Rev. Robert Hood, D.D. enters from 17 Feb. 1781 to 12 June, 1782.

Rev. Wm. Turner enters from 3 Nov. 1782 to 20 Feb. 1837.

North Shields (Presbyterian), vellum : 10½ inches by 9 inches. 1756—1812.  
Entries of local interest.

## THE PORT OF BLYTH.

The following notes are from the collection of Mr. J. C. Hodgson :—

As 'Seaton Delavall and Blythnook have been made member creekes to the port of Newcastle' similar privilege was sought for Cullercoats in 1677.

<sup>1</sup> 1771, Sept. 9, Robert, son of Thomas and Mary Johnson of Ovingham, bap. *Ovingham Reg.*

- 1673 March 25, the deputy to the Patent Officer of Customs at Newcastle was John Bolt for Blyths Nook and Seaton Sluice.
- 1673 April 2 John Clark was sworn waiter and searcher at Blyths Nook.
- 1677 July 18 the 'name of the Patent Officers deputy at Seaton Sluice' was Thomas Otway.
- 1680 Oct. 9 Thomas Barber surveyor of Blyth Nook, Seaton and Cullercoats.
- 1681 Oct. 12 William Wear occurs as deputy-comptroller at Cullercoats, Seaton Sluice and Blyth Nook.
- The following are from the Earsdon parish registers, etc. :—
- 1717 Oct. 26 Mr. George Adamson of South Blyth, Customs house officer. Mrs. Elizabeth Cockrill widow married.
- 1733 Nov. 15 Mr. Joseph Ingo, officer of Customs, Blyth, had a child baptized.
- 1734 Mr. Nicholas Armstrong, officer of Customs, Seaton Sluice occurs.
- 1735 Nov. 9 Mr. Edward Barrow, officer of the Salt at the port of Blyth and Mrs. Sarah Dove of the same place married.
- 1736 Mr. Matthew Burgham, officer of the Excise, South Blyth occurs.
- 1736 Mr. James Craggs, officer of the Customs, Seaton Sluice, occurs.
- 1737 July 31 Mr. Robert Pease, officer of the Salt, and Mrs. Ann Topley of South Blyth mar.
- 1737 April 10 Mr. John Wilkinson, officer of the Customs at the port of Blyth buried being Easter day.
- 1744 Francis Sayer of South Blyth, salt officer, occurs.
- 1749 June 14 Mr. John Danvers, Salt officer, Seaton Sluice, buried.
- 1749 November 15 Mr. George Tunstall, excise officer, South Blyth, buried.
- 1750 April 5 Mr. Gilbert Umfreville, collector of customs at South Blyth, buried.
- 1752 July 18 Mr. Robert Appleby officer of the customs, South Blyth, buried.
- 1756 May 14 Mr. Robert Pease, Salt officer at Howdon Pans, buried.
- 1760 January 16 Mr. Hugh Holmes, comptroller of customs at South Blyth, buried.
- 1760 July 8 Mr. Thomas Hall, surveyor of customs of South Blyth, buried.
- 1762 Mr. John Wilson Surveyor of Customs South Blyth, occurs.
- 1762 January Mr. Thompson, salt officer of Black Close was found dead on the road between that place and Blyth.
- 1762 Nov. 9 Mr. George Collingwood, Custom house officer Seaton Sluice, buried
- 1780 December 28 Lieut George Mennell, Impress Officer, South Blyth, buried.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From the late Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 119) :—

1851, Jan. 1. Smith to Bell :—

I suppose I shall receive Mr. Bruce's work in a few days. I beg your acceptance of some of my notes on the Treves antiquities. I expect some very distinguished foreign antiquaries over in the summer and it is not improbable I may accompany them to Newcastle and to the Roman Wall as they want to visit our chief antiquities. How very slow your Society is in *publishing*. After the *speeches* we occasionally read as having been made at the feasts of the society, after the 'patronage' talked about and after numerous other prognostics of prosperity—how is it we see no proceedings, no books, no papers? Bills are drawn—why are they not honoured? I have before me one part of the Norwich Society. We do not hear so much talk in this quarter of England, but their publications shew they *work* and *act*.

1851, Feb. 7. Bell to Smith :—

. . . . . I am almost tired of sending anything to the [Gent.] Magazine for is any one of the aristocracy in this Neighbourhood wends his way out of the world, then I have a letter begging that I will favour them with a Memoir of the Body so as to be in for the next Magazine, and if I want a proof or slips to add to my hobby . . . . . I may write again and again for it if ever I get it . . . . . I have not been at the late Meetings of the Society but Mr. Adamson has informed me that at the Anniversary Meeting it was agreed to complete another Volume of the Transactions in quarto.

1851, Feb. 10. Smith to Bell :—

I am rejoiced to hear you are about to print once more. You will be ruined if you do not keep up the Transactions. I am trying to create intercourse between the English and the Continental Societies. The Antiquaries are going on well. You, of course, get their books. Mr. Kell recently paid me a visit. We shall have many distinguished foreigners in London this year. I have partly promised some of them to go with them to the North but I have not positively decided about it.

1851, Oct. 4. Bell to Smith :—

When I had the gratification of seeing you at my house, altho' for so short a time, you saw my Royal Quarto Volume, better than four inches thick, of Drawings, Manuscripts and printed accounts of Roman Altars and Antiquities found in the North, which has taken me much above forty years in gathering together, the Volume contains amongst other matters : an account of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, description of the Roman Wall, Numerous Plans, Bruce's Lectures on the Roman Wall, the Castle of Newcastle under the Antiquarian Society, Account of the Opening of the Castle by do., Correct drawings of all the Roman altars and inscriptions in the north, with descriptive accounts of them, &c. &c. What is most requisite with persons who are desirous of standing well with the World : is unfortunately at present, wanting with me, and instigates me to ask, if you think such a Work as this of mine, would take the attention of the Archæological Association as the one thing needful is of importance to me, it has cost me a considerable sum, but that is out of the question, I would take Twenty Guineas for it, if I could meet with any person or Institution who would value the time and attention paid thereto by such a Humble Individual as myself.

1851, Oct. 6. Smith to Bell :—

I am sorry to confess to you that I have not only no hopes of the B. Archl Association being able to purchase your valuable volume, but I am equally without any expectation that the Council of the Antiquaries will devote that moderate sum from the funds of the Society to purchase such a desirable addition to their archives. The great secret to explain antiquarian inconsistency is that money can only be procured when it feeds *private* advantages. A person making a collection of books, or coins, or other things for *himself alone*, to be buried in *his own cabinet*, cares not what money he spends ; but try him when others partake in the pleasure of the acquisition and he buttons up his pocket immediately. Is there no dear good man who is making his 'county collection' that you could apply to ? Societies are great on feasting days, on anniversaries &c., but they have no real love of science and will not devote their funds to encourage it. You see my reply is not cheering, but it is founded on long experience. Bruce is truly a generous man, but the money to him may be an object. Mr. Clayton may I expect like to have the book. Can I do anything for you? . . . . I have resigned the Hon. Secretaryship of the B.A.A. and have retired from the Council.

1851. Dec. 10. Smith to Bell :—

I have had no reply from the Council of the Antiquaries relative to my offer of your book. . . . It is melancholy to be unable to help a friend at such a crisis . . . . Were I you I should not hesitate in selling by auction any superfluous books you may have. Who so fit as you to arrange them ? I shall do this one day with my collection . . . . I have suggested the idea of making a public appeal to the members of the Socy of Antiquaries of Newcastle for funds to help on the printing. If I were Secy. I would send to press & leave the Society to pay the bill. The *printing* is the life & soul of a Society, its very pulse ; when it stops the Society is dead.

1852, Jan. 24. Bell to Smith :—

. . . . In Christmas week accidentally meeting with Mr. Bruce he informed me that he had something from you for me, and he would leave it at the Castle when I might call for it in passing, which he did on New Year's Eve, and I got it. . . . As an apology for my seeming neglect in not answering yours received during last year, is, I could not, for I had not the heart to do so, for the year of the Glass Palace had drawn all the Cash to it, that it left none in the Country for any thing, and so darkened every thing and every body, that had it not been for two or three of my Hobby horsical

pursuits, which amused my Mind from gloomy thoughts that I feared I should have sunk through it. You mention my Volume on the Roman Wall (which I think you glanced over in your first visit at my House) and expect that the [Newcastle] Society would take it but they all along have been savers at the tap and Wasters at the bung besides they did not know that I had such a Book. I offered my account of Saint Nicholas Church (the mother church of Newcastle) which had cost me above Twenty five pounds, besides my own labour, and in answer they sent two young lads to value it, who could not value it, in short I received only insult, however the 'Roman Wall' is safe from ever being theirs as Dr. Bandinel (with whom I had occasionally corresponded) got to hear of it, and wrote me saying that it would be a valuable addition to the archaeological department of the Bodleian Library, and inclosed a Cheque upon his Bankers at Darlington for fifteen guineas. I appreciate your kind feelings in this matter and sincerely beg to thank you, you say 'were I you' you would 'sell by auction any superfluous books' but the whole of most of my Collections altho' amounting to many Hundreds are, all of them matters of local History illustrated with private Letters and papers on family matters collected during the last fifty years, the writers of very many of them are still alive, and were I to expose these by sale it might be the means of doing me some injury for they are too valuable to be destroyed. I have not been at any of the meetings of the [Newcastle] Antiquaries for the last Twelve Months, but having been sent for to assist in putting all in order for the anniversary on Monday next, and also for the great meeting of the Archaeological Institute, I intend attending the anniversary on Monday; whilst I was libr[ar]ian I have asked for numerous Books, &c &c to be got, or added, but was always met with where are they to come from, for we have no money now, there are new Tables, Chairs, glass cases, in short I know not what, all to entertain the Dons from Town.

1852, Jan. 28. Smith to Bell :—

I am indeed glad to hear from you again. I think I could have sold the volume if I had had it here, but I fancied I asked the Soc. Ant. £20. I should have much liked to have gone through it, but I never shall now . . . I shall be anxious to see your next volume or part issued & think it will do you and the antiquarian world much more credit than the Anniversary meeting or that to which you appear to be looking with hopeful eye, of our old friends the Institute. With respect to the latter, you may make a *great* meeting but *they* never will. No. In such books as the *Archæologia Æliana* you will see 'who's who and what's what' but you never will at dinners or at these meetings. . . . . I have only seen enough of the Wall to make me desire to see more & also that of Antoninus.

1852, Feb. 10. Bell to Smith :—

. . . . . I shall not attend the Castle when the Institute visits, and it will be well if Bruce and Charleton do not set many more off.

1852, Feb. 13. Smith to Bell :—

. . . . . The real great *fact!* *the resumption of the publications* is the least of all in the report, & although it is evidently intended to shew that your Society has made itself a name & gained credit, at the same time it would appear it expects a *reflected honour* from the little party coming in the summer & it would seem that papers are to be got up for the occasion as a sort of *school exercise*. But the credit of your Society does not in any way depend upon this visit from a few persons ; it is in your *Archæologia* the test of ability must be sought for, & behold ! one *part* appears in 6 years ! Let the Congress be to encourage *your publication* & get you money to publish ; but no ; the persons coming want your money for *their* special ends !!! This you will see when the meeting & its feasts & its flatteries are over. These Congresses depend upon it, injure science, because they place things in a false light & elevate the vain and pompous at the expense of the meritorious humble *working men*.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
**OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.**

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 13.

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 27th March, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. W. H. Knowles, F.S.A., a vice president, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, the following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Miss Elizabeth F. Stevenson, 24 Brandling Park, Newcastle.

THE LATE PROFESSOR E. C. CLARK, HON. MEMBER.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) then read the following notes :—

" Since the last meeting of the society the writer has had a letter from Mrs. Webber, of Cambridge, daughter of the late professor E. C. Clark, LL.D., F.S.A., etc., one of the honorary members, drawing attention to the circumstance that though her father had died so far back as July of last year, yet no mention of his death had been made in the annual report of the society for 1917 amongst the names of other departed members. He at once replied that he regretted exceedingly to hear of her father's death, but that until the receipt of her letter, neither the writer nor, so far as he was aware, any other member had heard of it. In an article in the *Cambridge Review* for October, 1917, from which most of the following particulars have been taken, it is said that with professor Clark's death a 'dignified and distinguished figure has passed out of Cambridge life.' He was born in 1835 near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, and thus at the time of his death had reached the ripe age of 82 years. His education began at Richmond, in Yorkshire. This was followed by a successful scholastic career. In 1862 after gaining many honours he became Regius professor of civil law at Cambridge, and in the same year was called to the bar. By his marriage in 1865 to a daughter of the late Mr. James Kitson, of Elmete hall, and a sister of the late Lord Airedale, he lost his fellowship but was later elected a professorial fellow of St. John's College. This he resigned in 1914. Dr. Clark was the author of several books on law, the last years of his life being devoted to a history of Roman private law. He was a keen antiquary and contributed papers on antiquarian subjects to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, of which in 1891

he became president. It has been said that one of the best and severest tests of character is a walking tour. The writer's friendship with him began on such an occasion in 1886 in the week's 'pilgrimage' along the Roman Wall, when he was one of the visitors from a distance who joined in the delightful ramble of that year, and a more genial companion on such an outing there could not have been. During the 'pilgrimage' he was, with others, elected an honorary member of our society, but he never contributed to our transactions. He is survived by a son, Lieut. Col. Kitson Clark, of Leeds, who, like his father, takes great interest in the Roman Wall; and a daughter, the before-named Mrs. Webber. Notices of him have appeared, in addition to that in the *Cambridge Review*, in the *Times*, and in the *Yorkshire Post* in July last."

The chairman remarked that he also became acquainted with the late professor Clark during the 'pilgrimage' of 1886, and had often met him since at the meetings of different learned societies of which they were members. He was a delightful companion.

Professor R. C. Bosanquet said that professor Clark besides being a learned lawyer was a man of wide and liberal culture. The society was honoured in having had his name on the roll of honorary members. He regretted that no contribution from Mr. Clark had appeared in *Archaeologia Aeliana* and suggested as a general principle that the society should keep in touch with its honorary members and perhaps induce them to take part in the proceedings from time to time.

Mr. Renwick thought, though late in the day, that the sympathy of members should be sent to Mrs. Webber and her brother on the loss not only they, but the society, had suffered by the death of their father.

This was agreed to.

The following books, etc., received since the February meeting, were placed on the table:—

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Numismatic Society: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th ser., nos. 67 and 68.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club: *History*, xxiii, ii.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association: *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, xvii, iv, and supplementary volume for 1917, ('Tours in Wales (1804-1813)', by Richard Fenton).

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.: *Bulletin*, no. 63.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History: *Proceedings*, xvi, ii. [The opening article is an interesting one on the family of Wulsi, of which cardinal Wolsey, who was the son of an Ipswich butcher, was a member. The late bishop Creighton denied this but the writer of the article

proves beyond doubt that tradition is right and the bishop wrong. Not only so but that many of the name followed that trade. It is of some interest to north countrymen as Wolsey was bishop of Durham. There is also a notice of the late Mr. Greenwell, who was an honorary member of the society].

From the publishers : *Athenaeum Subject Index to Periodicals*, 1916—part i, ‘Theology and Philosophy’; ii, ‘Historical, Political and Economic.’

*Purchases :—*

*Year Book of Scientific and Learned Societies* for 1917; *Grantees of Arms*, part ii: k to z (68 Harleian Soc. publ.); *The Museums Journal*, xvii, no. 10; and *Notes and Queries* for January, 1918.

*DONATIONS TO MUSEUM, ETC. :—*

From Major Allison, M.D., R.A.M.C.: A fine collection of flails. (See Dr. Allison's fully illustrated paper on flails in *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., iv, 155-204.)

Mr. Blair (secretary), read a letter to him of 3rd March, in which Dr. Allison said :—‘I have much pleasure in offering the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne my collection of flails. They have afforded me considerable pleasure to collect, but I am now out on active service and should be pleased to hand them over to a Society which appreciates the historic and the old. I have seen and heard the flail out here, and a horse is used on a kind of treadmill for threshing with a light threshing machine on some farms. The threshers here used the flail by twirling it in front of them, and not swinging it round and behind the head as was the English custom.’

From R. Blair: A deed in Latin of 7 Sep. 1620, relating to land in Birtley, co. Durham, of which an English abstract is printed in these *Proc.* 3 ser., vii, p. 213.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to Dr. Allison for the fine collection of flails presented by him to the society.

*EXHIBITED :—*

By Mr. W. H. Cullen: Japanese spear; wooden spear; Zulu stabbing assegai; hunting knife and two hippopotamus horns from Nyassaland; bow and two arrows from South Seas; a mastodon's tooth from Virginia, U.S.A.; meal measure basket from Kofftefontein; curiously knobbed walking stick; German gas mask; mineral specimens, etc., etc.

Mr. Cullen, in a letter to Mr. R. Blair, very kindly offered to present all or such of the articles as were suitable to the society for the Blackgate museum, and stated that he left the question of handing over the other objects to the Hancock museum to be added to the ethnological collection there to him (Mr. Blair).

Thanks were voted to Mr. Cullen for his generous offer, the question of selection being referred to the council for decision.

The following notes by Mr. J. C. Hodgson on Mr. Renwick's deeds relating to

SEGGERSTON'S CLOSE (in the parish of Morpeth), which he kindly undertook to look over, was read by R. Blair (one of the secretaries) :—

"As parcel of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Newminster, Saggerston's close came into the hands of the crown on the dissolution of religious houses in 1536. The name does not occur in the chartulary of the monastery, but in a lease, dated 1575. Nether Farney-law, a close adjoining the Stanners, is described as 'that close and ground called Nether Farney-lawe as yt lyeth one the weste parke of Morpeth between the water of Wansbecke . . . and the queanes ma<sup>ties</sup> ground called Saggerstone Close of the west.'<sup>1</sup>

As in the parallel case of Sacriston in the county of Durham, originally appropriated to the sacrist, there can be little doubt that before the dissolution of Newminster Seggerston's close was appropriated to the sacrist of the abbey church.

Having so many hungry mouths to fill, king James I. found it impossible to follow up the economy of his thrifty predecessor. Much crown property was alienated to importunate courtiers or sold to land speculators. Amongst the latter was Sir William Hewitt, knight, described in 1611 as of Much Hadham in Hertfordshire, and in 1629 of Brightwell, Suffolk. His practice was to purchase a manor or estate, to split it up and to sell the farms and tenements, very often to sitting tenants.<sup>2</sup>

On the 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1619, Sir William Hewitt, of Much Hadham, knight, and John Hewitt of London, citizen and cloth-worker, conveyed to Cuthbert Pye, of Newminster, gent., 'All that close with the appurtenances lying and being in Morpeth, called Segarstar Close, late in the tenure or occupation of John Baker and Richard Faulcouse or the one of them, . . . which is of the annual value of seven shillings and fourpence, . . . lately parcel of the lands and possessions of the late monastery of Newminster.'<sup>3</sup>

The grantee, Cuthbert Pye, was a member of a Mo-peth family, both influential and numerous in the seventeenth century, one of whom, Jane Pye, was wickedly burnt, or executed on the Goosehill in 1658, for witchcraft. It would be beyond the scope of this note to enter into the history of the family of Pye.

By lease and re-lease dated respectively 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 1713, Richard Pye, of Newminster Abbey, gent., in consideration of 90l., conveyed to John Wilkinson, of Morpeth, merchant, 'All that close or parcel of corne ground commonly called and known by the name of Seggerston's Close, situate, lying and being in the parish of Morpeth aforesaid, bordering on the lands of Mr. Richard Wilson on the east, the lands of the said John Wilkinson on the west and south, and the river of Wansbeck on the north, all which premises were then in the possession of Robert Bates and Henry Walton as tenants thereof to the said Richard Pye.'

<sup>1</sup> The late Mr. William Woodman's interleaved copy of the Rev. John Hodgson's *Hist. of Morpeth*.

<sup>2</sup> As to what Sir William Hewitt did at Amble and Hauxley, see new *History of Northumberland*, vol. V., pp. 283, 302.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. George Renwick's muniments.

DESCENT OF SEGERSTON'S CLOSE.

**JOHN WILKINSON**, of Morpeth, merchant, took a conveyance, 1713, of Seggerston's Close, and of Bowmer's Bank, parish of Morpeth, from Richard Pye, of Newminster Abbey<sup>a</sup>, died 2nd Dec. 1743<sup>b</sup>, intestate, seized of the said lands.

William Wilkinson, son and heir <sup>a</sup> , born 16 Aug., 1692, died intestate 22 Nov., 1728.	Catherine Wilkinson, younger daughter and co-heir <sup>a</sup> , born 27th Dec., 1697 <sup>c</sup> , died 20, bur. 22 Jan., 1773 <sup>a</sup> , seized of a moiety of Seggerston Close and Bowmer Bank, and intestate <sup>a</sup> .	James Fenwick, of Morpeth, apothecary <sup>a</sup> , mar. lic. 19 Dec., 1721 <sup>c</sup> , bur. 23 April, 1759 <sup>c</sup> . 22 Jan., 1773 <sup>a</sup> ,	Barbara Wilkinson, eldest daughter and co-heir <sup>a</sup> , born 3 Oct., 1695, mar. 25 Feb., 1720, died 10 March, 1769, seized of a moiety Seggerston's Close and Bowmer's Bank <sup>a</sup> .
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John Challoner, of Battersea, doctor of physic <sup>a</sup> , born 12th Jany., 1721, died September, 1798, s.p. <sup>a</sup> , seized of a moiety of Seggerston's Close and Bowmer's Bank, and intestate as to his real estate <sup>a</sup> .	William Challoner <sup>a</sup> , born 2 Nov., 1727, died 1753 <sup>a</sup> , un- married.	Jane Challoner <sup>a</sup> , born 11 Feb., 1724, died 20 Feb., 1774, intestate.	Barbara Wilkinson, successively curate of Hartburn, Brinkburn, and Rennington, mar. 19 June, 1780, at Morpeth, buried there 15 July, 1786, s.p. <sup>a</sup> .
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John Fenwick, of Morpeth, doctor of physic <sup>a</sup> , born 5 March, 1721 <sup>c</sup> , succeeded to his mother's moiety of Seggerston Close and Bowmer Bank <sup>a</sup> , died 23 Dec., 1783 <sup>c</sup> , Will dated 8 Dec., 1783 <sup>c</sup> .	Mary, dau. of John Thornton, of Netherwitton, mar. 7 Feb., 1754, died 9 Ncv., 1773 <sup>a</sup> , c.	Other issue.
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James Fenwick <sup>a</sup> , of Long Framlington, born 14 October, 1758 <sup>e</sup> , succeeded to his father's moiety of Seggerston Close and Bowmer Bank <sup>a</sup> , and as heir-at-law of John Challoner, of Battersea, <i>ex parte materna</i> to the other moiety. On the 3 June, 1809, conveyed the moiety to Thomas Reed, of Morpeth, gent.	Jane, only surviving child of John Manners, of Long Framlington <sup>c</sup> .	Other issue.
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=Jane, dau. of William Wilson<sup>a</sup>,  
of Low Framlington<sup>a</sup>, mar. 14th  
Nov., 1688, at Felton.

[Proc. 3 ser., viii.]

..... CHALLONER, of Morpeth =.....

John Challoner, of  
Morpeth, surgeon<sup>a</sup>,  
died 8 Dec., 176<sup>a</sup>,  
Will dated 25 Nov.,  
1746.

Edward Challoner, of Morpeth,

cousin, heir-at-law<sup>a</sup>,

of John

Challoner, of Battersea, *ex parte  
paterna*.

<sup>a</sup> Mr. George Renwick's Muniments.

<sup>b</sup> Morpeth Registers.

<sup>c</sup> New History of Northumberland, vol. vii, p. 433.

In the abstract of title which accompanies the deeds of the property belonging to the present owner, Mr. George Renwick, there is set out a pedigree drawn up in 1809, where the moiety of Barbara, the elder daughter, and that of Catherine, the younger daughter of John Wilkinson, the purchaser, had been reunited in James Fenwick, who, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> June of that year, conveyed to Thomas Read, of Morpeth, gent. The pedigree, to which some additions have been made, will explain the descents."

Mr. Hodgson was thanked.

#### ON THE SO-CALLED ANDRA BARTON ROCK IN EMBLETON BAY.

The following paper by Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.(scot.), was read by Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) :—

"On a rock in Embleton bay, usually submerged, and only visible during certain exceptionally low tides, are carved, along with many other names, after the fashion so dear to the heart of the British tripper, the words ANDRA BARTON. In 1903 a rubbing was taken of this stone by Mr. A. P. Bolland, who presented it to the society and it is reproduced in their *Proceedings*, 3 ser., vol. vii, p. 217. In Mr. A. G. Bradley's delightful volume on the 'Romance of Northumberland,' the rock and the inscription are mentioned, and he takes it for granted that it connotes the name of that Andrew Barton, the son of a Leith skipper, who, along with his brothers Robert and John, were amongst the most famous of the sea captains of James iv of Scotland, the sovereign who made such an enterprising attempt to found a great Scottish navy and who built the largest ship of her day in the shape of the *Great Michael*. Andrew Barton had many adventures both by sea and land : he acted for his king but combined this with trading on his own account and was not averse to being a bit of a privateer if he found it pay. He was a resolute old sea-dog as may be gathered from the following incident in his life. In 1506 the Dutch had been very troublesome to the ships of Scottish merchants : James determined to pay them out for this, so accordingly he placed Andrew Barton in command of 'ane greit and costly ship' he had just built (probably the *Margaret*) and gave him a free hand to do what he liked. Barton did his work very thoroughly : took many ships, and as practical illustration of his services sent home to the king 'certane pipis (casks) with the heidis of the Hollanders.' But this was too good to last. Andrew met his death in August, 1511, in a great naval fight in the Downs with an English flotilla said to have been commanded by Sir Edward Howard the lord admiral of England, though historically there seems some doubt as to Howard having held command at that time. Howard used some trickery in the matter, but the end of it was that Barton was killed and his two ships the *Lion* and the *Jenny Perwin* towed into the Thames. As the student of history knows, this fight was one of the indirect causes which led to the battle of Flodden.

But to come back to the inscription. I was much interested in Mr. Bradley's statement, as could it have been borne out, the

inscription would be one of the most remarkable historic relics we have. There are however several considerations which go far to show that instead of the inscription being of ancient date it is of quite modern origin. By the kindness of your secretary, Mr. Blair, I have been favoured with a sight of the rubbing of the surface of the stone. The name Andra Barton no doubt appears, but far from being in unmistakeably sixteenth-century characters, as stated by Mr. Bradley, the lettering is of very much later date, and as the year 1840 is incised on another part of the rock, it appears pretty certain that the Andra Barton inscription belongs to the nineteenth and not to the sixteenth century. It is of course impossible to say whether the original artist intended to convey the idea that the inscription was the work of the real Andrew Barton, or whether such happened to be his own name. In all probability the latter hypothesis is the correct one. Barton is not an uncommon name and is pretty well distributed. The Barton family, of which the captain was a member, was settled in Midlothian. But there are Barton place-names in the parish of Whittingham, Northd., in Richmondshire, Yorks, and near Penrith, and the name is now widely scattered.

There are one or two other considerations which may be put on record which tend to throw discredit on the authenticity of the inscription. I wrote to my friend, Sir Archibald Geikie, the eminent geologist, asking him if, in his opinion, it was possible for such an inscription to have lasted for 400 years exposed as it was to such disintegrating influences. He kindly replied as follows:—‘ . . . . In my opinion it is in the highest degree improbable that any surface cutting on either kind of stone (sand-stone or basalt) would survive for four centuries exposed to the trying conditions of alternate drying by sun and wind, and the corrosive influence of salt water, besides all the effects of the perpetual scour of the tides and waves. I would rather believe the inscription to be the handiwork of some fisher lad of the Barton clan, who being out of work a generation or two ago, amused himself by the feat of carving his name on this rarely visible islet during the few hours it showed itself on some specially low tide.’

Again, another consideration may be adduced against the authenticity of the inscription. Though spelling was somewhat arbitrary in the sixteenth century, it is inconceivable that the captain—had he been so idle as to find time to scribble his name on this rock—would ever have spelt it Andra Barton. His name occurs quite frequently in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland (an office by the way which was held in 1529-30 by Andrew's brother, Robert), which have been published in the Government Record Series, and once at least in the Register of the Great Seal, when on October 16th, 1510, he got a crown charter to himself, and his son Alexander, of certain lands in the county of Fife. In all these cases the name is spelt BERTOUN or BERTOUNE: the form Barton is of much later origin. In the

seventeenth century the name usually took the form of **BARTANE**, but it is not till the eighteenth century that we find it spelt **BARTON**. In the sixteenth century, and for long after, the suffixes *ton* and *son* invariably took the additional *u* before the last letter, and they have quite frequently an *e* after the *n*. **ANDRA** too, though that is the modern local pronunciation of the name in the Lothians and Berwickshire and in Northumberland also, is not a form which appears in the treasurer's accounts. It is there always given as **ANDRO**, a form which survived even in official documents till the beginning of the eighteenth century.

It may be noted that Mr. E. Bateson in the exhaustive history of the parish of Embleton which he contributed to the new *County History of Northumberland* makes no mention of this stone. Had there been any tradition of such a thing about the place he would likely have heard of it and commemorated it for what it was worth.

I am afraid that my criticisms on this inscription partake rather of the inglorious feat of breaking a butterfly, but seeing that an able and experienced writer like Mr. Bradley has been led to making the statements above referred to, it is perhaps as well to put on record the baselessness of the belief in this inscription as an ancient relic."

Thanks were voted to Sir James Balfour Paul for his paper.

#### A SEAL OF MERTON PRIORY.

Mr. C. H. Hunter Blair read the following notes on this seal :—

"The document with its dependent seal which professor Loveday exhibits to-night is one of a collection of ancient deeds formed by his ancestor, John Loveday,<sup>1</sup> of Caversham, a noted eighteenth century philologist and antiquary. It is a charter of manumission granted by Eustace, prior of Merton, to his serf,<sup>2</sup> William Eylward, and reads as follows<sup>3</sup> :—

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Eustachius prior de Meriton et ejusdem loci conventus eternam in domino salutem Noveritis nos pro nobis et successoribus nostris et ecclesia nostra de Meriton remisisse et quietumclamasse Willelmo Eylward et hiis qui de suo corpore exierint totum jus et clatum quod dicebamus nos habere in servitute ejusdem Willelmi Ita quod predicti Willelmus et hiis qui de suo corpore exierint et qui de eorum corporibus exhibunt quo ad nos et successores nostros condicione liberam habeant in perpetuum et quod dimidiam virgatam terre cum pertinencias quam de nobis tenuit per servicium trium solidorum et undecim denariorum teneat de cetero ipse et successores sui per liberum servicium quinque solidorum et faciendo unam precariam in autumno ad cibum nostrum, et faciendo pannagium de porcis suis annuatim scilicet de porco superannuo unum denarium et de porco inferiori etatis unum obolum simul cum curie nostre secta consueta et debita pro omnibus serviciis et consuetudinibus que inde poterunt evenire Et ut nostra remissio et quieta clamancia perpetue robur optineant firmitatis presens scriptum sigillo nostro fecimus communiri Huius (sic) rei testes sunt Adam de Sancto Maneneto, Henricus de Bromsull, Willelmus de la Cusande, Richardus de Mattingle, Ricardus de la Rugge, Willelmus de Overeslegh, Henricus Turgis, Henricus fabiani et alii mon(achi).

<sup>1</sup> *Dictionary of National Biography*, xxxiv, 161.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of serfdom in Durham see *Arch. Ael.*, 3rd ser., iv, 91.

<sup>3</sup> Translation by Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., from a transcription made by Mr. A. H. Thomas.

To all who shall see or hear this writing, Eustace, prior of Merton, and the convent of the same place, eternal salvation in the Lord. Know ye that we, on behalf of ourselves and our church of Merton, have remitted and quit-claimed to William Eylward and the issue of his body all the right and claim which we said that we had in the serfdom of the same William so that the aforesaid William and the issue of his body and the issue of their bodies that shall be, shall be in a state of freedom for ever, so far as we and our successors are concerned. And that he and his successors shall hold from henceforward the half virgate of land with its appurtenances, which he held of us by the service of 3*s.* 11*d.* by the free service of five shillings and by doing a day's work at harvest-time for which we will supply his food, and by paying pannage for his swine yearly, to wit, a penny for a pig of more than a year old and a halfpenny for a pig of less than a year, together with the customary and due suit of our court, for all the services and customs which may accrue therefrom. And, that our remission and quit-claim may have assured validity for ever, we have caused this present writing to be secured by our seal. The witnesses hereof are : Adam 'de Sancto Maneneto,' Henry of Bromsull, William Cusande, Richard of Mattingle, Richard Rugge, William of Overeslegh, Henry Turgis, Henry son of Fabian and others, monks.

Merton<sup>1</sup> was a priory of Austin canons in Surrey, founded *circa* A.D. 1115 by Gilbert Norman, then sheriff of that county. It was dedicated to Our Lady. Eustace succeeded Robert of Hexham as prior, *circa* A.D. 1249 and died A.D. 1252. The seal is of natural coloured wax, oval in shape and measures 3½ inches by 2 inches, the impression is in excellent preservation (a reproduction of obverse and reverse from photographs may be seen on plate facing p. 122). Beneath a church-like canopy, on the obverse, is Our Lady, robed and crowned, seated on a throne with her feet resting on a carved pedestal. She holds in her right hand the handle of an oval panel whose top is adorned with a fleur de lis, and in which is depicted the head of a canon of the priory adoring, at her left side is a similar panel in which is a like head. On her left knee the Child Christ is seated, with cruciferous nimbus, his right hand blesses, his left holds a book. The field is diapered with roses (or quatrefoils) within lozenges. The legend in fine Lombardics reads—\*SIGILL'° ECCLESIE ° [SANCTE] MARIE ° DE ° MERITONA ° ♦ On the reverse, beneath a canopy, supported on light and graceful side shafts, is a standing figure full faced in pontificals as bishop. His vestments are the amice, alb, dalmatic, stole, chasuble and rationale. His head is mitred, his right hand blesses, his left holds his crosier. The legend in similar type to the obverse reads : + MUNDI : LUCERNA NOS AUGUSTINE : GUBERNA. Round the edge of the seal are some quite illegible letters which the British Museum catalogue of seals gives as follows<sup>2</sup> : AUGUSTINE . PATER . QUOS . INSTRUIS . IN . MERITONA . HIS . CHRISTI . MATER . TUTRIX . EST ATQUE . PATRONA.

The obverse represents the patron saint of the priory, and the matrix is probably a few years earlier in date than this seal. The figures are in high relief treated with great delicacy of feeling and modelled with much vigour and breadth by one who must have been a master in the art of seal engraving at the very finest period

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 245 ; *Vic. County History, Surrey*, ii, 94 *et passim*.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i, no. 3637.

of thirteenth century work. It has indeed been considered to be 'in many respects the most beautiful medieval seal in existence.'<sup>1</sup>

The reverse, as the legend states, represents St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo,<sup>2</sup> one of the four great fathers of the Latin church under whose so-called rule<sup>3</sup> the canons of Merton priory lived. Those following this rule in England were known indifferently as Austin canons, Augustinians, Canons Regular or Black canons from the colour of their cassock and mantle. The legend running round the edge of the seal is I think unique. I know of no other example with a legend in this place."

Thanks were voted to Mr. C. H. H. Blair for his paper.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From the late Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 132) :—

1852, April 7. Smith to Bell :—

.... You mentioned to me in your last something about the Institute and its proposed Congress. I assure you these annual meetings are truly useless as regards the promotion of archaeology. They serve to recruit the funds of the visitors at the expense of their well-meaning hosts. Their evils are 'much cry and little wool,' an elevation of pretenders and vainglorious persons over men of real merit; and a truckling to mere worldly position. In short, these meetings are now as the 'Athenaeum' says 'mountebankious.' One of the Institute Council asked me who should preside now the Duke has seceded. I said 'by all means, Mr. John Clayton.' .... I am surprized, for the credit of the Society of Newcastle, their *Archæologia* still remains unpublished. A volume of this work issued would do more good than a dozen such 'meetings' as that contemplated. You would test the virtue of the gentry of the Institute by proposing that they should devote their receipts to the publication of your *Archæologia*! See what they would say.

1852, May 18. Bell to Smith :—

I have a letter of yours of 13 Feby unacknowledged [but] I could not sit down to do so, however as it was only a rebuke for the Antiquarian Society not publishing oftener than they do, it must pass with very little more Notice from me, for I have washed my hands of it .... You mention the Institute going to visit the Newcastle Society, it may be all very well but it has caused the Society to get a number of things, whether they are paid for, or not, I do not know, for I have not been at the Society since the anniversary meeting on the 2nd February, nor shall I until there is a total change in the Government of it, and Mr. Adamson would have left at the same time had it not been in the expectation of the Duke visiting with the Institute .... You scout the idea of any good coming from the visit of the wise ones in June or July or whenever it is, but Bruce extolls them as angels of light! and were any one to speak, or even to think otherwise, he would jump down their throats ....

1852, May 19. Smith to Bell :—

Your fears respecting your Visitors will, I expect, be verified—Any purport of good is fallacious. One of the party in talking to me about their being in

<sup>1</sup>Sir E. Maunde Thompson's article 'Seals,' *Ency. Britt.*, 11th ed., xxiv, p. 541.

<sup>2</sup>The British Museum catalogue of seals, no. 3637, states that it represents St. Augustine, first archbishop of Canterbury, but for the reason stated, I think there can be no doubt that it is St. Augustine of Hippo. The absence of the pall is conclusive evidence that the figure is not intended for the archbishop.

<sup>3</sup>Printed Dugdale's *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 42; see also J. W. Clark, *Observances in use at the Augustinian Priory of Barnwell*; and for list of houses of the order in England see Gasquet's *English Monastic Life*.

debt a considerable sum, observed that they expected to clear it all off by their Newcastle meeting! This in truth, is the one great object they have in view, the one great consideration; it is a money calculation and in no way the furtherance of science. The Duke they are trying to make a market of—a clap-trap—but I am told they bore him a good deal & he does not above half like it. None of my friends will be among the persons who intend 'mountebanking' at Newcastle. I told Mr. Bruce they should have Mr. John Clayton to preside over them.

1852, May 20. Bell to Smith :—

The last anniversary on the 2<sup>d</sup> Feby I found the four little altars on the table for exhibition by the Reverend Walker Featherstonhaugh, the possessor of them, who was then Curate of Chester-le-Street Church, and are unpublished and have been very little seen, the Dean and Chapter of Durham are patrons of that Church, and also of many others, and the possessor of the altars in hopes of preferment, intended to present them to that Reverend Body in hopes of &c &c &c; he informed me that the three smaller ones were found together on the 12 February 1849 in a piece of ground added to the Churchyard as an addition to the Burial ground, and the fourth was found in the wall of a House near there to, which was rebuilt in 1850, the Sexton, who found the first, told him that they were found amongst Rubbish, as if thrown out of a burrow, in the Rubbish was a vast of pottery, which was taken to be Roman pottery. There was a large altar found here (Chester) in 1843 (without any inscription on it) about four feet high. The figure of Mercury<sup>1</sup> is also unpublished it was found at Colchester, to the west of Corbridge, and was presented to the Society by Mr. Featherstonhaigh.

1852, Aug. 9. Smith to Bell :—

I have sent through Mr. Bruce a copy of my Report on the Excavations at Lymne to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle . . . .

1852, Sept. 8. Smith to Bell :—

. . . I must own there is some thing anomalous in your 'Archæologia Æliana' standing still for six long years for want of money and then to witness the Corporation give £50 to a party of strangers to help them print a few papers written by members of the *local Society* which had already an outlet in the said book could money have been found! Also, I do not see the wisdom of *forcing* archæology in this manner and to spend one year many hundreds of pounds to hear the few papers read and deny funds, before and after for the creditable Arch. Æliana, which is the true test of the merit of the papers, and the proper receptacle. I fear the truth is that at such meetings persons can flourish who do not shine conspicuously in the said book and thus their vanity is flattered and fed. But what I lament is the injury done to 'the cause' by such proceedings. I was most anxious to know something of my friend Yates's paper (as I believe I first told him of the German Wall)<sup>2</sup> but I cannot make out that he had actually reached it & I do not think his paper contains so much information on the subject as that in Arch. Æliana. It will not be understood until it is properly examined by competent persons who can walk it. The inscription found at Bremenium is valuable, but it seems not to have excited much interest or discussion at the late meeting. If it was excavated for the meeting specially it is another instance of the *forcing* plan adopted by *pseudo* antiquaries. Such things are good at all times for the *world* of antiquaries & should not be kept back for a little knot of individuals few of whom can appreciate it. We are excavating at Pevensey the best preserved Roman work in England. But I am not sure we shall find many things such as please the eye of the fashionable antiquary.

1852, Oct. 24. Bell to Smith :—

Part of the controversy relative to the Rochester Altar has been printed I herewith send you the copy which has been sent to me. . . .

1852, Oct. 25. Smith to Bell :—

I never should have suspected an inscription so obviously clear would have made such a discussion. Dr. Surridge is in error, but the anonymous Institute

<sup>1</sup> *Lapid* Sept. no. 649, p. 337.

<sup>2</sup> See Cohausen's *Grenzwall*, and the *Limes Kommission* reports since published,

man is rude and impertinent, & I would as soon be wrong with the one as right with the other. The next No. of the ' Gentleman's Magazine ' will contain a letter from me on the state of the Soc. Ant. Lond.

1852, Oct. 28. Bell to Smith :—

Dr. Surridge having sent me copies of the two Roman Inscriptions which have been found at Rochester (Bremenium) Northumberland I cannot resist sending them to you to look at, . . . . and as one of them has made some Noise by different Readings which have been made of it, could I make so free as to ask you to favour me with your reading.

1852, Oct. 29. Smith to Bell :—

Rely on it the translation given in the ' Gateshead Observer ' some time since is substantially correct. There may be a doubt as to the name of the dedicatory whether it be *Cornelius Egnatius* or *Coragnatus* or *Regnatus* . . . . I have seen the latter one which is very interesting. We have an instance of the 1st Cohort of the Lingones & Britain in the time of Trajan. This is of the time of Pius under the Proprætor *Lollius Urbicus* <sup>1</sup> . . . . We had a meeting at Pevensey on Wednesday. Mr. Blaaw told me they had found some wonderful things at Rochester, -such as a door sliding upon rollers: that the streets were plainly marked &c. I hope Mr. Bruce will give a bird's eye view in his forthcoming edition. Were it not for the expense I would visit Rochester to get details of the internal arrangements for my Report on Pevensey. . . . . I infer Dr. Surridge lives somewhere near Rochester. If so, I envy him.

1852, Dec. 18. Bell to Smith :—

. . . . I have procured a rubbing of the Altar which was found at the Roman station ' Bremenium ' parish of Elsdon, . . . . the beginning of last September, the Person who got it for me, also sent me another Rubbing of an Inscribed Stone which was exhumed at the same place the latter end of the same month. . . . . He informs me that there was also a broken Stone found at the same place which I did not know of until I received the Rubbings, he gives me such of the letters, as he was able to make out without taking a Rubbing of it [then follows a reading of the inscription]. There has been a well or cistern for a Bath discovered there 9 feet long by 7*f. 5*i.** wide, with steps leading into it, the bottom step of which is a large flat one, when full of water for a Bath it would be about 5 feet deep.<sup>2</sup>

1852, Dec. 20. Smith to Bell :—

Many thanks for your kind and constant care to keep me conversant with the discoveries of the north. Mr. Bruce had given me the inscriptions & I see he has now published them in the 2nd edit. of the Roman Wall. . . . . I am making another effort to carry on the *Collectanea [Antiqua]*.

#### NEWCASTLE.

M. Jorevin in his seventeenth century description of England <sup>3</sup> states that ships may come close along the quay, which is separated from the town by a thick wall. The castle ' encloses within its walls the habitations . . . . of all the cobblers of Newcastle.' — *Antiq. Repos.*, iv, 610.

#### HEXHAM.

At the December meeting (1917), of the Yorkshire Numismatic Society, held at York, Mr. William Sykes showed a unique piece of Sheffield plate with Hexham church engraved thereon, and bearing the following inscription, also engraved :—' Hexham Church, built by Wilfrid A.D. 674, 2nd Abp. of York. Jos. Corbett, 1830.' Had this plate ever any connexion with Hexham priory church ?

#### CORRECTION.

P. 132, line 4, for ' executrix ' read ' executrices '.

<sup>1</sup> See *Lapid. Sept.*, no. 567, p. 295.

<sup>2</sup> Attached is a plan shewing four steps, the width of each is given as 34"; and also very neat drawings of two of the inscriptions. For them see *Lapid. Sept.*, no. 552, p. 286, no. 567, p. 295, and no. 571, p. 299.

<sup>3</sup> Printed in Paris in 1672 and now extremely rare.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 14.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 24th April, 1918, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice president, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, Mr. Oswald (one of our secretaries), stated that since the last meeting one of the members, Mr. J. W. Robinson the younger, had been killed in the war, and he moved that a letter of sympathy be sent to his father, Mr. J. W. Robinson the elder, also a member of the society, on the loss thus sustained. This was carried in silence, members rising to their feet.

The following books, etc., received since the last meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents* : for which thanks were voted :—

From Mrs. Bowden, at the request of her late husband, Mr. Thomas Bowden, a member of the society : (1) 'A priced catalogue of the coins and medals of John Trotter Brockett, sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby, 4th June, 1823' (large paper), with bookplates of Brockett and Thomas Bell. (2) 'A priced catalogue of the library of John Trotter Brockett, sold by auction by Mr. Sotheby, December, 1823' : with Thomas Bell's bookplate and autograph letter of J. T. Brockett.

From Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A. : 'Catalogue of the Roman Pottery at Tullie House, Carlisle' (overprint from the *Transactions of the Cumb. and West. Antiq. and Arch. Soc.*).

*Exchanges* :—

From the British Archaeological Association : *Journal*, xxiii.

From the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland : *Journal*, xlviij. ii.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland : *Proceedings*, li.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiq. and Archaeol. Society : *Transactions*, xvii, n.s.

From the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society : *Proceedings*, 4th ser., iii.

*Purchase* :—

*The Scottish Historical Review*, xv, 3.

[*Proc.* 3 Ser. viii.]

## DONATIONS :—

The following were announced and thanks voted to the respective donors :—

From the Executors of the late Thomas and George Allan : about 120 original copper plates, including many of those illustrating T. M. Richardson's *Memorials of Old Newcastle* (reprinted by Messrs. Allan in 1897), and Mackenzie's *Newcastle*; vignettes of north country churches and castles, published by Davison, of Alnwick (1823-30); also a series of large views of collieries, etc., in Northumberland and Durham by T. H. Hair (1839), etc., etc. The donors reserve the right to print, at any future time, from any of the plates.

[On the motion of Mr. Oswald, special thanks were voted to the executors of T. and G. Allan for their very generous gift. A selection of the plates was placed on the table for exhibition and a complete list will appear in a subsequent number of these *Proceedings*.]

From Mr. J. F. Hobson : A photograph, by Dr. Holden, master of the Durham grammar school, taken in the cloisters of Durham cathedral church in 1854, of a group including the Revds. George Bland, James Raine the elder, and William Greenwell and Mr. Gibson Kyle, the cathedral architect (see reproduction of the centre portion of the photograph on the opposite plate).

## ROMAN INSCRIBED SKILLETS, ETC.

Professor Bosanquet, F.S.A., read a very interesting paper on this subject, dealing to a great extent with the inscriptions on the bronze saucepans. The large find of 1890 of such vessels at Prestwick Carr was placed on the table, consisting of the larger portion presented by Mr. C. L. Bell to the society and now in the Blackgate museum, and the remainder, which he had retained, most kindly sent to the Castle for exhibition. For a description of this find see the late Thomas Hodgkin's paper on the subject printed in *Arch. Aeliana*, 2 ser. xv, 159, two of them bear makers' marks not previously noticed. One reads DRACCIUS, a name found several times near Lyons. The owner of the Stanhope find unfortunately could not see his way to send the three pans for exhibition. For a description of them see Mr. Egglestone's paper in these *Proceedings*, 3 ser vii, 9. These objects were discovered in August, 1913.

The second portion of Mr. Bosanquet's paper dealt with a curious bone object, discovered in the Roman camp at South Shields and now in the 'Blair collection' in the Blackgate museum. It consisted originally of six parallel bars, but one of the bars is broken off, mounted top and bottom with pieces of silver. Each bar is ornamented by a series of concentric rings, a feature often found on bone objects, such as combs, knife handles (see plate of Roman knife handle found at *Cilurnum*,



The Rev. J. Raine the elder  
(1791-1858).

Mr. Gibson Kyle, architect  
(1820-1903). The Rev. W. Greenwell  
(1804-1880),

The Ven. G. Bland.  
(1820-1918).

PORTRAIT GROUP IN CLOISTERS OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL CHURCH.  
*(From a photograph, of 1854, by the Rev. H. Holden.)*



*Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser. x, 115), etc. In the centre of each bar is a perforation. Prof. Bosanquet is of opinion that it was a weaving-frame or 'fiddle' used for weaving narrow bands: he shewed the process by means of one of several examples of similar objects in wood which he had acquired in Norway.

Professor J. Wight Duff, in moving a vote of thanks, said what they had heard from Prof. Bosanquet possessed the great fascination of connecting examples of local antiquity with most interesting parallels over the wide world. Prof. Bosanquet had incidentally appealed to him for an opinion as to the legend *Sors Mercuri* on some of the skillets. Offhand, he could only venture to suggest that it might be an expression wishing good fortune in the name of the god who was the bestower of prosperity; and, since the skillets were apparently also used as wine-ladles at carousals, 'Mercury's lot' might bear some such meaning as 'Here's luck!' in appropriate agreement with widespread human custom in drinking. A phrase like 'The Luck of Eden Hall' floated through one's mind, but that raised fairy associations in connection with a drinking-glass which must not be broken. The specimens mentioned as cast into rivers recalled the fable of the woodman who invoked Mercury by the stream where he lost his axe, although in his case and in that of his dishonest imitator the god was summoned not for general luck but as a *deus ex machina* to help in a special emergency.

To one of Prof. Bosanquet's *obiter dicta* he would call particular attention. He had remarked that discoveries could be made on the shelves of archaeological museums as well as by excavation. Coming from one who had been so closely in touch with excavated sites, this pronouncement should be an encouragement and a stimulus to those who, especially in these days, found travelling facilities grievously curtailed. They could conduct serious inquiry near home. Just as among the old manuscripts of libraries, there was always the possibility that re-examination of exhibits might lead to fresh light; and it was obviously not the scientific attitude to regard the products of excavation, once they had been labelled for a collection, as if they were things finally beyond the pale of research.

Mr. Oswald remarked that some eight years ago he noticed in Mazagan, Morocco, a native tailor working a weaving process like that described by Professor Bosanquet.

The motion, having been duly seconded, was carried by acclamation. Thanks were also voted to Mr. Bell for the trouble he had taken to send the portion of the find in his possession.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From the late Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 144) :—

1853, May 13. Smith to Bell :—

I see your *name* is still printed among the members of the B.A.A. All the founders & old leaders have left it in disgust at the conduct of a few who mislead it. I see the whole of the correspondents (almost to a man) where [sic] proposed by me & are my friends. I hope they will no longer be connected with people who have treated me with base ingratitude. . . .

1853, Sep. 10. Smith to Bell :—

The day I saw you, Dr. Bruce took me to Jarrow with which I was much pleased, & to several places finishing with Tynemouth. On the following morning I left for Chesters from whence I visited Cock Law, Housesteads, the mile castle now being excavated, & some other stations on the Wall. On the Tuesday I introduced myself to Rob of Risingham and to the Station of Habitancum with which you are so creditably associated. I had only two hours at Bremenium which I much regretted, but I could not make arrangements & am in hopes, when more is done that I may be able to stay longer. All in the neighbourhood lament that the Duke has suspended the excavations just as they were beginning to be interesting & important ; and the works are left not as they should be, & I am told, people begin to carry off the stones. It is a pity the inscribed stones are left in the open air. Birdoswald I made a sketch of & possibly shall have it engraved. I may probably print a few notes on my tour as they may be generally useful. . . . The sculptures & inscriptions in the Castle all want labelling. I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. Adamson who most kindly asked me to visit him. I should have been glad to have done this had it been practicable. . . .

1854, April 25. Smith to Bell :—

I am thinking of penning a few notes for the present Vol. of *Collectanea* on Risingham & High Rochester. I must refer to your services with the former place ; and should like to know if there be any important fact or facts connected with discoveries at that locality and unpublished. The chief object I have in view in saying a word or two on your valuable remains is to draw attention to them in quarters where the *Archæologia Æliana* possibly may not circulate. . . .

1854, May 2. Bell to Smith :—

[Excuses himself for not replying to letters from being so unwell ; on receipt of above letter] I began this week and month yesterday morning with putting all together which I have relative thereto and which I think will be ready . . . by Friday or Saturday's Railway. . . .

1854, May 6. Smith to Bell :—

I did not mean you should have taken the trouble to send bulky things. What I wanted to know was if anything such as inscriptions had been found at Risingham *lately*. I have now printed off my notes on this Station which were merely intended for such as I wanted to excite attention to the subject. I have quoted the *Archæologia Æliana*. . . .

P.S. I have received your parcel. I see you either mistook my letter or I failed to express myself clearly. I have all that you send me in the 'Arch. Æliana'. It was novel information, if any, I required, such as inscriptions *unpublished*.

#### CORRECTION.

In the notice of the late professor Clark (pp. 133, 134) it is stated that he never contributed to the transactions of the society. Mr. Oswald, however, has drawn the editor's attention to one paper by him in *Arch. Æliana*, 2 ser. XII, 294, on a fragment of a *mortarium* from *Habitancum* (Risingham) bearing a Greek inscription.

**PROCEEDINGS**  
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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 15.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 29th May, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of Houghton le Spring, a vice president, being in the chair.

Before commencing the business of the meeting the chairman said :—Gentlemen, since our last meeting we have lost by death one who took a great interest in the prosperity of our society. He attended, whenever possible, the annual meeting. I refer of course to the duke of Northumberland; and we always welcomed his presence amongst us. On two occasions he received us at Alnwick castle, when we were privileged to visit the library and other private rooms and inspect the treasures therein. I may also refer to the gift by his grace of a copy of a poll book to the members and to his having given to the society electrotype replicas of the gold coins found at Corchester. One of the secretaries has prepared a resolution, which I will now call upon him to read and ask him to move its adoption.

Mr. Joseph Oswald then moved that ‘Deeply deplored the sudden death on the 14th inst. of its patron and president, Henry George, seventh duke of Northumberland, this society mournfully places on its records its keen appreciation of the many valuable services rendered by the late duke during more than twenty-five years of membership, and especially since 1899 when he entered upon the offices of patron and president, which he held until his decease. The society desires respectfully to convey to the new duke and other members of his grace’s family, its sincere sympathy in the loss sustained by them, the county, and the nation.’

The chairman having seconded it, the motion was carried in silence, all members rising to their feet.

Mr. R. Blair then reported that he had received a letter from Mr. J. W. Robinson and family, returning thanks for the members’ vote of sympathy on the death, at the front, of his son Mr. J. W. Robinson the younger.

After the usual routine business had been transacted the following ordinary members were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. George Bell, Moorlands, Elmfield Road, Gosforth, Newcastle.

2. E. J. Dove, Oaklands, Riding Mill, Northumberland.
3. W. J. Noble, West Denton Hall, near Newcastle.
4. Frederic Wise, Heddon Hall, Wylam, Northumberland.

The following books, etc., received since the April meeting, were placed upon the table :—

*Presents* : for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. R. H. Edleston, F.S.A. : (1) *A Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, by Richard Verstegan, London, 1628 ; (2) *The Registers of Prestbury, Cheshire* (Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society) ; *The English Historical Library*, part iii.—‘An Account of the Records, Law Books and Coins from the Conquest to end of Queen Elizabeth’s reign,’ by William Nicolson, archdeacon of Carlisle ; and *The Roxburgh Ballads*, edited by Charles Hindley, 2 vols.

From Mr. H. J. Willyams, of St. Columb, Cornwall : *Proceedings* (Newc. Soc. Antiq.), two unbound volumes.

From Mr. Parker Brewis, F.S.A., the author : A typewritten catalogue of all the prehistoric implements of bronze, belonging to the society, in the Blackgate museum, with drawings of them by Mrs. Willans.

[This is a work of a great labour and importance, for which special thanks were voted to Mr. Brewis and Mrs. Willans. The introduction to it was read by Mr. R. Blair.]

*Exchanges* :—

From the Yorkshire Archaeological Society : *Journal*, part 96, vol. xxiv.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A. : *Report for the year 1916*.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society : *Transactions*, XL (1917).

From the Royal Irish Academy : *Proceedings*, sec. C, nos. 5-7.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association : *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, xviii, i.

*Purchase* :—

*The Museums Journal*, xvii, no. 11.

*EXHIBITED* :—

By Mr. Thomas Reed, c.a., of Gateshead : A portrait of Henry Jenkins, of Ellerton, co. York, who is said to have lived to the age of 169 years. He remembered Flodden field fought in 1513 when he was 12 years old, and the abbot of Fountains before the dissolution of the monastery. He died in 1670. The portrait, engraved in 1752 by Thomas Worlidge, is from the original painting by Walker.

By Mr. George Hall, of Gateshead (per Mr. Oswald) : A certificate of proprietorship in the Newcastle Theatre Royal, dated 1824.

Mr. Oswald said this theatre stood in Mosley street, the front facing down Dean street. It was opened in 1788 by authority of an act of parliament obtained in the previous year. It was demolished to make way for Grey street in 1836, when the present

Theatre Royal was built to take its place. Four out of the six signatures on the certificate of trustees of the freehold are those of members of our society, viz.: John Clayton, Joseph Lamb, Thomas Loggan, and Thomas Fenwick. Of these Mr. Loggan was an original member and one of our first council. The endorsements on the certificate throw a side light on a pathetic incident in our history. The share belonged to John T. Brockett the elder (an original member). He had a son elected a member of the society in December, 1833, when only in his nineteenth year, who was appointed one of the secretaries in succession to the Rev. John Hodgson (resigned) on 5th February, 1834, and sad to relate died within the year, on 23rd November, 1834. The endorsements on the certificate show that the father presented the share in the theatre to the son in October, 1833, and that owing to the death of the latter it reverted to the father in the following year. Mr. Welford in his *Men of Mark* records that the son was a youth of great promise. Mr. John Adamson, in his paper on Anglo-Saxon Stycas in *Arch. Ael.* 1 ser. III, acknowledges the help he had received from his 'late lamented friend Mr. Brockett, jun.' Mr. Brockett, sen. died in 1842, aged 54. The names included in the certificate show that there is no incongruity between serious archaeological research and the lighter pursuit of the drama.

By Mr. George Renwick: A document on parchment which has been cut down and used as a book-cover. The top portion is gone. It is what presumably may be called a 'consular' passport issued from Port St. Mary, in Spain (near Cadiz) in 1760, by the British consul there, in favour of Mr. James Noble, who was proceeding to Havana in a Spanish ship. The seal has disappeared.

The following is the document:—

.... Marys in the Kingdom of Spain sends Greeting. WHEREAS Mr. James Noble a subject of His Brittanick Majesty goes as a Passanger (*sic*) on board the Spanish Ship called the San Miguel, D[on] Manuel Verrotheran Commander bound to the Havana on his own private Affairs in the Mercantile way THESE ARE THEREFORE to Request All Admirals, Governours Commanders and other Chief Officers in the Service of Princes, States & Potentates in Amity, and Alliance with the King of Great Britain, to lett the said Mr. James Noble Pass free, and unmolested, and to Grant him All the assistance he may stand in need of. Given under my hand and Seal at Port St. Marys aforesaid the Twentieth of March One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty. B. Golsworthy Cons<sup>l</sup>.

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

RICHARD PECK, AN 18-CENT. COAL VIEWER.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, V.P., read the following notes on this worthy:—

Through the kindness of our fellow member, Mr. T. E. Forster, there is laid before you this afternoon an early eighteenth century view-book, originally belonging to Richard Peck, who, in his day, stood at the head of his profession as a mining engineer or coal viewer. He resided at Newbiggin, in the parish of Newburn, where his name was long, and perhaps is still, preserved in a small

hamlet or group of buildings called Pecks-houses. Neither the place nor the date of his birth has been ascertained, but the register of marriages of Ponteland provides evidence that on 13th November, 1717, he married Hannah Potts of Ponteland. By her he had with other issue a son Joseph—perhaps named after his paternal grandfather—who on 3rd November, 1735, as son of Richard Peck of Newbiggin, gent., was enrolled in the books of the Hostmen's company as an apprentice of Joshua Shields of Newcastle.

Richard Peck was an acquaintance of John Horsley, author of *Britannia Romana*, who in his *Materials for the History of Northumberland*, chapter III, section i, dealing with 'Damps in Coal Mines,' cites him as the authority for his observations made in the years 1729 and 1730.

'Mr. Peck told me of a place in sinking, where for a fathom, they had very strong air, and good above and below. . . . When I was down the pit I breathed a little in the bad air. I fancied it to be astringent and bitter on my tongue and in my throat. Upon my saying so the Pitmen told me that when they continued in it for sometime, they found it very bitter in their throats. It seemed to occasion a sort of swimming and dull pain in the head, which was confirmed by Mr. Peck. On the 29<sup>th</sup> of September, 1729, I went down a pit in company with Mr. Peck, to see something curious about the foul air. . . . Some of these effluvia must certainly be of a very strong, poisonous, and corrosive nature and most probably of a mineral kind. Mr. Peck tells me that the water is sometimes so strongly impregnated with particles of this kind that it corrodes and eats the very flesh of the horses.'<sup>1</sup>

As early as 1716 Richard Peck made proposals, which seem to have come to nothing, for the working of a pit at 'Wisington' [Wolsington]. His name appears in a list drawn up in 1724 as lessee of Whorlton Moor colliery, of which he obtained a new lease for nine years as from Michaelmas, 1731, from the duke of Somerset. In 1738 he was also lessee of a colliery at Newbiggin. He had also an extensive practice as a consulting engineer, and his view book contains much material for the history of the winning and working of coal during the first half of the eighteenth century. Hannah, wife of Richard Peck, was buried in the chancel of Ponteland, February 3rd, 1734; and he was buried in or at the same church, October 13th, 1746.<sup>2</sup>

12 September 1746 Will of Richard Peck of Newbegin in the county of Northumberland gent. I give to my son Joseph Peck my interest in terms of years in the messuage in which I now live, also in closes &c in Newbiggin, subject to yearly rents and covenants. I give him my grey galloway. I give to my daughters Hannah and Sarah Peck all my household goods and furniture. To my son Richard Peck £100. I give the money owing to me, my ready money and chattels to be divided between my sons Thomas and John Peck and my daughters Hannah and Sarah Peck to be divided equally.

<sup>1</sup> Horsley, *Materials for the History of Northumberland*, ed. Hodgson Hinde, pp. 16, 17.

<sup>2</sup> In the *Newcastle Courant* of 28th March, 1818, there is an advertisement for the next of kin of Hannah Peck, daughter of William Peck and Margaret his wife, born at and late of Newbiggin, in the parish of Newburn, sp. deceased, which Hannah Peck was a devisee of Captain Thomas Peck of Pakefield, Suffolk, who by will proved P.C.C. 18th September, 1777, gave £1200 stock, New South Sea Annuities, to his wife Christian Peck for her life, and after her decease in trust for the said Hannah Peck. The latter had died before the said Christian, whose will was proved P.C.C. 20th November, 1817.

I declare that the lease for 21 years recently agreed to be granted by the Duke of Somerset of all his collieries and coal mines in Newburn demesnes, as to one moiety is to my own use, and that the other moiety—though in my name—is to the use of James Scott of Alnwick gent. I give my interest in the said lease to my sons Thomas and John and my daughters Hannah and Sarah. The said James Scott and John Forster of Newbegin gent. to be executors, and also tutors of my sons Thomas and John and daughters Hannah and Sarah. Pr. at Durham June 1747.

The following lists, extracted from Richard Peck's view-book, are not without interest:—

List of the collieries that were working in the year 1724 on the Tyne, with the mileage distance from the river:—

North Birkley (4½ miles) .....	Alderman Rudstone
Gateshead Fell (2) .....	Walter Blacket, Esq.
Ravensworth (3).....	Sir Henry Liddell
Eighton (3) .....	.
Bucksnook (6½) .....	Mr. Bell
Burdon Moor (3½) .....	Sir Henry Liddell, etc.
Ewt[. . .] head (7) .....	Lady Clavering, etc.
Burnop-field (5) .....	Richard Ridley, etc.
Bryans-leape (5) .....	Lady Clavering, etc.
Tanfield Moor (5) .....	.. Pitts, Esq.
North-banks (4) .....	George Bowes, Esq.
Stella Grand Lease (2) .....	Sir Henry Liddell, etc.
Brockwells (2½) .....	Mr. Silvertop
Chopwell (4½) .....	Mr. Reed
Elswick (½) .....	Mr. Wortleys
Jesmond (1) .....	Matthew White, Esq., etc.
Byker (½) .....	Richard Ridley, Esq.
Whorlton-moor (4) .....	Mr. Richard Peck

List of the collieries that were working in the year 1738 on the Tyne with the mileage distance from the river:—

George Humble & Co. (4½ miles) .....	M. Bell, Esq.
Gateshead Fell (2) .....	Sir Henry Liddell
Ravensworth (3½) .....	.
Eighton (4) .....	do., etc.
Burdon Moor (4½) .....	George Bowes, Esq.
North-banks (4) .....	Lord Windsor, etc.
Bryans Leape (5) .....	Matthew Ridley, Esq.
Burnop-field (5) .....	.. Pitts, Esq.
Tanfield Moor (5½) .....	Sir James Clavering
Berkley (5½) .....	.
Andrews House (5½) .....	Sir Henry Liddell, etc.
Beamish (5½) .....	.
Park-head (5½) .....	Sir Henry Liddell, knt
Dawson's Tanfield (6½) .....	.
Davison's Tanfield (6½) .....	.
Deans Close (6½) .....	.
Beamish South-moor (8) .....	.
Sheald Row (7½) .....	Matthew Ridley, Esq.
Bushblades (8) .....	Lord Windsor, etc.
Collier (8) .....	Jno. Robison
Bucksnook (7) .....	Matthew Ridley, Esq.
Busty Bank (4½) .....	Mr. Silvertop
Lauds (2) .....	.
Brockwells (3) .....	Mr. Humble
Prudhoe Moor (4½) .....	.
Hagg (5) .....	Jno. Robison
Gelsfield (2½) .....	Sir James Clavering
Green Croft (9½) .....	Mr. Richard Peck
Newbegin (4) .....	.
Whorlton Moor (4) .....	.

15 inset.

Jesmont (2) .....	Matthew White and Matthew Ridley, Esqs.
Byker (4) .....	Matthew Ridley, Esq.
Heaton Banks (3) .....	Sir Henry Liddell, etc.
Barkas Close (5) .....	Lord Windsor, etc.
Pontop (8) .....	
Lanchester Moor (8) .....	Sir Henry Liddle, etc.
Low Fellon (1) .....	Ralph Brandling, Esq.

An account of collieries to be let on the river Tyne [1738] :—Tinmouth, several freeholders ; Monke Seaton, Duke of Summerset ; Preston ; Chirton Edward Collingwood, Esq., etc. ; Earsdon, Duke of Summerset ; Biley Mill and Biley Moor ; Flatworth ; Willington, Sir Ralph Millbanks ; Walls-end, Dean and Chapter ; Couson's House, Collector Lawson ; Walker, Corporation of Newcastle ; Little Benton, Wm. Bigge, Esq., etc. ; part of Long Benton, Shipping & Windsor, Esq., Mr. Lake, Mr. Wilson, Baliol Collidge, rector of Benton ; several freeholds, Killingworth township, Duke of Summerset ; Backworth ; Burradon, Wm. Ogle, Esq. Causey Park ; Wetslet, Sir Arthur Hesilridge ; Wide open ; East Brunton ; West Brunton ; Fawdon ; Coxlodge, Edward Horsley, Esq. Widdrigton (*sic*) ; Town Moor, Corporation of Newcastle ; Shieldfield, Wm. Bigge, Esq., &c. ; Elswick, Mr. Swinburn ; Fenham, Thomas Ridle, Esq. ; part of Kenton, Mr. Atkinson ; East and West Kenton, Mr. Blacket, &c. ; Piggs Hall, Duke of Summerset ; Walbottle ; Newburn ; East and West Heddon and Heddon on the Wall, Wm. Bigge, Esq., &c. ; Close-house, Bewick, Esq. ; Wylam, Blacket, Esq. ; Whitchester, Jno. Airey, Esq., &c. ; Byreside, Mr. Stephenson ; Hamsterley, Sir Jno. Swinburn ; Hagg, Mr. Ralph Clavering ; copyhold near Pontop, several owners ; Tanfield and Leigh copyhold, Mr. Spearman ; Hare Law, Mr. Hutchinson ; Harperly, Mr. Mowbarey ; Byar Moor, Sir James Clavering ; Berkley ; Andrews House ; Faranacres, the heirs of Mr. Liddell ; Kibblesworth, several ; Berkley Common, several ; Pandon Dean, Rev. Mr. Ellison ; Salt Meadows, Ellison, Esq. ; Low Fellon, Ralph Brandling, Esq. ; Fryer Goose, rector of Gateshead.

Mr. Hodgson was accorded thanks by acclamation.

#### EARLY NORTHUMBRIAN DEEDS.

Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries, read the following introductory note by Mr. J. W. Fawcett to a list of deeds in the Public Record Office :—

" In 1889, 1890, and 1891, and occasional subsequent years, 1899, 1900, etc., in searching the collection of documents, deeds, etc. in the Public Record Office, London, for historical records connected with the north of England, I made a calendar of the deeds relating to Northumberland and Durham, which I came across. As this was before the days of printed descriptive catalogues, the work was not so easy as it is now. As the publication of this calendar of Northumbrian deeds may be of interest to fellow antiquaries, I have pleasure in passing the same on to others. I have arranged the deeds in chronological order, and have included those relating to Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Where possible, I have appended the reference number in the present printed *Descriptive Catalogues*, and in footnotes, have given any annotations I may possess." The following are the deeds :—

1—Confirmation, undated, but in or about 1170, in frank almoин by T[h]omas de Divelest[on] to the Nuns of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle, of his father's grant of a rent of 4s. issuing out of Milneburne.<sup>1</sup> *Witnesses*, Masters

<sup>1</sup> Brand, *Hist. Newc.* II, 207-8, gives a grant of a rent of 4s. in Milneburne by Robert de Divelston to this house.

Gilebert, the official,<sup>2</sup> and Henry the dean,<sup>3</sup> Gilebert de la val, Daniel de Novo Castro,<sup>4</sup> [B. 2644].

- 2—Grant, undated, but in or about 1180 in frank almoin, by William de Neuham,<sup>5</sup> to the Nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle, of land in Dentun with common of pasture, and also land in Neuham, with a meadow called the moor of Grenechestre, and common of turbary in his moor of Dentun, which lands had been granted with two of his daughters. *Wit.* Adam de Karram, Wilham Bertram, Ralph son of Merwin de Neuham &c. [2730].
- 3—Grant, undated, but in or about 1190, in frank almoin, by Sir Roger Bertram to the Nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle of land and a toft in Merdisfen.<sup>6</sup>—*Wit.* Sirs John Symson, Walter de St. Petre, William Corbet, John de Eslington, Wido de Arenis, William of Prestwick, &c. [B 2528].
- 4—Grant, dated Thursday after Mid lent, 1253, in frank almoign, by Roger de Whytcestre,<sup>7</sup> to the Nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle, of 15s. rent from lands in Shotton [co. Durham], on condition that they kept a lamp always burning by night in the cloister behind the tomb of his mother Isabell, and of celebrating one mass for his soul yearly after his decease, on the anniversary of the day of his death. *Wit.* William Heyrun, sheriff of Northumberland, Eustace and Henry de la val, Henry de Karleolo, mayor of Newcastle, &c. [B. 3082].
- 5—Confirmation of the last named grant by Robert de Faudon,—*Wit.* Sir John de Swyneburn and Hugh Gubion, kts. [B. 3085].<sup>4</sup>
- 6—Demise, dated St. Martin's day [11 November] 1253, by Roger de Whytcestre<sup>7</sup> to Roger de Toggesden, of land and a capital messuage in Shotton [co. Durham] for 20 years, at the annual rent of one mark [13s. 4d.].—*Wit.* Sirs Eustace and Henry de la val [B. 3084].
- 7—Grant, dated on the morrow of the Annunciation, 38 Henry III [25 March 1254] in frank almoin, by Roger de Whytcestre<sup>7</sup> to the nuns of St. Bartholomew of Newcastle; of land and a capital messuage in Shotton [co. Durham] at the annual rent of half a mark [6s. 8d.], and undertaking to say one mass yearly for his soul after his decease, on the anniversary of the day of his death; and to do as much service for his soul on that day as they would do for the soul of any nun.—*Wit.* Roger de Merley, Eustace de la val, William Heyrun, sheriff of Northumberland, &c. [B. 3081].
- 8—Demise, dated Sunday after the feast of [illegible] 1334, by William de Hedewyn,<sup>8</sup> and Alice his wife, and Robert, son and heir of Walter de Burneton, to Thomas de Duxfield,<sup>9</sup> burgess of Newcastle upon Tyne, of an annual rent issuing out of the manor of West Burneton [B. 726].
- 9—Grant, dated at Corbrigg on Sunday before All Saints Day [October] 1357 by William Forester of Prenstrete [now Princess Street, Corbridge], to John Cher, of land in the Prenstrete of Corbrigg [B. 1209].
- 10—Defeasance, dated at Dodyngdale, 19 September, 33 Edw III [1359] of a release by Sir John de Cobham son of the Countess le Mareshall to Sir Robert Bertrum, lord of Bothall [Northld], of his manor of Roveston [co. Leicester] [B. 3132 and B. 3133].

<sup>2</sup> Gilebert, official of Northumberland, occurs between 1160 and 1190.—*Calendars of Durham Charters* (MSS.) *ex penes*, J. W. Fawcett.

<sup>3</sup> Henry the (rural) dean of Newcastle was a witness to charters relating to Gateshead, etc. co. Durham, of, in or about 1170.—*Idem.*

<sup>4</sup> Daniel de Novo Castro occurs as witness to local charters of, in or about 1170 and in, or about 1220.—*Idem.*

<sup>5</sup> Brand, *op. cit.* 209-210, gives a grant and confirmation, dated about 1230, by Robert de Neuham of the grants of William his father.

<sup>6</sup> *Vide* Brand, *op. cit.* 208; text; and note y.

<sup>7</sup> *Vide* Brand, *op. cit.* 212, where another grant by Roger de Whytcestre, dated on the Vigil of St. Michael [Sept.] 1257, of lands in Dinnington, occurs, and also its confirmation in 1268 by his heiress dame Johan de Rihill.

<sup>8</sup> William Hedwyn was a resident in Newcastle on 8th December, 1353, and coroner of Tyndale Ward on 12th January, 1356-7.

<sup>9</sup> Thomas de Duxfield was a property owner in the Beremarket or Market Gate in Newcastle on 31st October, 1367.

- 11—Grant, dated on Thursday after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 1363, by Margaret de Ebor[aco], prioress of St. Bartholomew's, of Newcastle upon Tyne, to William, son of Nicholas de Merdesfen, and Margery, his wife, of lands in Merdesfen for 20 years [B. 2533].
- 12—Letter of Attorney, dated 29 March 1365, by Robert de Ruddestane,<sup>10</sup> rector of the church of Bothalle [Northld], authorising Thomas de Hertfordhyngbury, and Sir Robert Ward, chaplains, to deliver seisin of Rolleston manor [co. Leicester] to Thomas Cheyne [B. 3130].
- 13—Grant, dated 29 March 1365, by Robert de Ruddestane,<sup>10</sup> Rector of Bothalle [Northld], to Thomas Cheyne, of his manor of Rolleston [co. Leicester], and of land and tenements with bondmen, &c. in Rolleston, which he had of the grant of Robert Bertram, lord of Bothall, and John de Herbotyll, rector of Shepwash,<sup>10</sup> who had released all his right therein to the said Robert Ruddestane. *Wit:* Sir Ralph de Hastynges, and Roger de Belers, kts. [B. 3131].
- 14—Release, dated Wednesday after Whitsunday 39 Ed. III [1366], by Robert de Ruddestane,<sup>10</sup> parson of Bottale church [Bothal, Northld], to Thomas Cheyne, of all his right in Rolleston manor, co. Leicester, which he had of the feoffment of Sir Robert Bertram, kt.<sup>11</sup>—*Wit:* Sir Richard le Ravenser,<sup>12</sup> provost of the church of Beverley, Sirs Hugh de Hastyngs and Roger Belers, kts., &c. [B. 3129].
- 15—Grant, dated on the feast of the Chair of St. Peter, 44 Edward III [18 Jan. 1371-2], by John Gundewyen of Swynford [Northld] to Richard Gundewyen of Yelv[e]rtott, of land in Yelvertoft Northld [A. 3465].
- 16—Release, dated on the Invention of the Holy Cross [3 May, 1374], by Agnes de Corwell, daughter and heiress of Walter de Corwell, to Alice de Corwell, her mother, of all her right in lands in Corbryge, which she might inherit from her said father, or other of her ancestors. *Wit:* Sir John de Bromfield,<sup>13</sup> then sheriff of Corbryge. [B. 3719].
- 17—Grant, dated 10 March, 8 Richard II (1384-5), by Walter de Mynsteracres, to Ralph de Nevyll, kt [lord of Raby, co. Durham], and John de Middleton, of all the lands, &c. in Falderley [by Bywell, Northld], which he had inherited from Gilbert de Mynsteracres, his father.—*Wit:* Robert de Lisle, kt. &c. [B. 3686].
- 18—Agreement, dated 6 August, 5 Henry IV [1404], between Sir Thomas Grey, lord of Heton [Northld] and Ralph [first] earl of Westmorland, lord of Neville and marshal of England, witnessing that the said Thomas Grey shall dwell for the term of his life, in peace or war, with the said Ralph, who had purchased and bestowed on him the office of constable of Bamburgh castle, in return for which the said Thomas Grey released all actions against the said earl, who promised in time of war to pay to him the same wages as were paid to others of his degree. [B. 3515].
- 19—Grant, dated 5 October, 11 Henry IV [1409] by William Elyson of the Hough [Heugh], to John son of Alexander de Mitford, of all his lands and tenements in Newham [by Whalton]. [B. 2729].
- 20—Demise dated on the feast of St. Martin in winter [11 Novr.] 21 Henry VIII [1529], by dame Agnes Lawson, prioress and the convent of St. Bartholomew, Newcastle upon Tyne, to James Lawson, merchant, of Newcastle [her brother], of a parcel of land, containing five acres, belonging to their house, situate near the town of Gateshead, in the bishopric of Durham, and within these boundaries, South, the Tame [Team] Brigg; North, the common lonyng called the Swardes; West, Bencham Meadow; East, Bensham pasture with live lee [lea] closes, late in the possession of Sir

<sup>10</sup> Neither Robert de Ruddestan, rector of Bothall on 29th March, 1365, and Whitsuntide, 1366, nor John de Herbotyll, rector of Shepwash, on 29th March, 1365, occur in any local clergy list of those parishes.

<sup>11</sup> This deed and 10, 12 and 13 in the *Calendar of Ancient Deeds*, II (1894), are given as Leicester deeds.

<sup>12</sup> Richard de Ravenser, was provost of Beverley from 4th October, 1360 to 1379.

<sup>13</sup> Sir John de Bromfield (or Brownfield) is given in the clergy lists of Corbridge as vicar there from 1370 to 1379. Sheriff here is evidently a mistake.

Harry Boynton, kt., to be held for 20 years from St. Cuthbert's day in March next [25th March], at the annual rent of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* [B. 3854].

Thanks were voted to Mr. Fawcett.

Mr. J. R. Hogg read an interesting paper on a  
GREAT LOCAL SECTARIAN LIBEL CASE

which attracted attention not merely on Tyneside but throughout the country at the time of its occurrence, in 1825. The defendant, said Mr. Hogg, was the Rev. Thomas Hill, Wesleyan minister, of North Shields, and the plaintiff, Jane Bell, of the same town. All the actors have passed away, and even their descendants seem to have disappeared. Two trials took place between the parties. One was heard in Newcastle in the year 1822, the other at York in 1825. Of the latter trial a seven-column report appeared in the *London Chronicle*, and it was from this report that Mr. Hogg said he had obtained most of the details. The facts, he added, seemed to be briefly these:—the Rev. Thomas Hill was the Wesleyan superintendent minister of the North Shields circuit, which at that time included Blyth—always spelt in the reports ‘Blythe.’ In his congregation at North Shields was a family named Bell, though one of the sons—John Bell—lived at Blyth. This son was a local preacher on the plan of the North Shields circuit, but was dismissed from the ministry or, as is better known in Methodist circles, he was ‘put off the plan’ on a charge of drunkenness. The young man in revenge seems to have done something to the Rev. Thomas Hill, which greatly aggravated him, and the burden of the complaint of the plaintiff, was that Hill had injured her in order to strike at her brother. The ‘young lady,’ Miss Bell, was forty years of age and she had formed an attachment with a young man at Hull, who was a currier named Sissison. It appears the young man had been prompted by two anonymous letters which he had received, to write to the minister at North Shields—or rather to his wife Mrs. Hill—to enquire as to the character of his lady love. The letters to Mrs. Hill were answered by her husband, the Rev. Thomas Hill, and on the information which Sissison received in the letters from Hill, he broke off the match. Miss Bell, who throughout the entire proceedings displayed much grit and force of character, started an action for breach of promise of marriage against Sissison, but from some reason, not given, instead of proceeding with this action she started one for libel against the minister who wrote the letters. The case was heard in this city in 1822, but the young man in his evidence caused her to lose the case, by admitting on cross-examination that it was not entirely the letters from Hill which caused him to break off his engagement. Verdict was given for the defendant with costs, but it appears a subscription list was at once got up to pay her costs, and the plaintiff herself shortly afterwards issued a pamphlet giving a full story of her side of the case. After three years, during which we can imagine the rancour and bitterness that would be fermented, the second trial took place at York. I have

stated that Sissison received two anonymous letters, and on comparing the writing in the two with the letters which were acknowledged to be Hill's, the young woman and her friends had come to the decision that Hill was the writer of the anonymous letters and it was upon this charge that she proceeded against Hill in the trial which was held at York on July 21st, 1825. The trial lasted all day and at six o'clock at night the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £300.

On reading over the letters<sup>1</sup> which are given in extenso in the London press report of the case, one is I think forced to the conclusion that the young man's ardour for his lady-love had not been of a very deep or enduring character. In the Newcastle trial in 1822 the counsel who appeared for the minister were Mr. Scarlett and Mr. Brougham, but at the York trial three years later, these eminent counsel had been secured by the plaintiff. It is difficult to read the speech of Mr. Scarlett in the trial without being reminded how faithfully Dickens in the celebrated case of '*Bardell v. Pickwick*' portrays such actions. 'What must they think of the man' he said, 'and that a preacher of religion too, who because her brother had in some ways interfered with his worldly interests, strained every nerve, put every base and malicious engine to work, to destroy the peace and ruin the character of a virtuous unoffending female? Was there in human nature anything more detestable, more abhorrent to any honest mind than conduct such as this. Was there any previous instance in which the name of the Deity had been so wickedly and so profanely prostituted as on this occasion?' And all this, be it remembered, was from the counsel who three years before secured the acquittal of this same profane monster. I regret the report of the case does not give the description and the epithets of the same leading counsel against the people called Methodists. That it was of a very florid description one can see from the reply of Mr. Pollock, the leading counsel for Hill. I should rather like to know what our friend the present lord mayor of this city, or the late Sir Wm. H. Stephenson would have thought of language of the kind related here. Mr. Pollock said, 'His learned friend Mr. Scarlett in his highly exaggerated

<sup>1</sup> As an indication of the widespread public interest alluded to by Mr. Hogg at the beginning of his remarks, it may be pointed out that there appear to have been at least three pamphlets published in connection with the case by way of attack and defence. Two of these were issued by or on behalf of Miss Bell; the other by the Rev. M. Hill. In the second of the compilations which championed Miss Bell's cause, engraved facsimile copies both of the anonymous letters and of some of Mr. Hill's acknowledged letters are given. These replicas, it is claimed, were faithful copies of the originals, by a skilled engraver. Certain real or supposed similarities of phrasing and handwriting are pointed out by the writer of the pamphlet, and adduced as proof that the letters—anonymous and acknowledged—were the work of one and the same person. This pamphlet was published two years after the York trial, of which it gives a fairly extensive account, and ought to be consulted by all who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the case, and of learning who the chief actors were that took part in inciting Miss Bell to defend her name and reputation.

description of the society of Methodists represented them as dealers in hypocrisy and subverters of all true religion. He seemed to deprecate the increase in that sect of christians and had called upon the jury to look upon this case as the most heinous and aggravated that had ever been brought into a court of justice, and very truly for no other reason than because the defendant was a Methodist.' Then follows what to me as a Methodist seems a delicious example of what is called damning by faint praise. He says 'He would ask the jury whether it was possible that so large a portion of the community could to a man be hypocritical and insincere in their professions. The society of Methodists had undoubtedly many habits and regulations peculiar to themselves, but surely those who renounced the pleasures and gaieties of this life and submitted to persecution and reproach, should at least have a charitable construction put upon their conduct.' I fear many Methodists to-day can hardly admit the soft impeachment of being people who 'renounced the pleasures and gaieties of this life.' Mr. Justice Bayley summed up strongly against the defendant and the jury at six o'clock at night, after the trial had lasted all day, returned a verdict for the plaintiff with damages 300*l.* At that time the salary of a minister would be about 70*l.* or 80*l.* so that the damages apart from the costs would equal almost four years' salary.

What became of Mr. Hill, whether he was further punished by the Conference, or whether he ever paid the damages, I have not been able to find out. What happened to the chief actors Miss Bell and Mr. Sissison, whether they married and lived upon the 300*l.* from the minister we are not told. As to whether the reverend gentleman was guilty or not one is hardly competent at this period of time to judge, but one can well imagine that the feeling in religious circles on Tyneside must have run high and probably the respective partisans would defend their views with all the refinement of bitterness which only a religious quarrel can call forth.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hogg.

#### MISCELLANEA.

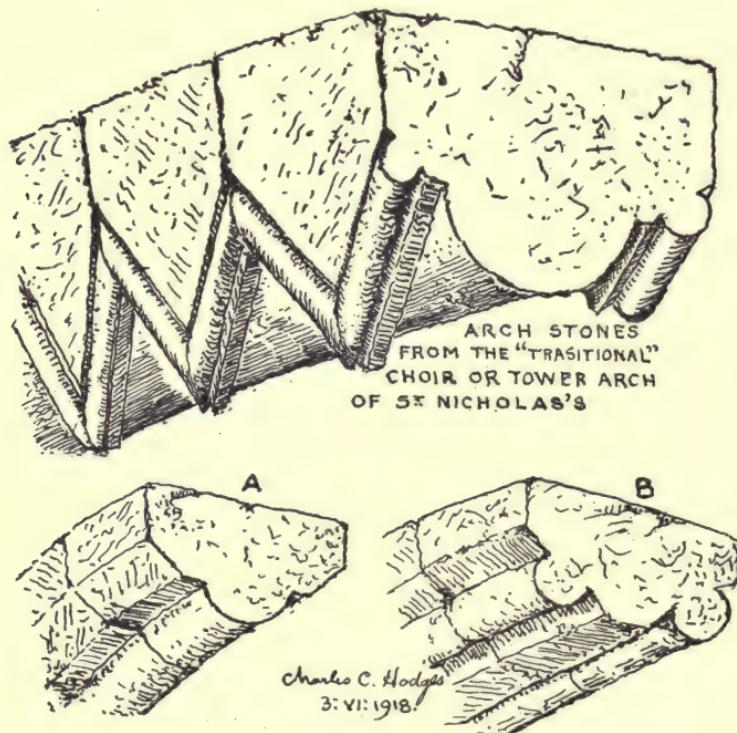
##### ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH, NEWCASTLE.

The editor has received the following interesting letter, of 26 May, 1918, from Mr. C. C. Hodges:—

"I have now drawn all the grave covers in the castle. There are 34 all told, including one quite plain, except for beaded angles, on which the female effigy from St. Nicholas's lies; another with only traces of a circle upon it. The others are all of interest. They came from the churches of St. Nicholas, St. Andrew, St. John, and the hospital of St. Mary the Virgin. I have had the use of a MS. volume made by the late Dr. Charlton, and a series of drawings by the late Rev. George Rowe, of York<sup>1</sup>. My own sketch books and W. H. D. Longstaffe's notes identify the localities of all but one or two. The stones from St. John's were, I believe, all taken to the castle when the church was pulled about in 1848. The St. Nicholas slabs were, some of them, taken to Alderman Cail's garden, but some got to the castle. You will be one of the most reliable authorities living to tell which stones came from Mr.

<sup>1</sup> Many of these were copied from the editor's sketches.

Cail's either just before or after his death. I know there were a large number. I know most of them came from St. Nicholas at the time the new north aisle of the nave was refaced and the north porch built (1832-36). Three years ago I interviewed the 'oldest inhabitant,' a mason at Sheriff Hill, and he remembered the works at the church at the above date. A number of others were added in 1873, when Sir G. G. Scott handled the church. I think it is pretty certain that almost all the stones of ecclesiastical origin in Cail's garden came from St. Nicholas's. I have identified two pieces of window tracery in the hall of the keep as having come from the nave aisle windows; other pieces are at Sheriff Hill. What is of most importance to me now is to be as sure as possible which are the stones that came from Cail's about the time of his death. There are a large number of arch stones, including 15 from one arch with the key. These, I believe, are from either the tower arch or chancel arch of the Transitional church of St. Nicholas (A and B), and with the other section are shown below.



"They are, like the chevron one, all from soffit orders of arches. The first is a usual early Norman section, and occurs at Durham and Holy Island, in bishop Carileph's work. These stones (A) may be from the church said to have been built by Osmund of Salisbury, in 1091. The other section (B) is Transitional or Early English. They cannot have come from St. John's, as the only arch of Norman date there was the chancel arch, and many voussoirs from this are in the latter church and it had not a tower till the 15th century.

"I am doing accounts of all the old churches in Newcastle and Gateshead, accurately and finally, as the current accounts are either incorrect or insufficient. I have made large scale plans of St. Nicholas's, St. Andrew's, and St. John's. The last has the most interesting architectural history of these

three, and it has never been correctly read, and could not be till a careful plan was made.

"I suppose you will be in Newcastle on Wednesday, the 29th? Will you drop me a line as to what time you can meet me at the castle, and I will be there? We can then look over the stones, and it wont take you many minutes to refresh your memory. I am not now concerned with those in the dungeon, which are of military import."<sup>1</sup>

#### WRECK AT SOUTH SHIELDS.

The information of J. Hodgeson Baylife to the D & Chapter of Durham taken by the Chapter of Durham March 4th 1748.

This informant saith that in the month of Septembr last a ship founderd & broke up at *Hard End* near South Shields (vide map) the master drownd the rest of the men saved. The Bottom of ye sd ship drove into the River Tyne and there sunk after two tydes (as this informant believes) the Corporation of Newcastle caused the same to be weighed. I think this cannot be considerd as a wreck because the sailors escaped with Life so that the Dean and Chapter have no way to justifie this seizure save for doing damage to their Soil, supposing the place called the Dean and Chapter's Landing to be the soil of the Dean and Chapter in which case Hodgson may justify as their Bailiff in seizing the masts &c doing Damage in their soil. If the place where the seizure was made be under Lease from the Dean & Chapter, Mr. Hodgson must Justify as Bailiff to the Lessee. But care must be taken that the Lessee does not disavow Hodgson's proceedings.

If the Dean & Chapter can procure an acknowledgment of 6d or is to be paid for the Trespass, I think it will preserve their right and be the most prudent step that can be taken. Tho. Rudd, 6 March 1748.

Sir, I am order'd by the Dean & Chapter to acquaint you as agent to the Corporation of Newcastle that upon further Examination into the affair of the Masts, Bowsprits &c. of the Ship Founder'd sometime in November last near Shields that they the said Dean & Chapter are willing to give the Corporation of Newcastle no further trouble provided an acknowledgement not below six pence be paid for Damage or Salvage.

I am likewise to acquaint you that upon payment of the above mentioned acknowledgement to me, I am impower'd to Order the Dean & Chapter's Bailiff Hodgshon to deliver the six masts Bowsprits &c.

16 March 1748. To Mr. Wm. Gibson, Attorney at Law, at Newcastle.

Gentlemen, I am directed by the Magistrates of this place to acquaint you that they received your messages as to the wreck, and it is their determin'd resolution not to pay any thing by way of Salvage or otherwise, they therefore desire to have your final result, whether you will deliver it up or not, for tho they would very unwillingly have any dispute with you, yet this is a point they cannot give up, and if on this the wreck is not delivered, a prosecution will be imediately commenced in order to support the rights of the Corporation.

I am with great respect, Gentlm, Yo<sup>r</sup> most obedt & most humble Servt  
Geo. Cuthbertson, Town Clerk. Newcastle, May 5 1749.

Sr, The Chapter upon a reexamination of their Bailiff have Order'd him to Deliver the Masts Boltspritt &c which he seized & Detained to the proper Officer of yo<sup>r</sup> Corporation, and are willing to referr the settling the Damage for the Trespass (if there be any) to yo<sup>r</sup> Recorder & their Lawyer Mr. Rudd they being more desirous to Cultivate Friendship wth the Corporation than to have any Difference or Disputes wth that Body. This I had in comand to acquaint you with.

13 June 1748.

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From the late Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 148):—

1854, May 11. Bell to Smith:—

Your letter of 6th instant . . . concerned me as to my mistaking your

<sup>1</sup> The editor met Mr. Hodges at the Castle, but unfortunately could give him no information.

former letter . . . relative to Risingham . . . if I Recollect right the Brother of Mr. Richard Shanks who succeeded him at Risingham, was William John Shanks who had a widowed sister to keep his House, and who would not suffer him either to write or send word when anything was ever found, but in travelling past I called and saw six or eight pieces of Inscribed Stones each about a foot square, which had been parts of some large Inscription<sup>1</sup> and which had evidently been wilfully broken, for only two of them joined. He said he was going to build them up in the garden, and would not part with them; further I know not but this William John Shanks was advertised to be sold off on the 22nd of last November, the advertisement stating that he was going to emigrate. On the 9th of May, 1850, my friend Richard Shanks was advertised to be sold off, the Papers stating that he was declining Farming. In April 1850 the favourite estates of the Father at Todridge and Middleton of 92 acres appeared in the newspapers for sale, as also were his Furniture, from this you will see how little I have now to do with Risingham and joining these to the hearsay of the Duke of Northumberland wishing to buy the Station makes me think there is something in it. [He gives drawings of two objects, one a small pair of iron shears about 4½ inches long, the other a bronze cup with a straight sided bowl oval in plan having a hole through base with a double curved handle. It has baluster stem which appears to have fitted into something; the size of it is not given—the drawing is 3 inches high].

1854, Oct. 22. Bell to Smith:—

The large inscribed slab<sup>2</sup> was not found at the *Western* entrance of Risingham but at the *Southern* entrance, it was in October 1844. The stone from the Western entrance was found before Horsley's time and was deposited at Trinity College, Cambridge, where I believe it still remains; as to the Portal Stone of the *Northern entrance* it is still buried where it must have fallen in the demolition of the Station and w[h]ere the wear [sic] made in the time of the Romans to stay the water from breaking into the North side of the Station opened and I have not the least doubt, but a rich store of sculptured and inscribed stones would be discovered, which would amply repay all the trouble and expense. Tyne side has been rich in a deal of things, last year it was in the Mouths of the whole Kingdom as to the Cholera and now they have the Blowing up. I enclose you a list (as far as at present can be made out) of the killed and wounded, and what comes next no one can tell. I wished the Authorities to publish a bill asking people to come forward, and state who they miss out of their House, or their Neighbours, or the Neighbourhood, and then they would know who to seek for, but that could not be done, and months will have to come, and go, before the Bricks and Rubbish can be removed, a Party are moving Heaven and Earth to convince People that there was no Gunpowder, and have got a Mr. Lee Pattinson with Gallipots and Crucibles and blowing up matters in them, and saying it was stuff deposited in the warehouse and not gunpowder, but I understand that a Reward is to be offered respecting the gunpowder, the shake and fright which Mrs. Bell got very near finished her, and made me so nervous that I could not do anything for many days.

1855, May 5. Bell to Smith:—

After very often wondering what has become of you, for I find that the last is one from you on the 22nd October 1854 and I took the long continued illness in February 1855 . . . being 75 years of age & continue by getting early to bed (before 8 o'clock) and getting up and getting my breakfast before 6 o'clock . . . May I ask you, as you date your present from Strood<sup>3</sup> in Kent on the 2nd of May instant, what has become of your collection of Roman Antiquities; has the antiquarian Society got hold of them, or you have them with you, is no letter to announce how you are going on in your old pursuit or what are you doing with them. I have lost my old friend Sir Henry Ellis, and with him the whole of my lovers of any thing antique: do you know the successor to him at the British Museum, do you think they could buy anything in the British Publication, it would assist my hobbies.

<sup>1</sup> Lapid. Sept. No. 628.

<sup>2</sup> Lapid. Sept. No. 626. Arch. Ael., 1 ser. IV, 20.

<sup>3</sup> All Mr. Smith's preceding letters are dated from the City.

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THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 16.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 31st July, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, a vice-president, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been transacted, Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) reported that his colleague and he had, as directed at the May meeting, conveyed to the duke of Northumberland the sympathy of the society on the death of his father, and that in reply his Grace in thanking members greatly appreciated their recognition of his father's services to the society.

The following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. The Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick castle, Northumberland.
2. H. E. Anderson, 37 Lovaine Place, Newcastle.
3. J. H. Beckingham, Collingwood Buildings, Newcastle.
4. V. Oswald Davis, 57 Osborne Road, Newcastle.
5. J. S. Hindley, Meads Lodge, Elmfield Road, Gosforth, Northumberland.
6. Arthur Robert Laws, B.Sc. (Lond.), 90 St. George's Terrace, Newcastle.
7. R. M. Sutton, 36 Osborne Road, Newcastle.
8. Major R. Temperley, Windsor Terrace, Newcastle.

The following books, etc., received since the May meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents* : for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A. : Dugdale's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, with additions by the donor, three vols. royal 8vo.

From Mr. C. C. Hodges, the author : (1) History of Hexham (in sheets); (2) Medieval Grave Covers in Northumberland and Durham, pts. 1 and 2 (in sheets).

*Exchanges* :—

From the Society of Antiquaries of London : (1) *Archaeologia*, 68; (2) *Proceedings*, xxix (for 1916 and 1917).

From the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society : *Transactions*, 4th ser., vi, ii.

From the Royal Numismatic Society: *The Numismatic Chronicle*, nos. 69 and 70 (one part).

The Athenaeum Subject Index to Periodicals, 1916 (Fine Arts and Archaeology).

*Purchases:* —

*The Museums Journal*, XVII, no. 12 and XVIII, no. 1; Yorkshire Record Society Publications XXXIV to LVIII (except XXXIV); and *The Scottish Historical Review*, XV, no. 4.

*DONATIONS.* The following were announced: —

1.—Patent to Charles John Clavering, high sheriff of the county of Durham, dated 20 January, 1829, issued by William, lord bishop of Durham (*i.e.* Van Mildert, the last of the counts palatine). The signature is missing. The seal has been detached but accompanies the document, which is on parchment. The patent is endorsed, Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of John Burder 27 Parliament Street, Westminster, Secretary to the Bishop. ‘Enrolled in the Close Rolls of the Chancery at Durham the twenty-second day of January 1829 Roll A No 8 George Barrington; Cursitor.’

2.—List of Proprietors and Statement of Accounts of the New Assembly Rooms at Newcastle, dated June, 1781.

Mr. Oswald (one of the secretaries) gave the following summary of it: —

“The list contains the names of 128 proprietors who had subscribed 5,840*l.* in amounts varying between 40*l.* and 25*l.* The duke of Northumberland subscribed 400*l.*, earl Percy 300*l.*, lord Algernon Percy 200*l.*, lord Ravensworth 210*l.*, sir John Trevelyan 200*l.*, sir John Hussey Delaval 200*l.*, sir Edward Blackett 100*l.*, sir Thomas Blackett 100*l.*, the corporation of Newcastle 200*l.* Other subscribers were: sir William Middleton, sir William Loraine, sir M. W. Ridley. Other well known names included are: Allgood, Atkinson, Atlee, Askew, Abbs, Anderson, Bigge, Burdon, Brandling, Bowes, Bell, Bates, Burdon, Collingwood, Cuthbert, Carr, Cresswell, Cramlington, Clennel, Cookson, Coulson, Clayton, Clutterbuck, Delaval, Errington, Ellison, Fenwick, Lowes, Liddell, Ord, Peareth, Riddell, Shafto, Silver-top, Sorsbie, Surtees.

The statement of accounts shows that the cost of the building and the Act of Parliament authorising same up to 1781 had been 6,243*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* and of furnishing same 1,163*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* which together with 100*l.* paid to the committee of the Subscription Rooms ‘as per agreement’ made 7,506*l.* 11*s.* At June, 1781, the proprietors were 55*l.* in debt. Their profits in five years 1777 to 1781 had amounted to 1,115*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, an average of 223*l.* per year, but unfortunately dwindling from 335*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* in 1777 to 169*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* in 1781.

The document bears the Gateshead post mark and is addressed to Sir Tho. Clavering, bt., M.P., Axwell Park.”

## EXHIBITED :—

By Mr. John Oxberry : Confirmation of 17 Feb., 1748, of a 'stall or pew' in Monkwearmouth parish church, by bishop Chandler, of Durham, to John Hilton.

The following notes on the deed by Mr. Oxberry were taken as read :—

" Documents such as I exhibit are, possibly, not rare, but they are certainly not so common as to be familiar to all the members of our society, and the opportunity of examining a local specimen may not therefore be unwelcome. Of bishop Chandler himself I need say nothing except that he occupied the throne of the palatinate from 1730 to 1750, and died 'shamefully rich,' as one critic of his career puts it. Richard Chandler was his eldest son. He became vicar general and spiritual chancellor on the death of his brother, the Rev. Wadham Chandler, in 1737. He was fortunate in having a bishop for a father, as this enabled him to obtain and enjoy the fruits of several other official positions in the diocese in conjunction with that of spiritual chancellor. He married the granddaughter of a duke, changed his name to Cavendish, became a member of parliament, and died in 1769. Who the John Hilton was to whom the pew was granted I have been unable to discover. He does not figure in Mr. Longstaffe's elaborate enumeration of the members and branches of the Hilton family. John Hilton, who is usually spoken of as the last baron, died in September, 1746. He had been in his grave for a long time when his namesake obtained this grant, and he left no successor bearing the name of Hilton. Nor have I been able to identify William Chambers and William Dixon. Sir Hedworth Williamson, the third of the neighbouring pewholders whose names are set forth in the document, there is, of course, no difficulty in identifying. He was the son of sir William Williamson, and uncle of the lady whom Robert Hopper Williamson, the well known Newcastle recorder, married. He succeeded to the title in 1747, married in 1748, and died in 1788. The present baronet is his great-great-grandson. For information concerning William Pye and Ralph Trotter we may turn to the diary of Thomas Gyll, which is included with other north-country diaries in Surtees Society publications, vol. 118. There, thanks to the diarist, and the assiduity of the editor of the volume we may learn most of the little that is to be known about these two officials of the bishopric. Pye died on January 1st, 1753. We have Ralph Spearman's authority for saying that he belonged to the well known Morpeth family, and that his mother (see Mackenzie's *Hist. of Northd.*, II, p. 394) kept the 'Queen's Head Inn' there and was executed for witchcraft. The arms of the Pye family still appear above the fire-place of one of the rooms of the 'Queen's Head Inn,' and the connexion of the family with it is well established, but it is difficult to reconcile Spearman's date with the date of Pye's death at Durham. Had he said that William Pye was a grandson his story might have been accepted as possible. With reference

to the statement that Mrs. Pye was executed for witchcraft, the Rev. John Hodgson says that William Woodman was acquainted with the tradition. According to the version he had heard Mrs. Pye was hung, and buried on Goose Hill, Morpeth, as a witch. Ralph Trotter died on 1st August, 1769, at the age of 81 years. He may have been a son of the Ralph Trotter who was a churchwarden of St. Nicholas's, Durham, in 1687. Thomas Gyll says that 'at the time of his death he had been for many years register in the Spiritual Court at Durham, and was formerly page to Lady Crew, wife of Nathaniel Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham, who gave him the patent.' In a note to this entry it is added that on 2nd September, 1768, Mr. Trotter signed the instrument of consecration of St. Ann's chapel, in Newcastle, and that after his signature he appended the statement 'now above sixty years register of the diocese.'

The sale and transfer of pews is a subject that often crops up in publications bearing upon church management in the olden time. Churchwardens' accounts furnish numerous examples of the various modes of dealing with the sitting accommodation provided in churches for, or by parishioners. These scattered references, ranging, roughly speaking, over a period of four centuries or more, are full of interest and instruction. They enable us to realize a little more clearly than without them we should be able to do, the relationship that existed between the church and our ancestors. From them we may glean a good deal of material that will aid in illustrating the development of the church pew. They show us at first a rush-strewn earthen floor in nave and transept, where worshippers stood, or knelt, or sat as occasion demanded. From this primitive beginning we are able to trace a gradual progress in the direction of greater ease and comfort until we reach the paved and heated and well furnished churches of to-day. Elderly people and females appear to have been the first for whom provision was made. This was effected by the placing of seats or benches at the sides of the church, and according to some ingenious theorists, it is to this practice we owe the derivation of the saying about letting the weakest go to the wall. Authorities tell us that fixed seats did not come into general use until the middle of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. If this is so we have in the church of All Saints at Newcastle a very early instance of their existence. Thomas Sopwith in his *Account of All Saints' Church* gives a copy of a document dated the third year of Henry VII (1487-88), which furnishes us with the regulations that governed the letting of seats to females in All Saints church. These regulations, or statutes as they are called in the document itself, are reprinted in Mr. Longstaffe's valuable appendix to the 'Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes' (Surtees Soc. publ. 50, p. 259), and after his usual custom in such cases, Mr. Longstaffe supplements the value and interest of the document he uses, by means of a footnote, and by the publication of a page of Gateshead churchwardens'

accounts, dating from about the same period as the All Saints document, which shows us that on the south side of the Tyne, at St. Mary's church, as well as on the north, at All Saints, seats were provided in the later years of the fifteenth century for worshippers who cared to pay for them."

The following is the document<sup>1</sup> referred to by Mr. Oxberry:—

RICHARD CHANDLER Master of Arts, Vicar General and Official Principal lawfully constituted of the Right Reverend Father in God, EDWARD, by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of Durham To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come or whom the Underwritten now doth or hereafter shall or may Concern and specially to the Minister, Churchwardens and Inhabitants of the Parish of Monkwearmouth and Diocese of Durham, Sendeth Greeting Know ye that we the Official abovesaid at the Humble Prayer and petition of the proctor of John Hilton of the Parish of Monkwearmouth and Diocese aforesaid, Gentleman (as far as by the Ecclesiastical Laws of this Realm, and Temporal Laws of the same we can or may) Have Assigned and Confirmed as we Do by these Presents Assign and Confirm unto the said JOHN HILTON, a certain Stall or Pew scituate, Standing, and being in the middle Isle of the Parish Church of Monkwearmouth aforesaid, and Boundered or described as followeth, (to witt) Adjoining on two Pews in the several possessions of Mr. William Dixon and Mr. William Chambers, (a pillar being betwixt these Two Pews,) on the East a Pew in the Possession of Sir Hedworth Williamson on the West, the North Isle of the said Church on the North, and the South Isle on the South, containing in Length Eight Feet, or thereabouts and in Breadth Three Feet or thereabouts, for the Sole Use and Benefit of him the said John Hilton, and his Family and Tenants, therein to Stand, Sit, Kneel and Hear Divine Service celebrated and Sermons preached within the said Parish Church (as often as They or any of them Repair to the said Church for Divine Worship,) And we do hereby Monish the Minister and Churchwardens for the Time being of the said Parish Church of Monkwearmouth, and their Successors and all other the Parishioners and Inhabitants of the said Parish to Permit and Suffer the said John Hilton Quietly and peaceably to Possess and Enjoy the said Stall or Pew for the Uses and purposes abovementioned (All and Singular the Parishioners of the said Parish in General, and all others in Special, having been first Legally and Duly cited, and none of them appearing, or at least showing good and Sufficient Cause to the Contrary why the same shou'd not be Assigned and Confirmed to Him the said John Hilton,) In Witness whereof We have hereunto affixed the Seal of our Office, (which we use in this Behalf,) this Seventeenth Day of February in the year of our Lord, (according to the Computation of the Church of England,) One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Eight.

Ralph Trotter,  
Register.

[In margin seal & 'WM. PYE, Surrogate'].

By Mr. W. M. Egglestone of Stanhope: A photograph of a small bronze double-handled amphora-shaped jar, apparently of Roman date, found in Upper Weardale.

The following is the note by Mr. Egglestone which accompanied the photograph:—

"The object shown in the photograph was found recently in the Stanhope district and was brought to the writer. It is only a small vessel of globular shape, with two handles close to the

<sup>1</sup> The Deed is written on parchment, and sealed on the top left-hand corner of the document. It has been copied with almost literal exactness, the only errors, or at least departures from strict accuracy being the substitution of small type for capitals in a few instances, and the inadvertent insertion when typing of a few commas that do not appear in the original.

restricted neck. Its height is one inch and seven-eighths. It is evidently of bronze, as it shows a coppery colour on one side which has been scraped. The object is covered with a rough patination of a greenish colour, and in some places the metal seems to be penetrated deeply by the covering. The Roman amphora was made of various materials, commonly of earthenware. The Romans were well acquainted with Weardale. With Binchester as a station they came into Weardale to hunt the wild boar and have left two fine altars, and coins, and recently some Roman vessels of bronze were found and illustrated in the society's *Proceedings*, 3 ser. vii, 9.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, read an obituary notice of the late duke, which will probably be printed in *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

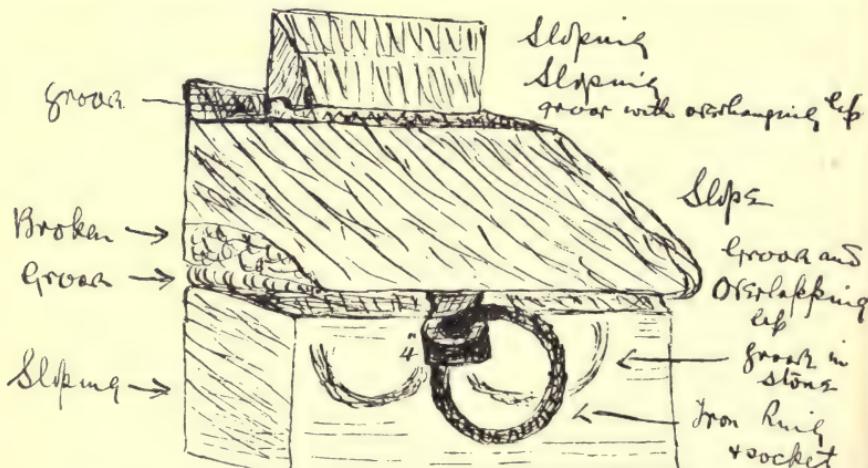
Mr. Hodgson was thanked by acclamation.

A supplementary notice by Mr. Howard Pease was taken as read, for which also he was thanked.

BULL RINGS.

The following note from France, by Major Allison, M.D., R.A.M.C., was then read by Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries) :—

"I think I have only once seen a bull ring—although I have seen Spanish bull fights—and my only knowledge of their use is from a terse description when at school to the effect that a bull was baited by bull dogs. I presume the poor beast was tied to the ring by a rope<sup>1</sup> and that several dogs were employed. If I remember rightly the ring was affixed by a collar let into a horizontal stone—but to-day when looking at some remains of



<sup>1</sup> For note of collar for bull-baiting at Morpeth see *Proc.*, 2 ser. iv, 176.

antiquity in the Jardin Archéologique in Rouen I came across a ring let into a stone perhaps two feet from the ground—it being evidently the old bull ring of Rouen.

Ring about 15 inches in diameter and three inches thick. Socket four inches thick. There are two grooves in the stone on either side of the ring—showing that it has been in use. The grooves in the stones above the ring may have been for the ropes to slide in and prevent breakage."

Major Allison was thanked.

THE REV. ROBERT PATTEN: CLERIC, REBEL, HISTORIAN.

The following paper, by Mr. J. W. Fawcett, was read by Mr. Jos. Oswald (one of the secretaries) :—

"The Rev. Robert Patten<sup>1</sup> the historian of the Jacobite rebellion of 1715, was, according to tradition, 'a west countryman,' *i.e.* a native of either Cumberland or Westmorland, but the date and place of his birth is at present unknown. At some future date, when the parish registers of these counties have been printed, these particulars may be revealed, and some future antiquary or biographer will be able to give full particulars of his career. Up to the present his life-history has been 'one of pieces,' each succeeding author adding some little bit to the story of his predecessor. The place of his education is also unknown, but it must have been above the common run of mortals, for it was sufficient for him to enter holy orders. Tradition has it that he was ordained deacon and priest by the Right Rev. William Nicolson, D.D., who was bishop of Carlisle from 1702 to 1718, and that his first curacy was that of Penrith in Cumberland, where we first find him assisting the Rev. Hugh Todd, D.D., who was vicar of Penrith from 1699 to his death there on 6th October, 1728. In 1706 he was appointed to the perpetual curacy of Allendale, Northumberland, which living he held eleven years, during which he made improvements to the church of St. Cuthbert, and the parsonage. In 1706 he had the church whitened and repaired, and enlarged a window on the north side, and on 23rd March, 1707, he planted the croft round with trees, and within it made a garden which he surrounded by quick hedges. Whilst there he had his joys and his sorrows. In 1710 and in 1711, and again in 1715 a severe epidemic of smallpox raged throughout the parish, and in the last named year, he lost one child by it. When the rebellion on behalf of James Francis Stuart, 'the old Pretender,' broke out in 1715, he sided with the rebels, and with six men from Allendale, left his parish, and being joined by others, including a number of Tyneside keelmen, marched at their head to join James Radcliffe, the earl of Derwentwater. In crossing Rothbury common they fell in with a number of Scotsmen who were returning home to enlist for king James [vii], as the old Pretender had been proclaimed, and by fair words persuaded

<sup>1</sup> His name is sometimes written Paton, but he himself signed Patten, as did his descendants.

them to cast in their lot with him and his fellows. Arriving at Wooler, he and his reinforcements were warmly welcomed by 'General' Thomas (Tom) Forster and the earl, and he was forthwith appointed the general's own domestic chaplain.<sup>1</sup> Marching with the expedition to Kelso, they there joined the main body of the Jacobites, and Patten preached to the whole army, a sermon specially intended to inspirit them for their enterprise, from the text—*'The right of the first-born is his'* (Deuteronomy, xxi, 17). Besides officiating as chaplain to the Jacobite forces, he took a very active part in the military proceedings of the rebel forces. When the expedition reached Penrith, he was, on account of his local knowledge, engaged in an attempt to intercept Dr. Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle (his old diocesan, if tradition be correct), who, with the earl of Lonsdale, had headed the Cumbrians against the rebels, and on various occasions he acted as spy. At every important town from Penrith to Appleby, and down the Lune valley into Lancaster, chaplain Patten entered the parish churches and prayed for king James. At Preston, on 12th November, 1715, after he had his horse shot under him, he stepped over the barricade, and walked down the street into the enemy's lines to reconnoitre, and, strange to say, not a musket was raised against him. The next day, when the Jacobites were defeated, he was taken prisoner, and carried under a close guard to London, and confined in Newgate prison, where he made up his mind to turn king's evidence. This being accepted, he was pardoned and released. In gratitude for his preservation, and in the interest of his majesty king George I, he wrote, what has been called a most delightful history of the events in which he had taken a part, under the title of—*'A History of the Late Rebellion, with Original Papers and the Characters of the Principal Noblemen and Gentlemen concerned in it'*, by the Rev. Mr. Robert Patten, formerly Chaplain to Mr. Forster. It was published in 1717, and a second edition, much enlarged, was issued the same year. A third and a fourth edition were subsequently issued in 1745. Tradition has it that he returned to Allendale, and wrote this history there, but proof is wanting. He quitted the perpetual curacy in 1717 when his successor, Nicholas Lowes, occurs.

Public opinion was greatly against him, and many of his companions in the ill-fared rising strongly resented his treacherous circumstantial evidence. Whether for this reason, or for some other cause he disappeared from human ken, and retired into obscurity. Various traditions of his dwelling place and death have been circulated, and one of them had a good deal of truth in it. This was that he retired to a quiet out of the way hamlet or village in Cumberland or Westmorland, and there died. For many years now (since 1899 at least) whilst ransacking historical records of parishes in the north of England for local items, Patten's name was one I always kept before me, and now after untold

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<sup>1</sup> The chaplain of the forces was the Rev. — Buxton.

labour I have discovered that he lived and died at Eamont Bridge, between Penrith and Clifton, in Westmorland, on 8th November, 1733, and was buried in Clifton churchyard, on the south side of the church, on 11th November, 1733—the entry of his burial in the parish register being—‘The Rev Robt Patten of Eamont Bridge, bur’d.’ A stone was placed over his burial place, and remained in existence until 1850, when during the restoration of the church, it was unfortunately destroyed. How, when and why he went there, are questions I cannot answer. Whether it was his native place, or as he was a married man, it was the home of his wife, are problems yet to be solved. A grandson was living at Chester-le-street in 1825, and a great grandson was alive in 1900. Walter Besant, the novelist, in *Dorothy Forster*, an historical novel of the Northumbrian share in the rising of 1715, makes him one of his characters, and calls him ‘Creeping Bob.’”

Mr. Fawcett was thanked.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY RECUSANTS IN THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM,  
1619-1638.

The following note by Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., and list, were taken as read:—

“The book in the York Diocesan Registry, marked 1608-1640, in which are recorded the subscriptions made by clergy in the diocese of York at their ordination or institution had been used by archbishop Neile for the same purpose in sees which he had already held, and amongst others that of Durham. At the end of this volume are entered subscriptions of recusants after taking the oaths of supremacy and allegiance. A list of these persons is given below. It would be interesting to know whether the taking this oath indicated a conscientious change of opinion or whether it was merely a matter of expediency. Two members of the Salvin family conformed, but whatever their motives were for so doing, it did not indicate any change of opinion in the other members of the family.”

- ... Sept.<sup>1</sup> 1619. Katherine Hackworth wife of Charles Hackworth of Brancepeth (not signed).
- ... Sept., 1619. Ambrose Crawfourt of Headlam within the parish of Gainefourd.
- ... Oct., 1619.<sup>2</sup> John Hed . . . of Harson in . . . parish.
- Sept. 19, 1620. Katherine lady Kennett, wife of Sir William Kennett knt of Cocksey alias Cockshow.<sup>3</sup>
- Oct. 24, 1622. William Riddell, son of Sir Thomas Riddell of Gateshead knt.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In the first three entries the day of the month has been concealed in the binding.

<sup>2</sup> Written by the man himself in handwriting quite undecipherable in places.

<sup>3</sup> It is added that lady Kennett did yield herslf to conference with our Francis Burgoyne and Dr. Birch of the prebends of Durham, being thereto nominated by the bishop. Witness, Robert Hindmers of Newcastle. Catherine, lady Kennett, daughter of Sir John Conyers of Sockburn, was the second wife of Sir William Kennett who was sewer to queen Anne.

<sup>4</sup> Aged 18 in 1615. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Conyers of Sockburn. ‘The said Sir Thomas Riddell knt., one of his majesty’s justices of this county, did voluntary yield himself to conference with Mr Doctor Jackson and Doctor Lindsell.’

- July 4, 1626. Raphe Lambton of Tribley gent.  
 Sept. 7, 1626. Allan Aiscough of Middleton one raw gent.<sup>1</sup>  
 Sept. 19, 1626. George Collingwood of Dalden esq.<sup>2</sup>  
 Sept. 26, 1626. William Partus of Grindon joyner (mark).  
 Sept. 29, 1626. George Soulby of Trimdon, fisherman (mark).  
 Oct. 1, 1626. Jerrard Salvin of Croxdaile esq.  
 Oct. 3, 1626. Dorothy Hutton of the Garth, par. Witton.  
 Oct. 5, 1626. Marmaduke Simpson of Rabye, par. Staindropp (mark); and John Halliman of Lumley, par. Chester, Christopher Hogg of Mordon, par. Sedgefield, William Jackson of Hedleyhopp, par. Lanchester, Richard Huntley of Burdon, par. Bishop Warmouth, and William Person of Mideleston, par. St Andrews Awkland (mark), yeomen.  
 Oct. 12, 1626. Francis Salvyn of Elmdon gent.  
 Aug. 13, 1627. Travinius Collingwood, St Giles, Durham (mark).  
 Aug. 26, 1627. Henry Liddell of Farneacres esq., and Christopher Hillyard of Mordon gent.  
 Aug. 31, 1627. John Chapman of Bradbury yeoman.  
 Sept. 4, 1627. George Swainston of Pearcebrig, yeoman (mark); and Thomas Toft of Shinkley, St Oswald's, Durham, yeoman.  
 Sept. 11, 1627. Sir William Kennett of Cockshaw knt. (mark).<sup>3</sup>  
 June 25, 1632. James Lawson of Broomehouse in Illandshire gent.<sup>4</sup>  
 April 5, 1638. James Lawson of Tweedmouth, gent; and John Creswell of Creswell, Woodhorn, gent.

BISHOP NEILE'S SUBSCRIPTION BOOK, 1617-1628.

The following communication from Mr. William Brown, F.S.A., with the extracts, was taken as read :—

" Bishop Neile of Durham (1617-28) was a man of frugal mind and made the book in which clergy subscribed their names at ordination, or institution, or collation, as the case might be, or receiving licences as curates or to preach or teach, serve him in the different sees to which he was appointed. For this reason the volume, from which what is given below is taken, contains not only what relates to Durham, but also similar entries for Rochester, 1608-1610; Coventry and Lichfield, 1610-13; Lincoln, 1613-1614; Winchester, 1627-1628; and York, 1632-1640. The volume is now preserved in the diocesan registry at York. The entries call for no special comment, but it is interesting to note that a number of those ordained had graduated at a university, in many cases probably a Scotch one."

Subscriptions before me as bishop of Durham since my confirmation for the bishoprick, which was Oct. 9, 1617 :—

- March 11, 1617-8. William Richardson. Institution to the vicarage of Councliffe.  
 May 21, 1618. John Kynde. Inst. to the vicarage of Stamfordham.  
 July 9, 1618. James Wallace. Inst. to the vicarage of Grindon.  
 Jan. 21, 1618-9. John Marston. Inst. to the vicarage of Stamfordham.

<sup>1</sup> Possibly a relation of the James Aiscough, who married lady Kennett's daughter Dorothy.

<sup>2</sup> Second son of Sir Cuthbert Collingwood (*44 Dep. Keeper of Public Reports*, p. 365). His brother, Traquinian or Trevenian, occurs later.

<sup>3</sup> As Sir William Kennett had been sewer to queen Anne, it must have been from illness that he signed with a mark. The visitation of Durham in 1666 (p. 197) states that he died in 1629 or thereabouts. In considering his religion it should be remembered that queen Anne, who died in 1619, was reported to have become a Roman Catholic.

<sup>4</sup> This entry and the two following are also recorded in the archbishop's Register (pp. 6, 231).

- March 5, 1618-9. Augustine Lindsell. Inst. to the tenth prebend, founded in the cathedral church of Duresme.
- July 10, 1619. Anthonye Mixtone. Inst. to the rectorie of Middletonne in Teasdeall.
- July 10, 1619. Raphe Richardson. Inst. to the vicarage of Ayckcliffe.
- July 14, 1619. Ferdinand Morecroft. Inst. to the eleventh prebend in the cathedral in Duresme ; and of Daniell Birkhead to the sixth prebend.
- July 21, 1619. Matthewe Colmore. Inst. to the rectory of Branspeth.
- Nov. 13, 1619. William Neile. Collation to the maistershipp of the hospytall of Greatham.
- Aug. 7, 1619. John Cradocke. Coll. to the fifth prebend and of Gabriel Clarke to the archdeaconry of Northumberland.
- Sept. 19, 1619. Admission of Thomas Ramsay M.A. and James Hume M.A. to the diaconate ; of Matthew Cooper B.A. to the priesthood ; of Francis Cradocke, B.A., Jervis Draycott, William Mitford, M.A., John Wright, Richard Dunwell, Thomas Pearson, Stephen Bell of Bedlington, and Willyam Allenson, M.A., to the diaconate ; and of George Forrest to the priesthood.
- Sept. 28, 1619. Richard Thursbye clk, M.A. Inst. to the rectory of Elton.
- Oct. 9, 1619. Walter Marshall, M.A. Licence to serve the cure of Bishop Waremouth.
- Oct. 7, 1619. Jeremie Williams clk., B.A. Licence to serve the cure of Lanesley (*sic*).
- Nov. 13, 1619. William Neile. Coll. to the maistershipp of the hospytall of Greatham.
- Dec. 13, 1619. William Swann. Inst. to the vicarage of Standfordham.
- Jan. 14, 1619-20. William Neile. Inst. and coll. to the parsonage of Redmarshall.
- May 8, 1620. Richard Hunt, D.D. Inst. to the deanery of the cathedral church of Duresme.
- July 5, 1620. Edward Say, M.A. Inst. to the vicaridge of Heddon Wallen
- July 18, 1620. Joseph Browne, M.A. Inst. to the rectory of Gateside ; and on July 20 to the hospitall of Gateside.
- Aug. 2, 1620. Augustine Lindsell, M.A. Inst. to the second prebend in the cathedral church of Duresme.
- Aug. 3, 1620. Daniell Birkhead, D.D. Inst. to the tenth prebend.
- Aug. 4, 1620. Gabriel Clarke, M.A. Inst. to the sixth prebend.
- Sept. 5, 1620. Henrie Ewbanke, clk. M.A. Inst. to the parsonage of Whickham.
- Sept. 6, 1620. Gabriel Clarke,<sup>1</sup> M.A. Inst. to the parsonage of Elwickie ; and Sept. 9, Inst. to the archdeaconry of Duresme.
- Sept. 13, 1620. Francis Burgoine. Inst. to the archdeaconry of Northumberland.
- Sept. 23, 1620. Henry Power. Inst. to the vicariage of St. Nicholas in Newcastle upon Tyne.
- Oct. 4, 1620. George Raine, clk. License to serve as a curate at the parish church of Walsend.
- Oct. 5, 1620. John Rand. Inst. to the parsonage of Redmarshall ; and of Robert Newell to the first prebend in the cathedral church of Duresme.
- Oct. 6, 1620. William James. Inst. to the twelfth prebend.
- Oct. 11, 1620. James Hume. Lycence to serue as a curatt vnder Mr. Robson att his churches of Whalton and Morpeth.
- Dec. 18, 1620. William Harrison, M.A. Inst. to the viccarage of Sockburne.
- Jan. 3, 1620-1. Gabriel Clarke, M.A. Inst. to the parsonage of Elwick.
- Feb. 23, 1620-1. Jeremie Holyday clk., B.A. Inst. to the vicaridge of Headden Wallin.
- May 25, 1621. Thomas Astell. Inst. to the vicaridge of Midford.
- Aug. 4, 1621. John Broune, M.A. Licence to serue the cure of St. Oswald's within the citye of Durham.

<sup>1</sup> The will of Gabriel Clark, D.D., archdeacon of Northumberland, (bur. in Durham cathedral), dated May 8 and proved July 9, 1662, is registered at York (Reg. Test. XLIV, 510).

- Sept. 23, 1621. Admission of Edward Rigges, B.A., Thomas Bull, B.A., Richard Thompson, M.A., John Heslop, B.A., Matthew Wilson, literate, Mathias Wright, literate, Raiphe Younge, literate, Richard Johnson, literate, Alexander Mingzies, Raphe Watson, and John Walker, to the diaconate; of James Hume M.A., Thomas Pearson and Stephen Bell, to the priesthood; and of David Spends M.A. to the diaconate.
- Sept. 26, 1621. James Fernside. Inst. to the vicarage of Great Benton.
- Oct. 4, 1621. Matthew Cooper M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Dalton.
- Oct. 5, 1621. Simon Mace. Licence to serve the cure and to preach within the church of Gateside.
- Oct. 13, 1621. Richard Thursby, M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Pittington. William Murray clk. Inst. to the parsonage of Elton.
- Oct. 16, 1621. Stephen Bell, clk. Inst. to the vicarage of Mittforde.
- Oct. 19, 1621. Humphrey Greene. Licence to serve the cure at Cramlington (?)
- Nov. 27, 1621. Mychaell Wilkinson clk. Inst. to the parsonage of Ilderton.
- Feb. 27, 1621-2. Andrew Perne M.A. clk. Inst. to the vicarage of Norton.
- March 23, 1621-2. Walter Holmes, clk. Inst. to the parsonage of Crake.<sup>1</sup>
- April 1, 1622. Andrew Perne M.A. clk. Inst. to the parsonage of Washington. alias Wheshington.
- May 29, 1622. William Coxe, M.A., clk. Inst. to the vicarage of Embledon.
- Aug. 24, 1622. Gilbert Durie M.A., vicar of Barwik. Licence to teach a grammar schoole in the parish of Barwik.
- Aug. 27, 1622. Yeloland Aluey M.A. Licence to preach within the toune of Newcastle vpon Tine.
- Sept. 14, 1623. Robert Thompson, clk. Lyicense to serue the cure at Witton vpon Weare.
- Sept. 20, 1622. Robert Hope, clk., B.A. Licence to serue the cure at Darlington and to teach the free school there.
- Sept. 22, 1622. Admission of Thomas Gray B.A., William Mitton, B.A., George Horne, George Wilson, Thomas Fowbery, Christopher Fisher, James King, M.A., Christopher Foster, John Horne, to the diaconate; of John Walker, Raiphe Younge, John Heslop, B.A., Raphe Watson, Richard Thompson, M.A., Matthew Wilson, M.A., Alexander Lampson, to the priesthood; and of David Spence to the order of minister.
- Oct. 1, 1622. John Shering. Licence to serue the cure at Barnardcastle.
- Oct. 14, 1622. Charles Oxley M.A., clk. Inst. to the vicarage of Ponteland.
- Oct. 15, 1622. George Wood, M.A. Lycence to serue the cure at Gateshead.
- John Broune, clk., M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of St. Oswold's in Durham.
- March 14, 1622-3. Robert Troutbeck, clk. Inst. to the parsonage of Whitfield.
- June 7, 1623. Augustine Lindsell clk., D.D. Inst. to the parsonage of Houghton in the Springe.
- July 11, 1623. William Shaw, M.A. Coll. to the hospitall of Chryst in Shirburne neare Durham.
- July 31, 1623. Gabriel Clarke, M.A. Inst. to the third prebend. John Robson, M.A. Inst. to the sixth prebend.
- Aug. 8, 1623. John Heslop clk. Inst. to the vicaridge of Tynmouth.
- Aug. 30, 1623. Edward Wiggham, clk., M.A. Inst. into the hospitall of the Blessed Virgin Marie called Westspittle in Westgate in Newcastle vpon Tyne.
- Sept. 30, 1623. Marke Leonarde, clk., B.A. Licence to serue a free schole vpon the Palace green in Durham. Mathias Wrightson clk. Licence to serue the cure in the chappell of Eshe.
- Oct. 2, 1623. Robert Pearson, M.A., clk. Licence to serue the cure at Sedgefield.
- Nov. 27, 1623. Thomas Jackson D.D. Inst. to the vicaridge of St. Nicholas in the toune of Newcastle vpon Tine.
- Feb. 10, 1623-4. Thomas Astell B.A. Inst. to the vicaridge of Hartwestle.
- March 13, 1623-4. Gilbert Durie, M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Ellingham.
- Jun. (Jan. ?) 22, 1624. John Cosin B.D. Coll. and inst. to the mastership of the hospitall of Greatham.

<sup>1</sup> Crayke in Yorkshire was in the county of Durham till 1832.

- March 4, 1624-5. William Shawe, D.D. Coll. and inst. to the parsonage of Eggesclyffe alias Eggleſcleffe.
- April 1, 1625. William Browne, B.A. Inst. to the parsonage of Ingram.
- April 7, 1625. Isaac Marowe, M.A. Inst. to the parsonage of Ellesdon.
- April 22, 1625. John Liveley,<sup>1</sup> B.D. Inst. to the vicarage of Kelloe.
- April 25, 1625. Clement Stephenson, clk. Inst. to the vicarage of Whittingham.
- July 23, 1624. Raiphe Younge, clk. Inst. to the vicarage of Aldstone (Alston), co. Cumberland.
- July 24, 1624. John Cosin, B.D. Inst. or coll. to the rectory of Elwick.
- July 24, 1624. Gabriel Clarke, clk. M.A. Inst. or coll. to the hospitall in Greatham.
- Aug. 4, 1624. Isaac Marowe, clk. Inst. to the parsonage of Ellesdon.
- Aug. 17, 1624. Andrew Melvin M.A. Lic. to serue the cure of Bermbrrough (Bamburgh).
- May 19, 1625. Thomas Jackson, D.D. Coll. and ipstitution to the parsonage of Winston.
- June 21, 1625. James Williamson, M.A. Coll. and inst. to the parsonage of Crake.
- Aug. 26, 1624. John Cradocke, D.D. Coll. to the vicarage of Heighington.
- Sept. 11, 1624. Thomas Stock, M.A. Lic. to serve the cure in the parish church of Auckland St. Andrewe.
- Sept. 15, 1624. Christopher Burrell, M.A. Lic. to serve the cure in the parish church of Sedgefeild.
- Sept. 15, 1624. Robert Hunt, M.A. The same in the parish church of Lanchester.
- Dec. 4, 1624. John Cosin, B.D. Coll. and inst. to the tenth prebend in the cathedral church of Duresme.
- July 4, 1625. Ferdinando Morecroft M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Heighington (?).
- Aug. 25, 1625. Francis Hill. Inst. to the vicarage of Alstone, co. Cumberland.
- Aug. 26, 1625. Ferdinando Morecroft, M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Heighington.
- Sept. 27, 1625. Joseph Cradocke, clk., B.A. Inst. to the portionary part without cure of the rectory of Midleton George.
- Oct. 24, 1625. Thomas Astell, clk., B.A. Lic. to preach through the whole diocese of Durham.
- Nov. 25, 1625. Thomas Stock, clk., M.A. Lic. to preach throughout the parish of St. Andrew Auckland with all the chappells thereunto belonging.
- Nov. 26, 1625. Ferdinando Morecroft clk., M.A. Coll. and inst. to the parsonage of Stanhope.
- Feb. 4, 1625-6. David Myllis, M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Bishopton.
- March 1, 1625-6. John Cosin, clk., B.D. Inst. to the rectory of Brandspeth.
- Sept. 24, 1626. Admission of Thomas Comyn, M.A., and fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, James Haitlie, M.A. and fellow of the kings majesty's college at Eddineburgh, Alex. Irving, M.A., fellow of Aberdeen, William Smith, petty canon of the cathedral church of Durham, Richard Cockburn, M.A., fellow of Edenburgh college, to the diaconate; and of James King, curate of Hart, Eleazor Dunkon, M.A., fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, Richard Cockburn, M.A., fellow of King's College, Edembrough, and John Wright, to the priesthood.
- Sept. 26, 1626. John Worliche, clk. Lic. to serue the cure of Elwick.
- Oct. 28, 1626. Edward Young, clk. Inst. to the vicaridge of Hart alias Hartlepoole.
- March 5, 1626-7. Thomas Hay, M.A. Inst. to the vic. of Ponteland.
- May 31, 1627. Charles Oxley, M.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Edlingham.
- Aug. 11, 1627. Robert Fawcett, B.A. Lic. to serue the cure of Stanhopp.
- Sept. 15, 1627. Mark Murray, M.A. Lic. to serue the cure at . . . .
- Sept. 29, 1627. George Clappertoun, M.A. Lic. to serue the cure at Dodington.

<sup>1</sup> This vicar of Kelloe is said to have 'had seven daughters and never a fellow.'

Oct. 12, 1627. Robert Swane, clk. Lic. to serue the cure at Eshe and act as scholmaster their.  
 Nov. 26, 1627. Joseph Wood, clk., B.A. Inst. to the vicarage of Greatham.  
 Jan. 3, 1627-8. Eleazor Dunkon, clk., M.A. Coll. of the fifth prebendarie in the church of Durham.

Mr. Brown was thanked for his two contributions.

#### MISCELLANEA.

##### TWO LICENCES IN MORTMAIN (ALNWICK ABBEY AND NOSTELL PRIORY).<sup>1</sup>

Below are printed two licences in mortmain. The earlier one, dated 3rd July, 16 Edward II (1323) is to the abbot and convent of Alnwick, who had already been empowered to acquire lands and tenements to the yearly value of 10*l.*, as long as they did not belong to fees held of the benign chief. In implement of this licence they were allowed to acquire the following property:—from Gilbert de Otteleye, chaplain, six messuages, ten bovates of land, four acres of meadow and the eighth part of a mill in Falodon; from Robert de Sockepeth a carucate of land in Alnewyke; and from Richard de Emeldon twenty acres of land in Haysand (now Hazon), worth altogether 4*s.* 8*d.*, as had been found by inquisition made by Thomas de Burgo the escheator.

The other licence, dated 13th September, 1 Richard II (1377), is to the prior and convent of St. Oswald of Nostell, a house of Austin canons, near Wakefield, to acquire from John de Batelay and Robert de Thorpe, chaplains, two messuages in Baumbergh, where they had a cell, to help to support them and enable them to bear the charges laid upon them. The grantors were Yorkshiresmen. Batelay came from Batley, near Dewsbury, the church of which was belonged to Nostell. Thorpe is such a common place-name in Yorkshire that it is difficult to decide from which John de Thorpe derived his name.

*r.—Pro abbatte et conventu de Alnewyk. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Sciatis quod cum nuper per literas nostras patentes concessemus et licenciam dederimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo abbati et conventu de Alnewyk quod ipsi terras tenementa et redditus usque ad valorem decem librarum per annum juxta verum valorem eorundem tam de feodo suo proprio quam alieno, exceptis terris tenementis et redditibus que de nobis tenentur in capite, adquirere possint habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante, prout in literis nostris predictis plenius continetur; nos volentes concessionem nostram predictam debito effectui mancipari concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Gilberto de Otteleye capellano quod ipse sex mesuagia, decem bovatas terre, quatuor acras prati, et octavam partem unius molendini cum pertinenciis in Falodon, Roberto de Sockepeth quod ipse unam carucatam terre cum pertinenciis in Alnewyk, et Ricardo de Emeldor quod ipse viginti et quatuor acras terre cum pertinenciis in Haysand que de nobis non tenentur in capite et valent per annum quadraginta et sex solidos et octo denarios juxta verum valorem eorundem, sicut per inquisitionem per dilectum clericum nostrum Thomam de Burgo escheatorem nostrum citra Trentam de mandato nostro*

<sup>1</sup> Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A. has very kindly extended the second document, that relating to Bamburgh, and supplied the introductory note.

inde factam et in cancellariam nostram retornatam est comptum, dare possint et assignare prefatis abbati et conventui Habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfacionis decem librarum terrarum tenementorum et redditum predictorum, statuto predicto non obstante. Et eisdem abbati et conventui quod ipsi predicta mesuagia terras pratum et octavam partem cum pertinencis a prefatis Gilberto Roberto et Ricardo recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis imperpetuum in partem satisfacionis decem librarum terrarum tenementorum et redditum predictorum, ut predictum est, tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus speciale, nolentes quod iidem Gilbertus Robertus et Ricardus vel heredes sui aut prefati abbas et conventus aut successores sui ratione statuti predicti per nos vel heredes nostros inde occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur. Salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius serviciis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus etc. Teste rege apud Eboracum tertio die Julii. (Patent Roll, 16 Edward II, part 2, m. 1).

2.—Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Licet. etc. de gracia nostra speciali et pro una marca quam dilecti nobis in Christo prior et conventus sancti Oswaldi de Nostellis nobis solverunt concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est Johanni de Batelay capellano et Roberto de Thorp' capellano quod ipsi duo messuagia cum pertinencis in Baumbergh' que de nobis non tenentur dare passint et assignare prefatis priori et conventui. Habenda et tenenda eisdem priori et conventui et successoribus suis in auxilium sustencionis sue ac supportacionis diversorum onerum eisdem priori et conventui incumbencium imperpetuum. Et eisdem priori et conventui quod ipsi messuagia predicta cum pertinencis a prefatis Johanne et Roberto recipere possint et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis in forma predicta imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presencium similiter licenciam dedimus speciale statuto predicto non obstante, nolentes quod predicti Johannes et Robertus vel heredes sui aut prefati prior et conventus seu successores sui ratione premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros etc. ut supra. Teste rege apud Notyngham xij die Septembbris (Patent Roll, 1 Ric. II, part 1, m. 8).

#### CORRESPONDENCE OF JOHN BELL OF GATESHEAD.

From the late Dr. Burman's collection (continued from page 162) :—

1857, June 6. Smith to Bell :—

. . . I suspect your illness (which I was grieved to hear of, and which I hope is removed) has been the cause of your not noticing some passages in the last 15 months of my career. I am almost sure I sent you a printed account, or accounts, of the measures taken to secure my collection intact for the nation. I succeeded at last, by making some sacrifice, as you will see when I tell you I took of the NATION £1000 less than I was offered by a private individual! None of the London Societies helped me in my efforts to save the collection from the hammer; but that of Newcastle came forward in a bold and consistent manner. . . .

1857, July 1st. Bell to Smith (the last letter of the series) :—

I am by illness completely unnerved so that since the first breaking out of my illness in February 1855 until now I have not been able to do a single job of any sort. . . . I brought a couple of Sales forward, being each of two days sale, the one of them was in May and the other in November 1855 which kept off unpleasant Customers. I offered to the Antiquarian Society several Books which owing to being the Projector of the institution, I most fondly put my hopes upon but Mr. Jno. Adamson a joint originator having gone defunct in him I lost a friend and the successor to his place was John Collingwood Bruce became a joint Secretary who brought forward a young man of the name of William Hylton Longstaffe to assist him, and the volumes although they possessed a number of original papers were kept three months, without the members of the Society having them offered to them [he speaks of the loss of memory caused by illness]. . . . The original papers in my collection were what I fondly hoped to have got the British Museum to have taken

some of them but they kept them for ever [so] long and returned them, thus you see that after living in hopes, I am still in existance when it will mend I know not, had I not been so old (76) I think it might mend. . . . You fondly hope that my health is established. I am in hopes it will be when I am laid low.

The following extracts from old manuscript books, given by Mr. Charles Swan to Mr. F. W. Dendy, have been made by Mr. Joseph Oswald (one of the secretaries) :—

6 inches by 4 inches parchment-covered pocket book with flap and metallic clasp. Written inside of the front cover is :—‘ William Wilson his Book in the Yeare of our Lord God one thousand seven hundred twenty and seven. Bought the 19 day of Aprill 1727 Wallbottle in Northumberland.’

January the 16th 1730.

for a coffin ..	..	..	..	..	o	6	o
for chees ..	..	..	..	..	o	4	6
for Brandy one gallon ..	..	..	..	..	o	6	o
for whit bread ..	..	..	..	..	o	2	6
for pips on gros and a half ..	..	..	..	..	o	1	1½
for the buriall ..	..	..	..	..	o	1	10
for bidding to ye buriall ..	..	..	..	..	o	1	0
for ale ..	..	..	..	..	o	8	9

1 1 8½ (sic)

Buriol.

of chees 35 pound ..	..	..	..	..	oo	8	9
of white bread 1-6 ..	..	..	..	..	oo	1	6
of sugar 2 pound ..	..	..	..	..	oo	0	8
of currons 2 pound ..	..	..	..	..	oo	1	0
of tobacco 1 pound 1 half ..	..	..	..	..	o	1	3
of brandy 2 quarts ..	..	..	..	..	o	2	6
of pips half a gross ..	..	..	..	..	o	0	6
of ale 1 firkin ..	..	..	..	..	o	15	0
a pound of candle ..	..	..	..	..	o	0	5
a bushell of wheat ..	..	..	..	..	o	4	0

1 15 7

A Rebeling in england begane about Lammas the year 1745 our armey camped in the town moor at martinmas the pertender was at Carlill at that time our armey marcht to hexham to meet him but he fled from there so they had to come back again

We may remember the 17 of Jully the yeare 1730 the great shower of hill which did a great deall of hurt among ye corn

January the 28 1735 Mary Wilson was baptized upon that day in Walbottle in the parish of Newborn in the county of Northumberland daughter to William Wilson

Ann Wilson wedded the 27 day of November the year 1735 to Wm. Swan being 3<sup>d</sup> day befor St. andrew day the thursday before that day

Mary Wilson Baptized the twenty eight day of May daughter to John Wilson in the year 1736 at the Chapple houses

William Swane Baptized ye 22 day in february ye year 1737 sun to William Swan

William Wilson son to William Wilson in Walbottle Baptized the 12 day of february the yeare 1738

Ann Willson Baptized the 25 day of Aprill the yeare 1737 daughter to William Wilson

William Wilns Baptized the 3 day in January son to John Wilson in the year 1739

Dorothy Wilson was wedded the 22 day in January the year 1731

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

---

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 17.

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 28th August, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. F. W. Dendy, D.C.L., a vice-president, being in the chair.

After the formal business had been transacted, the following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Robert Stanley Dalgleish, Watergate Buildings, Sandhill, Newcastle.

The following books, etc., received since the July meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Presents* : for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. W. Parker Brewis, F.S.A. : A transcript of the charters of the almoner in the treasury of the dean and chapter of Durham, made by the late Rev. W. Greenwell, D.C.L., etc.

From Mr. J. J. Longhurst of Blackett Street, Newcastle : Ten rubbings, mounted and varnished, of memorial brasses in Kent churches at (1 and 2) Burgate (1490), of Eustace and Margaret Elcok; (3) St. Martin's, Canterbury (1587), Michael and Frances, children of William Quilter; (4 and 5) Chart-ham, of Robert Arthur (1454) and Robert Sheffelde (1500), rectors; (6) Faversham, Richard Colwell and his two wives (about 1500); and of William Hill; (7) Thanington, of a knight; (8) Peter Halle and Christian his wife; (9)—a knight; and (10)—a merchant.

From \_\_\_\_\_ : A Certificate of Mr. Justice Bayley, given at Newcastle Assizes, held in the Castle, 15th Aug., 1814, that Cuthbert Pye, at whose instance a felon had been prosecuted to conviction is, as reward, discharged from parish and ward offices at the parish of Longbenton.

From Messrs. Allan : Seventy-three copper plates of various sizes.

Mr. Jos. Oswald (one of the secretaries), read the following note on the gift :—

" By the kindness of the same generous donors who in April last presented us with about 120 engraved copper plates, we are to-day in the receipt of another batch of 73. Of these 59 belong to the series of vignettes published by Davison of Alnwick, so that together with 31 of these same series previously presented,

we are now in possession of 90. Col. Spain has compiled a list of Davison's vignettes, numbering altogether about 125, which he and Dr. Hardcastle have collected or noted. Raine in his *Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson* tells of Hodgson's alarm when he heard in 1820 that Davison of Alnwick was contemplating the publication of a history of Northumberland at the same time as Hodgson's. Davison seems to have relinquished the idea, although he had collected materials and prepared illustrations. He

'wrote and offered Hodgson 300 copies of impressions from plates . . . . at little more than the price of throwing off. This offer however was declined, as the plates were of the most humble kind and in the coarsest style of engraving. Many of the plates were sold afterwards by Davison in a separate state without letterpress or description. In April, 1824, impressions of not fewer than 43 different engravings, chiefly of the quarto size, were advertised by him at 1s 6d each, or in the case of those of a smaller size, at that price in pairs. The subjects engraved were castles, inhabited or in ruins, monasteries, mansion-houses, camps, etc.; he announced at the same time a series of 36 engravings of views of churches on cards at 4d. or 6d. each. With the exception of a few churches in the county of Durham, most of these engravings had apparently been intended for his contemplated History.'

From this extract it would appear that these vignettes may in some respects be considered the local precursors of the modern pictorial post cards. With characteristic modesty the donors expressed a wish that their names and donation should not appear in print on the circular convening this meeting, but I am sure you will feel with me that our special thanks are due to them."

Special thanks for the gifts were voted by acclamation.

#### *Exchanges :*

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire : *Transactions LXIX.*

From the Royal Canadian Institute, U.S.A. : *Transactions, XI, ii.*

From the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, of Toronto : xxii (pp. 249-467).

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society : *Magazine, no. 128.*

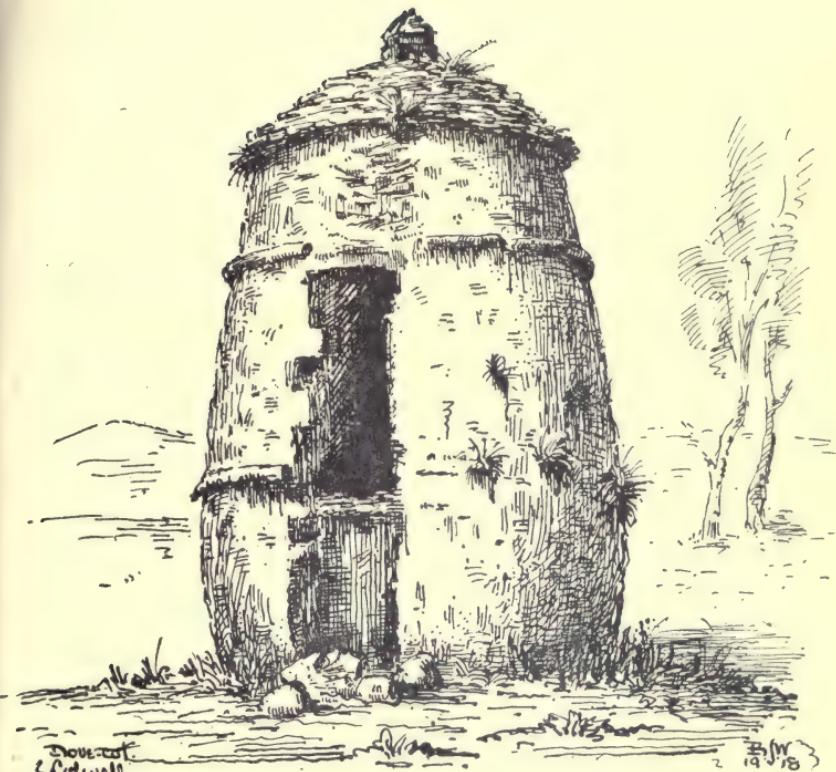
From the Carmarthen Antiquarian Society : *Transactions, part XXXII.*

#### *Purchases :*

The Record Series of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, vol. LIX ; and *The Museums Journal, xviii, no. 3.*

#### *EXHIBITED :*

By Mrs. Willans : A pen-and-ink drawing, by herself, 'of the old manorial dove-cot at Colwell, near Barrasford. This dove-cot, now in a very ruinous and neglected condition, is one of the few remains of the ancient seat of the Widdrington family at Colwell, the house itself having disappeared, all but a small portion, now incorporated with a cottage. Perhaps some of the members of this society may be able to say what is the probable date of the dove-cot.' (See next page.)



DOVE-COT AT COLWELL.

By Lt.-Col. Spain, C.M.G.: (1) Document of 1642 belonging to Lord Northbourne, relating to the families of Robert Huntley and Robert Ellison, brother-in-law to William Gray the historian,<sup>1</sup> and (2) some flint implements found by himself in France in 1917.

The following is the document:—

Knowe all men by these presents that wee Robert Huntley of the towne & countie of Newcastle upon Tyne Merchant And Alice my wife late daughter of one Cuthbert Ellison late of Newcastle upon tyn aforesaid Merchant deceased doe by these presents for & in consideration of the sum of 100l. to us in hand paid acquitt release & discharge Robert Ellison of the towne and countie of Newcastle upon Tyne aforesaid Merchant his heires Executors Administrators & every of them of and from all manner of actions accompts filiall portions Debts & demands whatsoever which wee or either of us

<sup>1</sup> Cuthbert Ellison

Robert Huntley = Alice Ellison      Robert Ellison = Eliz. Gray, sister of William Gray, the historian (see Arch. Ael., 2 ser., xi, pp. 74-80.)

hath or may, can, or ought to have against the said Robert Ellison, his Executors or Administrators for upon or by reason of the goods chattells or personall estate of the said Cuthbert Ellison And for or concerneing any other matter or thing whatsoever from the beginning of the world untill the day of the date hereof In witnesse whereof wee have hereto sett our hands & seals the third day of May Anno Regni Regis Caroli Anglie &c. decimo octavo 1642 Robert Huntley (RH) Alice Huntley (R H). Sealed before Robert Harle, Edmond Middleton.

Memorandum that these words betwixt the fift and sixt Lynes viz. for the consideration of the sum of 100l. to us in hand paid were Interlyned before the sealing thereof witness our hands, May 3rd 1642—Robert Harle, Edward Middleton.

By Mr. Maberly Phillips, F.S.A.: (1) Collection of impressions of medals, &c., &c. Mr. Phillips has kindly sent the following notes of objects exhibited:—

- 1—Medallions impressed on horn: An account, with illustrations, will shortly appear in the *Connoisseur*. Sir Hercules Read has a paper on the subject in *Minor Arts*.
- 2—Pipe mould: clay-pipe maker's mould from St. Albans of the last maker in Hertfordshire. See illustrations in *Connoisseur* for July, 1918, p. 165.
- 3—Lazy-tongs: closed  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches; open 23 inches. Used by invalids for picking any light article from the floor. The 'Dog Tongs' for expelling unruly animals out of church were made on the same principle. (See *ibid*, p. 166).
- 4—Capping machine: for fixing caps on the nipple of a fowling-piece before the days of 'breach-loaders.' As each cap was used, by a clever spring arrangement another cap was brought into position.
- 5—Stone bullet mould, inscribed w.g. 1806. (See *Proc.*, 3 ser. vi, 271, for illustrations and notes of a similar mould from Stanhope).
- 6—Brass horn-book: letters of alphabet. On back 'St. Paul's Inst. School 1729.' May be a fake.
- 7—Bradshaw's railway guide for 1840.
- 8—Fish hooks: the thorn of the white thorn fastened on to lines, and used by some Essex fishermen in place of metal hooks.
- 9—Horn spoon: 'grog spoon,' with whistle at end, so that when the glass was empty a refill could be whistled for.
- 10—Early Quaker dress: figures about 6 inches high, the faces are painted, but the dresses are actual materials beautifully laid on.
- 11—'Biddenden Maids': a cake representing two females who were joined together at hips and shoulders, and left lands to Biddenden church. The cakes used to be given away on Easter Sunday. See *Connoisseur*.
- 12—Text book, 1834:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches by 1 inch; very clearly printed and firmly bound.
- 13—Gathering fork: a drawing of the object which was in length 5 feet 9 inches, the prong being 2 feet 2 inches; used for gathering barley when cut by the scythe.

NOTICES OF THE LAY RECTORY OF OVINGHAM  
from the MSS. of the late Mr. John Hodgson Hinde,<sup>1</sup> were communicated and read by Mr. J. C. Hodgson:

#### INTRODUCTION.

[The church of Ovingham was granted in 1378 by Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland, being then lord of the barony of Prudhoe, to the prior and convent of Hexham. This grant was exclusive of the tithes of certain vills which had been previously subtracted from the rectory. The tithes of Ovington and Wylam had been granted to the monks of Tynemouth either by Robert

<sup>1</sup> Hodgson Hinde MSS., Hexham and Tyneside volume, in the society's library.—J.C.H.

the earl, or by one of the Baliols, lords of Bywell, those of Hedley had been granted to the abbot and convent of Newminster. At the dissolution of religious houses all these parcels came to the crown.

The parcel belonging to the prior and convent of Hexham, comprising the appropriate church and tithes, was granted 3 Edward vi to Codenham and Pendred, thus becoming an impropriate or lay rectory. The tithes of Ovington and Wylam, formerly belonging to the prior and convent of Tynemouth, were granted 4 James i to Roberts and Tyte, while the tithes of Hedley which had belonged to the abbot and convent of Newminster, were granted 6 James i to Johnson and Grimesdiche.<sup>1</sup>—J.C.H.]

#### THE LAY RECTORY.

In 1571 the rectory and advowson were in the hands of Philip Scudamore and Elizabeth his wife, who presented to the cure in that year as the former did again in 1580. About this time the church was altogether neglected and the fabric greatly dilapidated. By a presentment in the Bishop's Court in 1579 it appears that the 'body,' and glass windows, and sclates' were so decayed that service could not be said in wet weather.

Early in the following century the property was vested in Sir William Walter, knight,<sup>2</sup> who had also acquired certain lands belonging to the chantry of St. Thomas of Prudhoe. In addition to this the tithes of Ovington had been reunited to the rectory, which was now restored to its original integrity, with the exception of the great tythes of Wylam, which with these of Ovington had been for centuries appropriated to the support of the monastery of Tynemouth.

In 1607 Sir William demised, on lease for 21 years, to his steward, John Addison,<sup>3</sup> the rectory and chantry lands with the tithes of Ovington, and certain cottages in Ovingham held of the Crown in fee-farm. In the month of July, in that year, Mr. Addison came down from Warwick, where he resided, in the neighbourhood of Sir William Walter's estate of Wasperton, to Ovingham, where he settled, and applied himself to the improvement of the value of the rectory. The following particulars derived from his memoranda afford much interesting information :

Particular of the parsonage of Ovingham, what it is worth, now in the first year of my lease, being 1608.

*Impr.* The glebe and chantrie let unto tenants per annum .. 15 0 0

<sup>1</sup> Grove, *Alienated Tithes*, p. lxxxv.—J.C.H.

<sup>2</sup> Sir William Walter was son or grandson of William Walter of Thingden, Northamptonshire, who married Katherine, sister and heir of Humphrey Lewiston of Wimbledon, Surrey, 'by whom he was possest of a convenicite porcion of inheritance' and went to reside in Wimbledon 'when he together with the said Katherine had continued and kept house with good reputacion by the space of 50 years.' He died September 10th, 1587, aged 78 (*cf.* Murray and Bray, *Surrey*, vol. iii, p. 276; *Visitation of Surrey*, Harl. Soc., vol. xliii, p. 222). Sir William was knighted May 11th, 1603, and acquired property at Wasperton and at Benton in Warwickshire (*cf.* Dugdale, *Warwickshire*, 2 ed., pp. 489, 712).—J.C.H.

<sup>3</sup> See pedigree of Addison of Ovingham, subjoined.—J.C.H.

<i>It.</i> Ovington tythe corn and hay in hand .. .. ..	26	0	0
<i>It.</i> Nafferton by composition at our Lady Day .. .. ..	6	0	0
<i>It.</i> Welton Towne, corn and hay in kind .. .. ..	6	2	0
<i>It.</i> Welton Demesne, the hay in kind worth per annum .. .. ..	2	0	0
<i>It.</i> In rent for the corn of the demesne at Michaelmas .. .. ..	13	4	
<i>It.</i> The Spittle in kind per annum .. .. ..	15	0	
<i>It.</i> Horsley corn and hay in kind .. .. ..	18	0	0
<i>It.</i> Whittle corn and hay in kind .. .. ..	4	2	0
<i>It.</i> Ovingham corn and hay in kind .. .. ..	8	2	0
<i>It.</i> Rochester rent at our Lady Day per annum .. .. ..	6	0	0
<i>It.</i> Eltringham and Merrishall-haugh in kind .. .. ..	4	0	0
<i>It.</i> Mickley corn and hay in kind .. .. ..	8	8	0
<i>It.</i> Hedley Town corn and hay in kind .. .. ..	7	0	0
<i>It.</i> Hedley Woodside and Woodhead in kind .. .. ..	8	0	0
<i>It.</i> The Castle-rent for Harlow and Prudhoe by composition .. .. ..	6	0	0
<i>It.</i> Tithe wool and lamb in kind per annum .. .. ..	10	0	0
<i>It.</i> Tithe calves in kind per annum .. .. ..	4	0	0
<i>It.</i> Tithe hens and Easter-book .. .. ..	7	0	0
<i>It.</i> Tithe pigs and geese .. .. ..	1	0	0
<i>It.</i> Tithe garths of Prudhoe in kind .. .. ..	13	4	
<i>It.</i> Tithe hay of Prudhoe in kind .. .. ..	16	0	
<i>It.</i> Tithe fish in the whole, in kind per annum .. .. ..	2	13	4
<i>It.</i> The rent of all the cottages belonging the parsonage .. .. ..	16	8	

153<sup>ll</sup> 1<sup>s</sup> 8d

Whereof paid yearly out the parcels following:—

Paid to the vicar in money at Michaelmas and our Lady-Day .. .. ..

6 2 4

*It.* To the vicar xii bolls of oats per annum .. .. ..

2 0 0

*It.* For the tythes of the rectory lands and houses 1*l* 6*s*. 8*d*.

*It.* For the chantry lands of St. Thomas of Prudhoe 6*s*. 8*d*.

To the King for the parsonage and chantry .. .. ..

1 13 4

*It.* to the King for the tithes of Ovington .. .. ..

6 8

*It.* to the Bishop of Durham for his pension .. .. ..

1 0 0

*It.* to the Archdeacon for procurations .. .. ..

12 0

11<sup>ll</sup> 14<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>

A copy of the survey set down by my Lord of Northumberland's Measurer; what belongeth unto the parsonage by his account as followeth:—

A. R. P.

Parsonage house and garth .. .. .. .. ..

2 31<sup>2</sup>

On cottage-house and garth which payeth to the lord of this manor xxix. for all the rest of the houses are freehold..

21

Thirteen cottages and garths .. .. .. .. ..

2 2 1<sup>9</sup><sub>10</sub>

In the Chapel Croft

    Chantry land .. .. .. .. .. 0 3 7 } 4 0 4<sup>10</sup><sub>10</sub>

    Glebe land .. .. .. .. .. 3 0 37<sup>10</sup><sub>10</sub> }

In Bell's Close, chantry land .. .. .. .. ..

2 3 8

Arable in town field .. .. .. .. ..

18 3 18<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>

Chapel and garth .. .. .. .. ..

2 2 24<sup>10</sup><sub>10</sub>

Parsonage glebe enclosed .. .. .. .. ..

77 0 21<sup>9</sup><sub>10</sub>

Sum of Sir William Walter's parsonage and glebe .. .. ..

108 2 12<sup>9</sup><sub>10</sub>

John Addison a parcel of ground called the Syke .. .. ..

2 36<sup>4</sup>

A note of all the rents that I pay unto my Master, Sir William Walter, and when they be due:—

*Impr.* I am to pay unto him at St. Martin's the Bishop in Winter at Arthur Lee's on London Bridge .. .. ..

50 0 0

*Item.* I am to pay likewise upon my lease of the parsonage at Midsummer at the same place .. .. .. .. ..

50 0 0

*Item.* I am to pay him upon a lease of a little-close called the Broadway Head at Martlemas and Midsummer .. .. ..

1 0 0

<i>Item.</i> I am to pay him upon a lease of the cottages belonging to the parsonage only at Midsummer .. . . .	6
<i>Item.</i> I am to pay him upon another lease of the cottages pur- chased of the King in fee-farm at Martlemas and Mid- summer .. . . . .	10

**Item.** I am to pay unto my Master yearlie a barrel of salmon to be delivered at Mr Arthur Lee's on or before Candlemas.

**Item.** I am to pay unto Mr Ratcliffe of Dilston for a tenement  
in Ovingham per annum at Martlemas and Whitsunday      17<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
**A** particular of those tythes which I have enhanced in my time, that they  
have pretended a custom.

	1617		
<i>Impr.</i> The tythe hay of Mickley was but vjs 1d; now it is ..			viii*
<i>It.</i> Hallyards from 11 <sup>th</sup> to .. . . . .			iii*
<i>It.</i> Hedley Town hay xij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> ; now it is .. . . .			xv*
<i>It.</i> The hay at Woodhead and Woodside vjs; now it is ..			x <sup>8</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
<i>It.</i> The hay money of Prudhoe Town xvij <sup>s</sup> ; now ..			xxx*
<i>It.</i> Eltringham hay money iiij <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> ; now they pay ..			v*
<i>It.</i> The hay money of John's Wood iiiij <sup>s</sup> ; now they pay ..			vi*
<i>It.</i> Horsley Town twice raysed; now they pay ..			xxx*
<i>It.</i> Nafferton Demesne was at vj <i>l</i> <sup>s</sup> ; now it is .. . .			viiii*
<i>It.</i> Rochester Demesne was at vi <i>l</i> <sup>s</sup> ; now they pay ..			viiij <i>l</i> <sup>s</sup>

**Item.** The bread and wine for the communicants at Easter was always found by the parson's charge, but this year, being 1617, xv<sup>to</sup> Jacobi, it was ordered by law that the parish should find it, and so I am exonerated from that charge, the same year and now the parish doth find it, or otherwise to pay two pence a house at Easter, and then the parson to find it, all the year, for that ij<sup>d</sup> over and above their oblations. This was undertaken but for one year.

On the expiration of the lease in 1628 Mr. Addison purchased the fee of the rectory and other property of Sir William Walter in Ovingham; and in 1631 he acquired the farm of Wellburn in the adjoining township of Ovington, thus uniting the endowment of the lady-chapel of Ovingham to the property of the church and of the chantry of St. Thomas of Prudhoe. The same year he purchased also the church lands in Ovingham and another parcel of land called the Upper Holme in Ovington. The following history of the transmission of the whole, in the Addison family, is copied from a memorandum of John Addison, the fourth in descent from a brother of the purchaser.

John Addison great uncle to my grandfather, John Addison, was brother to Mr Addison of the house of Eggleston, in the County Palatine of Durham, and first steward to Sir Wm Walter, who lived in the south about London. The said John Addison did purchase of the said Sir Wm. Walter the sole impropriation and donation of the curate, parish clerk, and all the tithes of the said parish of St Mary's of Ovingham. This John Addison was bred a councillor at law and died in the year 1634. After his decease, John Addison, my grandfather, was left to John Sanderson of Westgate in Newcastle who kept John Addison the nephew's writings, while he was three years at St John's College, Cambridge<sup>1</sup> and three years at Grey's Inn, London, and then came down and married Elizabeth [recte Isabel] Liddell<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The assertion that John Addison II was of St. John's College, Cambridge, is not substantiated by the published volume of *Admissions*.—J.C.H.

<sup>2</sup> The name of John Addison's wife was *Isabel*, not Elizabeth. She and her second husband, Ralph Anderson, were parties to articles of agreement, dated 15th March, 1652, preserved in the Hodgson Hinde MSS. Her calligraphy is peculiarly fine.—J.C.H.

of Ravensworth Castle and her portion was agreed upon to be 500 mark, and so many chaldren of several sorts of grain. This John Addison died in the year 1645, and left all his writings in the hands and possession of Elizabeth [recte Isabel] Addison widow and relict of John Addison during the minority of my father Francis Addison who was at this time but three years old. Then Elizabeth [recte Isabel] Addison married Esquire Anderson of South Shields; and Robert Anderson now of Stanhope hall was son to this Esquire Anderson.<sup>1</sup> The aforesaid Francis Addison coming to age married one Margaret Scurfield,<sup>2</sup> of the county palatine of Durham. She had only another sister, they being two co-heirs: my father got one and Shaw of Ferryhill the other sister. My father got a hundred a year in land with the said Scurfield to his part and made a jointure of about £200 a year. In which settlement it is positively settled to the tenth issue male, and for want of issue male to the tenth daughter, one after another. So that it may be titled and called a general entail or settlement to keep it in the right line, which was made upon my father's marriage about 30 years ago<sup>3</sup> that the estate might have a lineal and legal descent. Francis Addison my father died the 5th of January 1691 [1691-2].

Francis Addison was a magistrate for the county of Northumberland and served the office of high sheriff in 1671-2. At his death, his eldest son, John Addison, who succeeded to his estates, was in his 25th year. In 1697 he sustained severe injuries from a fall which affected his intellect, and unfitted him for the management of his property. His affairs fell into confusion, and his sisters being unable to obtain payment of the portions to which they were entitled under the settlement on their father's marriage, resorted to legal proceedings. In 1702 the estate was under sequestration to his brother-in-law, John Vousden, for payment of the amount due to him in right of his wife. In these difficulties he mortgaged his estates in the county of Durham to William Dawson<sup>4</sup> of Wall, and those in Northumberland to Richard Bates,<sup>4</sup> a merchant in Newcastle, and ultimately conveyed the

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Ralph Anderson was one of the chief inhabitants of South Shields, and his name occurs in a list of proprietors of salt pans there in 1667. In Ovingham church the following inscription can still be read: 'Here lyeth interred the body of Mistris Jain Anderson daughter to Ralph Anderson Esquire justice of peace and quorum in the county of Northumberland and laite captaine in the county of Durham, who departed this life the 19th of March An. Dom. 166 . . . As also the body of Mistris Mary Addison daughter to Master John Addison who departed this life December the 10th An Domini 1660.'

Robert Anderson, son of the above named Ralph Anderson, obtained property at Stanhope in marriage with Mrs. Alice Fetherstonhalgh of Stanhope hall, whom he married March 18th, 1679-80 (*Stanhope Register*). He was buried in the chancel of Stanhope, September 12th, 1708. Another Robert Anderson, presumably his son, married October 12th, 1714, at Stockton, Mrs. Mary Wrangham (*Stanhope Registers*).—J.C.H.

<sup>2</sup> George Scurfield of Elstob, in the county of Durham, was killed June 18th, 1640, and was buried at Stainton on the following day. He left two daughters and coheiresses, viz.: Margaret, wife of Francis Addison of Ovingham, and Mary, wife first of Ralph Shaw of Newcastle, and second, of Thomas Smithson of Moulton, Yorkshire (*cf. Surtees Durham*, vol. I, p. 194).—J.C.H.

<sup>3</sup> William Dawson of Wall and of Brunton, in the parcel of St. John Lee, was baptized October 13th, 1667, at St. John Lee, and was buried at the same church February 18th, 1715/6. In his will he mentions his interest in Ovingham. Cf. pedigree of Dawson, new *History of Northumberland*, IV, 174.—J.C.H.

<sup>4</sup> Richard Bates of Newcastle, apothecary and merchant adventurer: will dated 8th March, 1719, proved 1723. Cf. pedigree of Bates, new *History of Northumberland*, IX, 90.—J.C.H.

Sir William Addison, Knight.

ADDITIONS  
TO THE  
VISITATION OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

John Addison I., a counsellor at law, took a lease of the rectory of Ovingham, in 1607, and afterwards acquired the fee simple; died s.p. 26 March, 1634. Inq. p. mort. 7 Sept. 12 Chas. 1<sup>d</sup>. Will dated 6 March 1634<sup>d</sup>.

John Addison II., of Ovingham<sup>a</sup>, nephew and devisee of John Addison, who by will gave him the lay rectory of Ovingham<sup>d</sup>; admitted to Grays Inn 12 June, 1635, as son and heir of Anthony Addison, of Eggleston, died June, 1644<sup>a</sup>.

John Addison III.<sup>a</sup>, Francis Addison, of Ovingham, second, but eldest surviving son and heir, was 25 years of age when he entered his pedigree in Dugdale's Visitation of Northumberland, 1671; buried Jan. 8, 1691-2<sup>b</sup>. Will dated 3 Jan., 1691-2 pr., 22 Oct., 1692, names two sons and six daughters<sup>c</sup>.

Thomas Addison, bapt. 8 Dec., 1663, at Houghton-le-Spring, died before 27 Aug., 1666<sup>a</sup>. John Addison IV., of Ovingham, second, but eldest surviving son and heir, was aged 15 weeks when his father, 27 Aug., 1666, entered his pedigree; adm. to Gray's Inn, 22 April, 1684; named in his father's will; became lunatic; buried 22 May, 1723<sup>b</sup>; adm. of personal estate, 3 July, 1723, to sister, Mary Philpsion.

In Dugdale's Visitation of Northumberland, in 1666, John Addison II. is represented as son of John Addison I., by his marriage with a daughter of..... Fenwick, of East Heddon, but the Inquisition taken on the death of John Addison I. proves that he was not son, but nephew. The admission to Gray's Inn proves that John Addison II. was son of Anthony Addison, of Eggleston, in the county of Durham.—J.C.H.]

Francis Addison = ..... William Addison, brother of John Addison, the purchaser.

Anthony Addison, of Eggleston = co. Durham.

Jane, wife of John Sanderson, by inquisition, 7 Sept., 12 Charles I., found to be heir-at-law of her uncle, John Addison, being then 24 years of age.<sup>d</sup>

John Addison II., of Ovingham<sup>a</sup>, nephew and devisee of John Addison, who by will gave him the lay rectory of Ovingham<sup>d</sup>; admitted to Grays Inn 12 June, 1635, as son and heir of Anthony Addison, of Eggleston, died June, 1644<sup>a</sup>.

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Jane, wife of John Sanderson, by inquisition, 7 Sept., 12 Charles I., found to be heir-at-law of her uncle, John Addison, being then 24 years of age.<sup>d</sup>

= Isabel<sup>a</sup>, dau. of Sir Thomas Liddell, of Ravensworth<sup>a</sup>; she married 2d Captain Ralph Alderson, of South Shields, and had further issue.

Isabel<sup>a</sup>, wife of Charles Shaito, of Carrycoats<sup>a</sup>. Mary<sup>a</sup>, died 10 Dec. 1666<sup>c</sup>. Elizabeth, wife of Oswald Hind, of Stelling<sup>a</sup>.

Thomas Addison<sup>a</sup> died young<sup>a</sup>.

Margaret, daughter and co-heir of George Scurfield<sup>a</sup>, of Elstob, co. Durham<sup>a</sup>, and of Offerton<sup>a</sup>; mar. 19 Aug. 1662, at Houghton-le-Spring, bur. 12 March, 1692-3<sup>b</sup>.

George Addison, named in his father's will, stated to have died in 1730, unmarried and intestate.

Margaret<sup>a</sup>, wife of Francis Woodmas, clerk (vicar of Bedlington), bond of marriage (at York) 9 May, 1691. Isabel<sup>a</sup>. Frances, born 1671. Elizabeth<sup>a</sup>, wife of John Younsden. Mary<sup>a</sup>, born 1675, wife of Philip Phillipson, had administration of her brother's personal estate.

Hannah<sup>a</sup>, born 1676. Sarah<sup>a</sup>, bapt. 30 Dec., 1680<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>a</sup> Dugdale's Visitation of Northumberland, 1666.

<sup>b</sup> Ovingham Register.

<sup>c</sup> M. I. Ovingham.

<sup>d</sup> Ovingham Deeds, Rev. John Hodgson's Collection, Note-book 'Y,' p. 221.

whole, subject to Bates's mortgage, to Dawson. The rental of the Durham property is stated in an affidavit of Dawson to be about 90*l.* per annum, and the purchase money 1,805*l.* The rectory and estate of Ovingham are valued at 350*l.* per annum, and the price agreed to be paid for them, including the discharge of Bates's mortgage, 4,275*l.*, and an annuity of 40*l.* a year to Mr. Addison for his life. Having satisfied Vouuden's claim, Dawson entered upon the Ovingham estate in 1704, but the validity of the transaction was questioned, and a suit instituted in the Court of Chancery, by George Addison, the brother of the vendor. Not only was the competency of Mr. Addison to manage his affairs denied, but the fact of the payments alleged to have been made by Dawson and Bates were disputed. In 1708 Dawson was still in possession, being one of the freeholders of Ovington, who agreed to the division of the town-fields in right of the Addison property in that township. John Addison became a confirmed lunatic, but lived till 1723. The following year the rectory and estates at Ovingham and Ovington were advertised for sale,<sup>1</sup> and stated to be of the yearly value of more than 500*l.* They were purchased by Mr. Charles Clark,<sup>2</sup> a solicitor in Newcastle. George Addison died unmarried in 1730.

[Charles Ciark's daughter Mary Clark was married at St. Nicholas's, January 29th, 1736-37, to William Bigge of Newcastle and Benton, one of the six clerks of chancery, who died June 30th, 1758. Mrs. Bigge survived her husband twenty-two years, having in her widowhood retired to the rectory or glebe house of Ovingham, where she died May 5th, 1780. In her descendants the lay rectory rests.—J.C.H.]

#### A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY NEWCASTLE CLERGY LIST.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries), read the following note by Mr. J. W. Fawcett :—

"The following chronological list of clergy of Newcastle upon Tyne for the sixteenth century (1501-1600), is a copy of one compiled by the Rev. Thomas Randal, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, headmaster of Durham grammar school (1761-1768), vicar of Whitworth, co. Durham (1760-1768), and vicar of Ellingham, Northumberland (1768-1775), who died at this last

<sup>1</sup> To be sold 'the capital house of Ovingham in the county of Northumberland, together with the outhouses, dove-coat, garden and orchard belonging Also two farms in Ovingham and a farm in Ovington Also the rectory and advowson of the parish church of Ovingham and all the tythe belonging to the same. The said estates together being of above the yearly value of £500. Note : Here is an opportunity to buy and endow a church largely.'—*Newcastle Courant*, 1724.—Hodgson Hinde MS.

<sup>2</sup> Charles Clark of Newcastle, purchaser of the lay rectory of Ovingham, had issue one son and two daughters, viz.:—Charles Clark, junior, a bencher of Grays Inn, who married 21 August, 1731, at the chapel of the Savoy, Jane, daughter of Edward Colville, sister of Camilla countess of Tankerville. He died s.p. shortly afterwards.

The daughters were Mrs. Bigge, mentioned in the text, and Isabella, wife of Cuthbert Fenwick of Newcastle, articles before marriage, 12 November, 1717, who left issue Margaret Fenwick her only child and heir.

named place 25th October, 1775, and was buried at St. Mary le Bow, Durham, five days later; author of *A State of the Churches under the Archdeaconry of Northumberland* (1775), etc. It came into my possession, together with other Randal MSS., Hunter MSS., Hodgson MSS., and Surtees MSS. from an unknown correspondent in Yorkshire in 1910, in which year I was compiling and publishing in the *Durham County Advertizer*, clergy lists of the parishes in Northumberland and Durham. It contains much information which has not hitherto been made public. In order to complete some of the entries I have added from my own knowledge such entries, or additions, as are within square brackets [ ]. A great deal of information relating to the clergy of St. John's church, may be found in the writer's *Church of St. John the Baptist, Newcastle upon Tyne*, 1909, pp. 62-64."

It should be noted that the word 'occurs' ought to appear after each entry.

The following is the list :—

ALL SAINTS,

- 1501. 16 Septr John Mason, parish chaplain, occurs.
- " 16 Novr John Mayson, parish chaplain ; Richard White, . . . . .  
Harnebred [William Hardbread], John Lyle, Edmund Lawson, and William Boyne, chantry chaplains ; Robert Taylor, Thomas Shaldfurthe, John Clark, Thomas Hobson, and John Cooper, chaplains.
- " 1 Decr John Mayson, parish chaplain ; and William Lawson, chaplain.
- " 20 Decr William Bowne [Bone or Boyne] chaplain,—will dated.
- " 20 Decr Thomas Hobson, William Dawson, William Lawson, chaplains.
- 1501-2. 12 March William Lawson, chaplain.
- 1502. 2 May William Lawson, chaplain.
- 1518. . . . . Robert Manners, chaplain of our Lady's chantry.
- 1524. 9 Sept Robert Ellison, chaplain.
- 1527. . . . . Robert Manners, chaplain of our Lady's chantry.
- 1539. . . . . Robert Manners, priest of our Lady's chantry.
- 1541. 5 June David Tayler, perpetual chaplain.
- 1545-6. 14 Feb. William White, incumbent of St. Thomas's chantry ; Robert Manners, incumbent of our Lady's chantry ; John Musgrope, incumbent of the chantry of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist ; William Teisdale, incumbent of St. Peter's chantry ; Myles Swalwell, incumbent of St. Catherine's chantry ; William Browne, incumbent of St. Eloy's chantry ; William Hepson, incumbent of St. John the Baptist chantry.
- 1547. 14 Nov David Tailor, perpetual chaplain.
- 1547-8. 14 Feby William Whyte, incumbent of St. Thomas chantry, aged 60 ; Robert Manners, incumbent of our Lady's chantry, aged 60 ; Anthony Hodgson, incumbent of St. John the Evangelist's chantry, aged 54 ; Miles Swalwell, incumbent of St. Katherin's chantry, aged 36 ; William Teasdale, incumbent of St. Peter's chantry, aged 60 ; William Browne, incumbent of St. Loy's chantry, aged 44 ; William Hyxson, incumbent of St. John the Baptist chantry, aged 60.
- 1548. 20 July William Clark, assistant curate, appointed.
- 1553. . . . . Robert Manners, incumbent of our Lady's chantry.
- 1558. . . . . Robert Hart, curate.
- 1561. . . . . Robert Hart, curate.
- 1569. 20 August George Gray, curate.
- 1570. 7 Octr George Gray, curate.
- 1571. 9 April William Browne and Thomas Collison, assistant curates.
- 1572. 26 May George Gray, curate.
- 1572. 11 August George Gray, curate.

1572. 10 Decr George Gray, curate.  
 1573. 16 Sept. George Gray, curate.  
 1574. 9 April William Browne, assistant curate.  
 1576. 4 Decr Cuthbert [alias Robert] Ewbanke, curate.  
 1577-8. 1 Febry Cuthbert Ewbanke, curate, and William Browne, assistant curate.  
 1578. 15 July Cuthbert Ewbank, curate.  
 1578-9. 19 Janry Cuthbert Ewbank, curate, and William Browne, assistant curate.  
 1580. 27 Octr Cuthbert Ewbank, curate, and William Browne, assistant curate.  
 1581. 28 Octr Cuthbert Ewbank, curate.  
 1585. 11 Octr Cuthbert Ewbank, curate.  
 , . . . . Edward Cleton, curate.  
 1586. . . . . Edward Cleton, curate.  
 1596. . . . . Thomas Edgar, curate.

## ST. ANDREW'S.

1501. 16 Nov John Usher, parish chaplain; and Thomas Langton and William Chipley [Shipley] chantry chaplains.  
 1525. 12 August John Sadler, chaplain of St. Mary's chantry.  
 1545-6. 14 Feb. John Sadler, incumbent of our Lady's chantry; Davy Simpson, incumbent of Trinity chantry.  
 1547-8. 14 Feby John Sadler, incumbent of our Lady's chantry, aged 59; Thomas Welsh, incumbent of Trinity chantry, aged 55.  
 1548. 20 July John Sadler, assistant curate, appointed.  
 1548-9. 13 Janry John Sadler, priest at St. Mary's altar, will dated. [Proved same year].  
 1556. 24 Novr Bartholomew Bainbrig, priest [? curate].  
 1577. 30 April John Robson, curate.  
 1577-8. 1 Feby Bertram Cowgheran, curate.  
 1578. 15 July Bertram Cowgheran, curate.  
 1578-9. 19 Janry Bertram Cowgheran, curate. [Buried at St. Nicholas's, 20 Sept 1589].  
 1579-80. 23 Janry Thomas Maislett, assistant curate.  
 1595. . . . . Thomas Maslett, curate. [Buried at St. Andrews, 17 Janry 1600-1].

## ST. NICHOLAS.

1501. 16 Nov [William Fell] vicar, non-resident, being a student at Cambridge; William Stauper, parish chaplain; Robert Woller, John Laws, John Goldsborough, Edward Wright, and Richard Salmon, chantry chaplains; William Hewghill, David Man, George Watson, Thomas Stanton, William Craggs, and John Green, conduct [or hired] chaplains; and John Cotton, John Peareth, Robert Bonner, John Gables, Thomas Arthur, Richard Bell, William Pearson, and George Wallis, chaplains; Robert Lawnys, chaplain, and Henry Roxburgh, chantry chaplain at St. Mary Magdalen Hospital.  
 1506. John Sanderson, vicar [appointed].  
 1531. John Sanderson, vicar.  
 1534. John Sanderson, vicar.  
 1536. John Lawes, chaplain of St Catherine's chantry.  
 " John Heryn, LL.D., vicar [appointed].  
 1540. George Leighton, incumbent of chantry of St John the Baptist and St John the Evangelist.  
 1541. John Heryn, LL.D., vicar [died in 1543].  
 1543. 15 Novr Henry Aglionbye, s.t.p. instituted. [Deprived for not paying tenths in 1549].

[To be continued.]

## CORRECTION

Page 164, line 7, for 'xxxiv' read 'xxxix.'

**PROCEEDINGS**  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

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3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 18.

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The ordinary monthly meeting of the society was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 25th September, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Nicholas Temperley, a member of the council, being in the chair.

After the usual routine business had been disposed of, the following ordinary member was proposed and declared duly elected :—

Henry Cresswell Holmes, 11 Otterburn Avenue, Gosforth, Northumberland.

Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries, read the following letter from Mr. Thomas Reed, c.a., of Gateshead, a member, of 20th September, 1918, addressed to himself and colleague :—

May I ask the Council's kind acceptance of the enclosed cheque—100l.—in order to increase the small endowment fund and to invest it in 5 per cent. National War Bonds. Please apply the interest to the revenue of the society—which will be needed to meet the increasing working expenses occasioned by the war.

While Newcastle and Tyneside possess many handsome specimens of modern architecture—the authorities have wisely preserved many ancient features of historic interest. They have been induced to do this largely by the influence of our members—which makes the locality of such fascinating interest to those of kindred tastes.

Special thanks were voted to Mr. Reed by acclamation for his handsome gift to the funds of the society, which would be invested as he suggested.

The following books, etc., received since the August meeting were placed on the table :—

*Present* : for which thanks were voted :—

From Sir Arthur E. Middleton, bt.: *Sir Gilbert de Middleton and the part he took in the Rebellion in the North of England in 1317*, by the donor (Newcastle : Mawson, Swan & Morgan). [This local book of considerable interest has just been issued from the press. It deals with the available materials, for an account in a narrative form, of the rebellion of Sir Gilbert de Middleton, an ancestor of the author, and his seizure in 1317 of Lewis de Beaumont, (who had been nominated to the see of Durham,) and his brother, and the robbery of two cardinals who accompanied them, at Rushyford, when on the way to Durham. The author in the preface acknow-

ledges the assistance he has received from Mr. F. W. Dendy, Mr. H. H. E. Craster, and others.]

*Purchase :—*

*The Registers of St. Nicholas in the City of Durham* (Durham and Northumberland Parish Reg. Soc.).

*DONATIONS :—*

From R. Blair : Probate of the will of Albany Featherstonhaugh of Barhaugh, par. Kirkhaugh. The following is a note of it :—

1734 Aug 11 Will of Albany Fetherstonhaugh of Barhaugh in the parish of Kirkhaugh, co. Northumberland gent 'being of perfect disposeing memory' &c 'first & principally' he committed his soul &c and to have remission of his sins and his 'body to the earth whence it came as his executors should think fit. Imprimis' he gave 'to his son Alexander his Black Gelding silver watch Gun & two Gold Rings the Best Bedstead & Furniture as it now is' with all 'his implements of husbandry and his freehold estate at Barhaugh with all his leasehold 'Tenants' dues and services &c to enter when 21 years old Item 'he gave to his Dearly beloved wife all his 'crop of Quick Stock & household goods in trust for equal division' amongst his 3 sons William Thomas and Henry and his 2 daughters Ann and Frances for their maintenance and fortunes He appointed his brother Henry Fetherstonhaugh of Aldstone and Thomas Whitfield of Clargill gent until his heir be 21 years old & then ordained that his wife and son should be executors thereof. Signed & sealed by the testator & attested by Thomas Fetherstonhaugh and William Ellwood.

1735 Aug. 8 Proved at Durham by the widow & heir.

From Mrs. R. O. Heslop : the case of ancient objects found in a gravel pit near Peterborough in 1887, which were lent for exhibition by the late Mr. R. O. Heslop.

Thanks were voted to the donors.

*EXHIBITED :—*

By Mr. R. Blair : 1. A grant in Latin of 11th November, 1363, of a piece of land in Shap, Westmorland. The following is an abstract of it in English by Mr. W. Brown, F.S.A. :—

Saturday, the feast of St. Martin, 37 Edward III (Nov. 11, 1363). Grant by Stephen Asplon of Hepp<sup>1</sup> to Isabel, daughter of the late Stephen le Smyht of the same, of a rood of land lying in the crofts of Hepp, by the croft of the late Joan Pope on the one side, one end abutted on the messuage of the said Joan and the other end on le Bernweye, whether there more or less there. Witnesses, Stephen Caldwell, Gilbert le Deye, John le Smyht, John Grymsyk, John Hunne and others. Hepp.

2. A common recovery of 1658 [month and day, together with the seal, missing] of a house and garden in Harwich, Essex, by Robert Seaman from Lionell Edgar. It begins 'Richard, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England,' etc. There is an elaborate heading—the first five words being in black letter, with decorated capitals, and a string of three lobed leaves along the top and up the left hand side, each ending in an open rose, all in monochrome.

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<sup>1</sup> Hepp is now Shap in Westmorland. Seal, green wax, circular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ins. in diameter ; blurred and broken.

## AN OLD RECIPE BOOK.

Mr. R. Blair (one of the secretaries), read the following note by Mr. John Oxberry, who was thanked :—

‘ At the monthly meeting of our society, held on November 28th, 1917, an old manuscript book of notes and recipes, at one time the property of the Rev. John Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, was exhibited. By means of a few comments and extracts read to the meeting, the character of the volume’s contents was indicated. These notes were subsequently printed in the *Proceedings* (3, s. viii, 98). At the time the book was exhibited I had overlooked or forgotten the fact that the Rev. James Raine, in the second volume of his *Memoir of the Rev. John Hodgson*, II, p. 370, had a reference to it,<sup>2</sup> and had there stated that its owner, Mr. Hodgson, had contributed an account of it to the volume of the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for the second half of the year 1835. Our junior secretary, Mr. Oswald, very kindly directed my attention to this reference of Mr. Raine’s, and suggested the desirability of recording in the *Proceedings*, as an addendum to what had already appeared there on the subject, the existence of the Rev. John Hodgson’s description of the volume. With this suggestion I cordially agree. From his contribution to the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, it is clear that the crudities of the medical section of the book appealed most forcibly to Mr. Hodgson. He quotes many of the more curious of the recipes, and renders what he quotes still more interesting and useful by the comparisons and illustrations which a wide course of reading enabled him to supply. Anyone who cares for the subject will find it profitable to consult Mr. Hodgson’s article. He says there that he had been in possession of the book for about 20 years, and had procured it from among a mass of papers which had formerly belonged to Mr. William Pickering, an apparitor of the consistory court, at Durham.

## A CALENDAR OF FOURTEENTH CENTURY NEWCASTLE BURGESSES.

The following note by Mr. J. W. Fawcett was read, for which he was thanked :—

“ By the death of a distant maternal relative of the name of Miss Elizabeth Bell, best known as ‘ Bessie Bell,’ a large number of biographical and historical MSS. came into my possession, a few years ago. This relative was a quondam resident of Corbridge, where she was a property owner. She was a woman of superior education, and a lover of antiquities and local history. She made innumerable notes connected with persons and places in Northumberland, Newcastle, and Durham. Amongst these were obituaries of Corbridge, Hexham, Newcastle, the county of Northumberland generally, and also of the county of Durham, alphabetical indexes of mayors, members of parliament, and

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<sup>2</sup> Mr. Raine gives the name of the compiler of the book as Emmanuel Potter. This is an error either on the part of the transcriber or printer. The name as previously stated is Edward Potter.

sheriffs of the three counties of Durham, Newcastle and Northumberland, and also notes on local marriages, occurrences, etc., calendars of burgesses of Berwick, Durham, and Newcastle. For the obituaries she seems to have copied the names and dates from the mural inscriptions in the churches, and on the headstones in the churchyards of the above places, with such additions as she could find in local histories, magazines, newspapers, etc. She evidently travelled over a good deal of Northumberland and Durham for her obituaries contain names of persons resident in nearly every parish in these two counties, and many of these could only be obtained by a personal visit. She had a good library of local works as a manuscript catalogue of [A Part of] the Library Books of Bessie Bell 'in my hands testifies, including such county histories as those by Hutchinson, Hodgson, Mackenzie, Raine, Surtees, Whittaker, etc., and several vols. of the *Archæologia Aeliana*, as well as several works by local poets and prose writers now almost forgotten. What became of these books I know not, and I have never once seen any second hand copy of any of them, which contained her name, which would evidently be one of her own books. She died unmarried, and it is no secret, that her companion housekeeper, who seems to have been just as ignorant as her mistress was learned, wilfully destroyed a great number of her belongings betwixt her death and burial, including her will, the title deeds of her property, and a mass of papers, amongst them some of her MSS., and, probably, part of her library. The whole of her MSS. which passed to my care were in a dilapidated condition, much of it damaged by damp."

Accompanying the notes was a list of Newcastle burgesses arranged alphabetically, which will be placed in the library of the society and where it can be consulted by members.

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#### A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY NEWCASTLE CLERGY LIST

(ST. NICHOLAS, continued from p. 190).

- 1545-6. 14 Feby William Clark, incumbent of chantry of St. John Baptist and St. John Evangelist; William Johnson, incumbent of St. Katherine's chantry; Edward Walker, incumbent of St. Katherine's chantry; Edward Fyffe, incumbent of St. Peter and St. Paul's chantry; Charles Newton, incumbent of St. Thomas's chantry; Robert Baker, incumbent of our Lady's chantry; John Cowper, incumbent of St. Margaret's chantry; Ralph Watson, incumbent of St. Cuthbert's chantry; Thomas Hollyman, incumbent of St. Loy's chantry.
- 1547-8. 14 Feb. William Clarke, incumbent of St. John's chantry, aged 59; Edward Waller [Walker], incumbent of St. Catherine's chantry, (No. 1), aged 62; William Johnson, incumbent of St. Catherine's chantry (No. 2), aged 63; Edward Fife, incumbent of St. Peter and St. Paul's chantry, aged 65; Robert Baker, incumbent of our Lady's chantry, aged 42; Charles Newton, incumbent of St. Thomas' chantry, aged 72; John Cowper, incumbent of St. Margaret's chantry, aged 76; Ralph Watson, incumbent of St. Cuthbert's chantry, aged 56; Thomas Hollyman, incumbent of St. Loy's chantry, aged 58.
1548. 20 July William Clark, assistant curate, appointed.
- 1548-9. 18 March Robert Wood, priest [? curate].
1549. 6 July Robert Wood, priest.

1549. 15 July William Purye, M.A. instituted vicar [*vice* Henry Aglionby, deposed for non-payment of his tenths].  
 1551. 27 March Robert Wood and Leonard Hall, priests [? curates].  
 1553. William Salkeld, M.A., vicar [appointed].  
 1556-7. 24 Feb. Simon Anderson and Cuthbert Symson, priests.  
 1558. April William Hart, assistant [curate].  
 1558-9. Janry William Salkeld [vicar].  
 1560. Robert Wood, curate.  
 1561. William Hart, assistant curate.  
 1565. 16 Octr William Salkeld [vicar].  
 1565-6. 14 March William Salkeld [vicar].  
 1566. 28 Nov William Salkeld, vicar.  
 [1568. 25 August William Salkeld, vicar of Newcastle since 1553 buried in St. Nicholas church].  
 " 13 Novr. John Mackbray [or Magbray], vicar, instituted.  
 1569. 13 June John Magbray, vicar.  
 " 6 Decr. Simon Anderson [assistant curate].  
 1570. 25 July John Magbray, minister.  
 " 26 July John Magbray, vicar.  
 1572. 26 Octr John Magbray, vicar.  
 1575. 20 Decr John Magbray, vicar.  
 1577. 8 May John Magbray, vicar.  
 " 27 August Simon Anderson [assistant curate], will dated [proved same year].  
 1578-8. 1 Febr John Magbray, vicar, and Thomas Kay, curate.  
 1578. 8 April John Magbray, vicar, resigned.  
 " 15 July Vicarage vacant; Thomas Kay, curate.  
 " Sept Mr. John Magbray, vicar, restored.  
 1578-9. 19 Janry Mr. John Magbray, vicar, and Thomas Kay, curate.  
 1579. 15 May Mr. John Mackbray, vicar.  
 1584. 8 April Thomas Kay, curate; will dated.  
 " 16 Nov "John Mackbray, preacher and sometime curate [vicar"] buried at St. Nicholas].  
 1585. 10 August Richard Holdsworth, vicar, presented.  
 1585-6. 25 Janry Thomas Kay [or Key], minister, [principal curate], buried.  
 1589. March Cuthbert Ewbank, curate, then aged 40.  
 1590. 8 May Cuthbert Ewbank, curate.  
 " 2 August Richard Holdsworth, vicar.  
 " 2 Decr Richard Holdsworth, vicar.  
 1590-1. 8 March Richard Holdsworth, vicar.  
 1593-4. 1 Febr James Bamford, preacher.  
 1595. 17 May Richard Holdsworth, vicar.  
 " May Cuthbert Ewbank, curate.  
 [1596. 5 Sept Richard Holdsworth, vicar, buried at St. Nicholas].  
 " William Morton, D.D., vicar, instituted.  
 1596. James Bamford, preacher.  
 1596-7. 20 Janry William Morton, vicar.  
 1598. William Pearson, preacher [afternoon lecturer].  
 1599. 13 May William Pearson, preacher.  
 " 24 Nov William Morton, vicar [buried 26 July 1620].

## ST. JOHN.

1501. 16 Nov John Wybone, Roger Bartrame, John Denand, William Jobson, George Silvertop, John Vergoose, and William Lawson, chaplains.  
 " 30 Nov John Vergoose and William Lawson, chaplains.  
 1545-6. 14 Febr John Rige, incumbent of St. Thomas chantry; Edward Scott, incumbent of our Lady's chantry; Bartram Barkeley, incumbent of Trinity chantry.  
 1547-8. 14 Febr John Millerson, incumbent of our Lady's chantry, then aged 64; Bartram Bertley, incumbent of Trinity chantry, aged 37; John Rage, incumbent of St. Thomas chantry, aged —.  
 1548. 20 July Myles Swoolwell [Swalwell], assistant curate, app. [died in 1557].  
 1575. George Gray, curate, appointed.

- 1577-8. 1 Febray George Gray, curate, occ.  
 1578. 15 July George Gray, curate, occ.  
 1578-9. 19 Janry George Gray, curate, occ.  
 1579-80. 14 Febry George Gray, curate, will dated [proved 12 March, 1580  
 1580. Humphrey Sicklemore, curate [appointed].  
 1580-1. 3 Janry Humphrey Sicklemoor, curate.  
 1581. 22 Sept. Humphrey Sicklemoor, curate [died in 1598].  
 1582. . . . . Thomas Maislet, curate [died 15 Janry 1601-2].  
 1583. . . . . Lancelet Gray, curate.  
 1585. . . . . Martin Liddell, curate [died in 1623].  
 1586. . . . . Edmund Robinson, curate.  
 1587. 27 August Edmund Robinson, curate of St. John's parish [who died  
     of the pest=plague] buried at St. John's.  
 1589-90. March . . . . Bowland, curate.  
 1590. 22 August John Murray, minister.  
 1591-2. 9 March John Murray, minister.  
 1591. Henry Patteson, curate.  
 [1598. 27 Octr Clement Cookson, curate of St. John's buried at St. John's].

## MISCELLANEA.

COLLARS OF 'ESSES' (see *Proc.*, 3 ser., vii, pp. 204 and 323).

In reply to a letter of Mr. W. H. Cullen on this subject, Major Ffoulkes, the curator of the Tower of London, informed him that they had 'in the armouries the pinchbeck collar of SS which has a curious history. It was used at the funeral of the duke of Marlborough, 23rd July, 1722, on which occasion the gilt armour of Charles I was placed on the funeral car with this collar round the neck. It is a good example of the historical accuracy of which the armours were shown in the 18th century, that between the dates 1788 and 1825 the armour of Charles I was shown with this collar round it. I have no idea what collar it is intended to represent as I know of no Hanoverian Order that employs S on the collar.'

Mr. Cullen notes that in Pickering church, 'in the Bruce chapel are effigies of Sir David and dame Margery Roucliffe. He was lord of the manor and forester of Levisham, and died A.D. 1407. These were seen by Leland in the 16th century, and incorrectly stated to belong to the Bruce family. The knight wears the collar of SS; and on the surcoat displays the Roucliffe arms.'

## APPLEBY CASTLE, &amp;c.

Recently many valuable papers and documents have been discovered in the muniment rooms of Lord Hothfield at Appleby and Skipton castles. In a long and important paper in the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Transactions (N.S., XVIII, 187-216), just issued, Mr. D. Scott gives an account of the finds. Amongst them (p. 192) is an interesting document of special note by reason of its very early date—'a grant by the Grand Master of the Knights Templars in England to Sir Robert de Westburi and his heirs, respecting lands in Summerhouses and Denton, near Darlington . . . witnessed by seven of the brethren, undated but between 1271-1276, as Guy de Foresta, who made the grant, was Master for those five years

only.' Also a fourteenth-century document (p. 207), relative to the marriage of Maud, granddaughter of the first Lord Multon of Egremont, sister and sole heiress of her brother Anthony, who married, as his second wife, Henry Percy (created earl of Northumberland in 1377) and settled on him Cockermouth castle and other Egremont estates, 'on condition that the arms of Lucy which she bore in virtue of her father, Lord Lucy, should be forever quartered' by the Percys.

HENRY PERCY OF ALNWICK.

It is recorded in the New Romney (Kent) records that Henry Percy of Alnwick, a son of the earl of Northumberland, became a resident freeman of the town in 1476.—Bradley, *An Old Gate of England*, p. 310.

Extracts from Mr. Dendy's old manuscript books (continued from page 178) :—

William Wardell Baptized the 11 day in January in the year 174<sup>0</sup> son to Matt wardell deceased in east denton in the parish of Newburn

March ye 14, 1745 Mary Wilson departed one that day this Life in Wallbottle her buriell Lay in 3 pound 3-6

March ye 7th 174<sup>8</sup> William Wardle and Mosses Hopper entered the schooll that day at Newborn by the quarter at 5s 6d per quarter

May the 14th 1727 paid to Joseph Stokald of the power sess 1ll 1os at Newborn Church

	£	s	d
At the visitation at St Nickolos for the court fees ..	00	2	1½
for my dinner and drink .. .. ..		1	00
at Newborn spent .. .. ..		6	00
At Newborn spent .. .. ..		8	00
At ye court at Newcastle the second time .. .. ..	00	4	3

December ye 4, 1727 Recd. of William Wilson the sum of ten pounds ten shillings for two oxen so I say Recd. by me George Carnaby fro 10s. ood.

November the 3th 1727 sould to John forster of Newbigin one hundred Bowls of Barley at five shillings ye Bowle—25ll—and if there be more he is to take it or if there be Less it is to be the same and i is to have a bushell of malt against Christmas that is the Bargain betwext us as Wittnes my hand the 3 day of November 1727

March the 2th 1729 Barberry Criswell departed this Life in Wallbottle then being a week gone of the month

Nickoll simpson buried the the twenty ninth day May the year 1729

A saddle of the power sess of Wallbottle is as followeth 2 sesses at 2s in the pound 1 half sess at 10s 6d ye pound which makes 2 pound 12s 6d and 1s 6d widow Richardson paies which make 2. 14. 00 this sess Laid one the 2 day of November 1730 it is to serue till may day

June the 29th 1731 sould to Mr. Kelley tow oxen at eight pound ten shillings in part of Rent due martinmas Last past as wittness my hand

When this town is three shillings and ninpence a farm my farm is three shillings & 2d at the most

September ye 29, 1732. Recd of William Wilson the sum of 12s 6d for my tyth and 2s 6d for the hay tythe which is in all 15 shillings Recd by Thomas Capstack

February ye 5 1733 paid to the church sess 2s 2d for my farm when the farms is at 2. 6 per farm mine wanting a 8 partt

May the 20 day 1746 Received of William Wilson 7 shillings 6 pence for his house rent due at May day last past by Ralph davison

Jully the 10th 1734 Received of William Wilson the sume of 2 pounds in part of Rent due May day Last Receiude per me John Hopper

William Wilson his pockett book 1735 first I was a man that faine did gaine

but now a heart in shew but when I shall be a man again alas I doo not know  
 November ye 18 day Blackets money was delt 1747

Aprill ye 26 day Mr. dallivolls money was distributed

Account of what houshold goods belongs to mary wilson is as followeth  
 a cubbard a paire of drawers a open bed a chair 4 pewer dishes a fether bed  
 & bougter 2 happens 1 blankett 1 bed teek of Line 9 yeards mary wilson  
 her mark

Dutchey <sup>1</sup> soul'd for .. . . .	4	12	6
duney <sup>1</sup> heaton .. . . .	3	5	0
Spinkey <sup>1</sup> and bonney Bellech <sup>1</sup> .. . . .	5	0	0
for two oxe stirk's .. . . .	2	15	0
for two why stirk's .. . . .	2	9	6
for a horse .. . . .	5	12	6
for a why .. . . .	2	2	0
for a why .. . . .	2	9	0
for a why .. . . .	2	13	0
for two oxen .. . . .	7	0	0
for a meer .. . . .	3	8	0
for a meer and a foll .. . . .	3	15	0
for a filley .. . . .	1	15	0
for waugon .. . . .	4	7	6
for a cart .. . . .	1	6	0
for a long cart & my trap .. . . .	1	8	0
for traces and Brighang <sup>2</sup> .. . . .	0	3	0

50 6 0 (sic)

(The latest entry is dated Feby 12, 1753).

In a home-made book of note paper, of 1749, sewed together :

for a pair of stays .. . . .	0	5	0
for a Mirry Night .. . . .	0	0	7
for a Apron .. . . .	0	2	0
for Mending a pair of shews .. . . .	0	0	6
for making a apron.. .. . .	0	0	1
for a pair of New Shews .. . . .	0	2	6

Come Sister Se this Brittle Glass  
 Is the Fate of many a pritty lass  
 Guard then Ere Step with caution  
 For Just like Glass is Reputation  
 But both together falling  
 For ever broke & past Recalling  
 Thriffty and I meet once in a Laine  
 thrifthy had a stafe but i had none  
 thrifthy hot me so sore that I was Almost Slain  
 but after that thrifthy and i meet never again.

#### ADDITIONS.

p. 179, line 30, the donor of the 'certificate' was Mr. T. W. Taylor, of Walkerville, Newcastle.

Mr. Oswald has pointed out to the editor that the late professor Clark contributed two short notes to the *Proceedings* (2 ser. II, pp. 327 & 331) on an 'Inscription to Saturn.'

<sup>1</sup> Probably names of cows.

<sup>2</sup>? breeching.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 19.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 30th October, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Lt.-Col. Spain, a member of the Council, being in the chair.

After the formal business had been transacted, the following BOOKS, etc., received since the September meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Present* : for which thanks were voted :—

From Mr. Alex. M. Grant: ‘A Vindication | of the | History | of | Clemency, | With Reflections upon the late Procee- | dings against the Author,’ &c., &c. ‘London: 1720.’ sm.  
8vo.

*Exchanges* :—

From the Sussex Archaeological Society: *Collections*, LIX.

From the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society: *Transactions*, N.S. XVIII.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen: *Memoires* for 1914-15, and 1916-17 (2 vols.).

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.: *Bulletin*, no. 68.

*Purchase* :—

*The Scottish Historical Review*, XVI, no. 1.

*DONATIONS* :—

From Major T. M. Allison, R.A.M.C. (a member at present in France): Photographs (1) of a photograph in the Rouen museum of an inscription in runes, said to have been dug up in Kensington, Dakota, U.S.A., recording the discovery of America in 1362; and (2) of a typical Normandy flail.

The inscription has a very suspicious appearance and Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., to whom the editor sent the photograph for inspection, is of the opinion from the form of the letters and for philological and other reasons that its antiquity is doubtful. The inscription is supposed to state that

Eight Goths, twenty-two Norwegian parties from Vineland exploring in the far West. We have camped at two skerries (one journey's march) to the north of this stone. We had fished for a day and have returned to camp. We had found ten dead red men. A[ve] V[irgo] M[aria] preserve us from evil. We have ten men able to shoot guarding our ship at forty-one days from this isle. A.D. 1362.’

Dr. Allison writes respecting (1) the stone : The museum has also a plaster cast and the French evidently think the original genuine ; (2) As regards the Normandy flail he stated that 'the handle is about 4' long, by an inch thick ; the beating stick  $\frac{1}{3}$ ' long by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in thickness. It is a switch flail like those of the south of England. It is used by whirling it (about girdle height) in front of the thresher and not like our British flails round and about the head.'

Thanks were voted to Dr. Allison.

**EXHIBITED :—**

By Lieut. C. F. Thorp, a member (at present quartered at Colchester) : A pike-head of iron, triangular in section, 9 inches long, the tang being  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, found by himself 'on the landward side of the Pyefleet channel which divides Mersea island from the mainland on the north, on the 16th or 17th of August (1918). It was on a muddy place inside the sea wall, which was comparatively dry at the time, but had been much trampled by cattle when wet and it was really on the surface, having evidently been stirred up by the trampling of the cattle. The marsh at that place—about half a mile from Langenhoe church—is all pasture and is intersected by gutters and ditches of various sizes and is very swampy in wet weather.'

By R. Blair : 'A deed of 10 March, 10 Henry VII [1494-5],<sup>1</sup> betwixt Henry duke of York, Constable of the Castell of Dover, Warden & Admirall of the v portes on y<sup>e</sup> one p'tie and the Maier Jurats & Com'altie of y<sup>e</sup> toune of Dover & one of the said v portes on ye other p'tye' whereby the Mayor &c covenanted &c to 'find sufficient surety for the own' maist' or purcer of eu'y shipp English as well in the said towne of Dover as in the townes & townshipps of ffeuersh'm ffulkston, Kyngysdewn, margate & Gorisende' to the double value 'of y<sup>e</sup> said shipp' takyl & vitall of the same & the mariners of the said shipp shall on y<sup>r</sup> see & in the stremes of the same kepe the peac ayenst all the Kinges Subiettes and all other of his amitie or allie,' &c. &c.

By the Rev. D. S. Boutflower : 'Three old portraits of children of uncertain date, probably 17 cent. which formerly belonged to one of his great grandfathers.'

Mr. Boutflower said that 'the three pictures exhibited are portraits of children, formerly the property of Alexander Canon, of Liverpool. He was a native of Dublin, and, according to

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Blair has presented this deed, with four others relating to Dover, to the Corporation of Dover, as old deeds are much the most useful when preserved in the places to which they relate. He has also given the deed relating to Shap, exhibited at last meeting (see p. 192), to the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, to be added to others in Tullie House, Carlisle.

family tradition, his father was governor of Dublin castle in the year of the Union. His first wife, whom he married at Gretna, was Isabella, the heiress of Gawen Braithwaite of Brathay near Ambleside. After her death he married my great-grandmother, Elizabeth Wilson, of Kendal, who died at a great age in 1855. The pictures came to my grandmother, the wife of the Rev. William Rowson, of Seaforth, and he gave them to me in my boyhood. The date of the portraits is probably within the seventeenth century. The sleeves are short with broad cuffs; the caps tight fitting, edged with lace; the skirts outstanding. The eldest child holds a piece of Delft china; the second a bird; the third is a baby with a coral and silver rattle. Any remarks as to date or costume will be of value.'

Thanks were voted for these exhibits.

#### NORTHUMBRIAN INQUISITIONS 'POST MORTEM.'

The following notes communicated by Mr. J. W. Fawcett (for which he was thanked) were taken as read :

"What are called Inquisitions *post mortem*, are enquiries held by the sheriff, or his deputy, or the escheator of a county, or district, after the death of persons who held lands immediately of the crown, as to the tenure of those lands, etc., rents, and who were their heirs or next of kin. They are extremely important, not only in tracing the descent of manors, but in furnishing proofs of genealogies and family pedigrees. A great number of these occur in the Public Record Office, London, extending from the reign of king Henry II (1216-1272) to the Commonwealth (1640-1660), and calendars of some of them have been printed. Others exist in episcopal libraries, etc. I have copies of those connected with the diocese of Durham, collected from various sources. They begin with Lewis Beaumont, who was bishop of Durham from 26 March, 1318 to 28 September, 1333, and extend to the reign of Charles II, who was king of England from 30 Jan. 1649 to 6 Feb. 1685. The originals were formerly housed at Durham, but are now in the aforesaid offices in London. Amongst them are many dealing with the peoples and places in, or connected with, the county of Northumberland. They chiefly refer to the ancient districts of Islandshire, Norhamshire and Bedlingtonshire, which from the Saxon period until the year 1844 constituted parcels of the county palatine of Durham.

Herewith are the Inquisitions *post mortem* for these districts from 26 March, 1318, to 28 September, 1333<sup>1</sup>:

7 August, 1320. At an Inquisition<sup>2</sup> taken this day at Norham before Sir Thomas Gray,<sup>3</sup> sheriff of Norhamshire, after the death of Cecilia Mauhert

<sup>1</sup> All entries within square brackets and footnotes are my own additions.

<sup>2</sup> To economize space it has been considered best to contract the sentences in future entries.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Thomas Gray, kt. was sheriff of Norham and Islandshires from 1319 to 1333. He was of Heton by Norham, which manor he obtained from Richard Kellawe bishop of Durham, in 1312. His wife was Agnes [possibly a de Beal].

[or Maunbert], it was found that she had died seised [or possessed] of three parcels of land in the fields of Norham, held of the bishop of Durham by an annual rent, leaving [her heir is not mentioned].

[Day and month wanting] 1321. At an Inq. *p.m.* taken at Fenwick, before Sir Thomas Gray, sheriff of Norham, after the death of Walter de Goswick,<sup>1</sup> it was found that he had died seised of a moiety of the vill of Rosse [in Islandshire] held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, by fealty, homage, suit of court, and the annual payment of 20s. which moiety there wa of the yearly value of £16=10; lands and tenements in the vill of Berrington [by Kyloe] held of the see of Durham by a money rent and services at the [episcopal] manor of Fenwick; land and tenements in the vill of Upsetlyngton<sup>2</sup> held of John de Houburn who held them of the bishop of Durham; and of a messuage in Holy Island; leaving his son John de Goswick, of full age, his heir.

29 August, 1324. At an Inq. *p.m.* taken [at———] before Thomas Gray, sheriff of Norham, after the death of Adam Benefant [or Bonefant], it was found that he had died seised of certain lands and tenements in Tweedmouth, one part of which was held of the bishop of Durham, and the other part of the master of the hospital of St. Bartholomew [at Tweedmouth] by an annual rent of 3s. and three attendances at the court of the said master yearly, leaving his daughter Emma, then aged 30 years, his next heir.

18 Jan. 1326-7. At an Inq. *p.m.* taken at Norham, before Robert de Maners, sheriff of Norham, after the death of Sir William Ridell, kt.<sup>3</sup> it was found that he had died seised of a part of the manor of Tillmouth with its appurtenances (the other part, consisting of a carucate of land being the endowment of the chantry dedicated to St. Katherine at Tillmouth, and two husbandlands held by Hugh Ridell<sup>4</sup>) and the remainder, which equalled one third part of the whole manor, was held in dower by Emma, widow of William, father of the deceased—all of which manor was held by the service of one half of a knight's fee, suit at the court at Norham, and the annual payment of 20s. towards the upkeep of Norham castle; and also of the manor of Twizill and of the hamlets of Dudhow and Old Grendon, members or parcels of the said manor, held by the annual rent of 20 marks and suit at the court at Norham, but then [at that date] both of those manors were waste, having been destroyed by the Scots, and were to be returned as of no value; and also of two parts of the manor of West Upsetlyngton held of the castle and honour of Norham, leaving as his heirs his daughters, Isabella, aged 30, wife of Alan de la Clavering, Constance, aged 26, wife of John de Kingston, kt.<sup>5</sup> and Johanna, aged 22, wife of Sir Gerard Widdrington."

#### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mr. Joseph Oswald, one of the secretaries, read a long and interesting paper on 'The Honorary Members of the Society,' from its origin until the present time

Mr. Oxberry having moved and Mr. Temperley having seconded a special vote of thanks to Mr. Oswald for the great labour displayed, the same was carried by acclamation.

<sup>1</sup> Walter de Goswick was keeper of Norham castle in 1312, and keeper of the castle and bailiff of the shire in 1314.

<sup>2</sup> On the Scottish side of the Tweed opposite Norham and long considered to be part and parcel of Norhamshire, now best known as Ladykirk.

<sup>3</sup> Sir William Ridell (Rydel), was son of William de Ridell, constable of Norham castle and bailiff of Norham (1311-1312), and was keeper of Norham castle in 1314.

<sup>4</sup> Hugh Ridell, was a younger brother of Sir William Ridell, and was ancestor of the Riddells of Northumberland.

<sup>5</sup> Constance, lady Kingston, died in 1369, leaving a son Thomas Kingston, kt., of full age, her heir.

The paper *in extenso* will probably be printed in an early volume of *Archaeologia Aeliana*.

#### STONEHENGE.

The chairman drew attention to the fact that Stonehenge, the most ancient human monument in Britain, had been, with thirty acres of land, presented to the nation by Mr. Chubb, and that it had been formally accepted and handed over to Sir Alfred Mond on behalf of the government by Mr. H. E. Chubb of Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury, on the 26th October, 1918. He moved that a letter be sent to Mr. Chubb, expressing the society's great appreciation of his liberality in making such a magnificent present to the nation. This on being seconded was carried by acclamation.

#### MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Herbert R. Moulton of 5 Park hill, Richmond, Surrey, has sent the editor the photograph of a common recovery,<sup>1</sup> *temp.* Richard Cromwell, lord protector, 22 inches by 11 inches, of tenements in Northumberland, which he offers to sell for 10*l.* 10*s.* It bears date 1658[-9] and is betwixt Andrew Moore, gent, plf. and William Muschamp, Esq. and ffrances his wife and Edward Muschamp, gent. and Mary his wife deforc<sup>t</sup>s, and relates to 10 messuages, 20 cottages, 20 tofts, 300 acres of land, 200 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 1000 and 500 acres of furze and heath, and common of pasture for all cattle, with the appurtenances, etc. in Bousden, otherwise Bolsden, otherwise Bosden.

#### LIST OF ENGRAVED PLATES RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE SOCIETY by Messrs. Allan (see *ante* pp. 146 and 179).

##### ENGRAVED FOR MACKENZIE'S *Newcastle*.

New Chapel of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen. St. Nicholas's Church (interior); north-east view. View in Pandion Dene (1821). Eldon Square. Castle : plan, elevation and section. Mansion House. Theatre Royal. Assembly Rooms. New Library.

Schools : Royal Grammar ; Royal Jubilee ; Clergy Jubilee ; Improved for Girls.

Hospitals : Keelmen's, Freemen's, Peace and Unity, Trinity House Chapel and Hospital.

Churches : St. Andrew's and St. John's.

Guild-hall, Exchange, Merchants' Court, and New Fish Market.

Gateshead : St. Mary's Church, Ruins of St. Edmund's Chapel, and new chapel of St. Edmund.

##### ENGRAVED FOR MACKENZIE AND ROSS'S *Durham* :

Map of Durham. Jarrow Monastery and Church. 'Marston Rock.' South Shields Market Place. Sunderland from North Pier. Houghton le Spring, Church, Bernard Gilpin's Tomb. Chest in which St. Cuthbert's body was deposited. Dalton-le-Dale Church, Effigy in it; also Effigy in Easington Church. Hartlepool : Fragments of the Wall. Font in Hart Church. Hartlepool. Durham Cathedral. Stockton Market Place. Dinsdale. Darlington Market Place. Barnard Castle. Caldron Snout and High Force. Durham from St. Giles-Gate. Durham County Courts. Finchale Priory. Norham Castle.

<sup>1</sup> A similar document *temp.* Richard, lord protector, relating to a tenement in Harwich was exhibited at the September meeting (see p. 192).

ENGRAVED FOR RICHARDSON'S *Memorials of Old Newcastle*:

Anderson Place, previous to 1830, part of same. Andrew Tower. Austin Tower. Barras Bridge. Bigg Market. Bigg Market: Old Pant. Carliol Tower. Castle Chapel (1830). Exchange, original north front. Ficket Tower. Old Flesh-market. Grammar School Entrance. High Friar Street: Tower and Pant. Jesus Hospital: Fountain. Low Friar Street: Old House. Nether Dean Bridge. Newgate: Groined arch-way; North front; South front. Pilgrim Street Gate. Pink Tower. Plummer Tower. Quay looking east (1820). St. Andrew's Church, Interior, and St. Nicholas's Church, east view, south transept and steeple. Sandgate. Sand-hill with Chapel of St. Thomas. Tyne Bridge (Old); Tower on (1763). Vaults under St. Thomas's Chapel, Bridge-end. Vicarage House. Westgate. Westmorland Place. West Spital Tower.

## VIGNETTED VIEWS PUBLISHED BY DAVISON OF ALNWICK (1823-30):

CHURCHES AND CHAPELS:—Bamburgh. Barnard Castle. Bearpark (chapel). Bedlington. Beltingham. Berwick. Bewick. Bishop Auckland (chapel). Bishop Wearmouth. Boldon. Bothal and Our Lady's Chapel. Bywell S. Andrew. Carlisle S. Cuthbert. Chester-le-Street. Corbridge. Corsenside. Dalden. Darlington. Edlingham. Egglecliffe. Eglingham. Ellingham. Elsdon. Framlington. Gateshead. Gateshead Fell. Gibside (chapel). Greystead. Hartburn. Hartlepool. Hexham. Houghton-le-Spring. Ilderton. Kelloe. Kirkhaugh. Kirkheaton. Kirknewton. Lambley. Lanchester. Long Benton. Long Horsley. Middleton-in-Teesdale. Mitford. Monkwearmouth. Newbiggin. Newbrough. Newburn. Newcastle: All Saints; Jesmond Chapel; St. Andrew; St. Ann; St. Nicholas (2); St. Thomas (chapel taken down 1830). Norton. Rennington. Ryton. St. John Lee. Seaham. Sedgefield. Stamfordham. Stanhope. Stannington. Sunderland and St. John. Thorneburn. Tynemouth. Tweedmouth. Warden. Wark (North Tyne). Whickham. Whitburn. Whittingham. Wolsingham. Woodhorn. Wooler.

HOUSES, ETC.:—Axwell Park. Brainshaugh House. Castle-hill House on Tweed. Copeland Tower. Fowberry Hall from south-east. Gateshead Park House. Gibside Hall. Gilnockie Tower (Dumfrieshire). Hilton Castle. Langley Castle. Middleton House. Nunwick Hall. Redheugh House.

ENGRAVED FOR T. H. HAIR'S *Coal Mines in Northumberland and Durham*.  
(1839: re-published by Fordyce 1844):

A Night Scene. Benwell. Colliers loading at Shields. Coxlodge: Jubilee Pit. Crane for loading rollies. Friar's Goose Pumping Engine. Gosforth. Hetton. Londonderry Letch Pit, near North Hetton. Middlesbrough Drops. Monkwearmouth. Old Etherley. Pelton. Pittington, Engine near. Port Clarence in 1814. St. Helen's Auckland. St. Hilda's (South Shields). Sunderland Drops. Walbottle: bottom of shaft. Waldridge, near Chester-le-Street. Wallsend Drops. Wallsend. Whitwell. Whitworth Park. Wideopen. Wylam, Old Locomotive.

## MISCELLANEOUS COPPER PLATES:

Portrait of R. H. Williamson. Newcastle from the South. Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All Saints' Church, Newcastle. Processes in the manufacture of Iron (5 illustrations on one plate).

## STEEL PLATES.

Ravensworth Castle. Portraits of Algernon Sidney, Edward D. Clarke, LL.D., Giovanni Battista Belzoni, and Marie Antoinette. Six other plates, apparently illustrations of works of fiction.

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Extracts from Mr. Dendy's old manuscript books (continued from page 198):—

A parchment covered quarto 'copy' book, has on its first page 'William Swan his book 10<sup>ber</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1722.' The page is headed 'Numeration Table 1722' and below are tables of numbers, and 'of the value of forreign coyns.' Following pages have examples of addition, subtraction (*sic*) and a multiplication table 1 to 9. After this the book is used for sundry memoranda and

accounts. For instance :—James Swan Being Born in the year of our Lord  
 1710 I demand my Adge in the presand year 1732

1710

James Swan adged 0022 years

Below this in a different hand and ink :—

1756

1710

46 his age in year 1756

Wm. Swan son of Wm. Swan born in the year 1738 Whats his age in the  
 year 1756

1756

1738

Wm. Swan 18 Years of Age

1750

Mary Pereson's Accounts

For two yeards & half of linn o . 2 . 11 For Cressning Supper o . 1 . 0  
 For Arles o . 1 . 0 Christening Supper o . 0 . 8 For a pound of lint for her  
 Mother o . 0 . 6 For tow for her mother o . 0 . 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  For a Mery night o . 0 . 8

(On loose sheets of paper)

8br. 23th 1736

Recd. of Wm. and James Swann ye sum of Thirty five pound for a whole  
 years rent Due at May day Last and Recd. of him ye sum of fourteen shilling  
 and Sevenpence for five years Constable hire allowing one penny in ye pound  
 in full of all accounts Recd I say be me John Rogers

Newcastle August 8th 1739

Reced of Messrs Willm & James Swan the sum of Seventeen Pounds Ten  
 Shillings in full for their farm at Denton, more for Constable's Hire the sum  
 of one shilling & five pence half penny I say reced p. me John Rogers.

£17. 10. 0 Rent

o . 1 . 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  Constable's hire

£17. 11. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

A quarto copy book has the front page covered with scribbled words and  
 figures, including the 'long word' from 'Love's Labour Lost'; the book  
 contains chiefly details of farm servants' wages and interim payments on  
 account of same, commencing Aug. 5, 1771.

Robert Taylor is hired from Whitsunday 1771 for £8 per year paid quarterly  
 at Lammas Martinmas Candlemas and Whitsunday.

John Robson is hired a Whits. 1772 at £7. 15. 0 per year. He receives  
 from time to time advances :—for a bottle for his teeth 1/- to buy shews  
 7/6 For J. Fawcus's dancing 1/6, For Tobacco 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d

Fillis Crawford is hired at Whitsunday 1771 at £2. 15. 0 per year and  
 receives at various times on account :—To an apron 1/6 To a bedgown 2/4  
 To a handkerchief 2/- To a pair of shews 3/- To a bonnet 1/- To cash for  
 a Dancing 4d To a pair of pattens 1/- To cash for a petty coat 2/3 for  
 making a gown 1/2 Mending her shews 1/1 For apples when shearing at  
 Heaton 2d For J. Fawcus's Dancing & pins 4d (on same date as J. Robson)  
 For the Churn supper 3d Paid her for the Fidler & healing her pumps 7d.  
 (She appears to have left at Martinmas 1773).

Robert Bowdon is engaged at Whitsunday 1773 at 7/7/0 per year. He  
 receives on Dec 30 4/- "to go to Dancing at Bykerhill."

Catherine Bowdon hired Martinmas 1773 has Wage £2. 10 and "earnest"  
 2/6. On Dec 30 she also receives "to go to a Dancing at Byker Hill" 1/-  
 and on Feby 4, 1774 "for a quart of brandy" 1/10. On Oct 3, 1774 "To  
 the Kirnsupper at J. Falcuses" 6d Robert Bowdon on the same occasion  
 received 2/-

On Feby 13, 1774 he had "paid him then for the Bonesetter" 4/6 and on  
 May 9 "when he went to the Doctor" 2/-

Margaret Weightman (1775-6) "Received to buy three aprons for every day wear" 2/- "Recd when she went to see her father 1d" "for a pair of shews 4/-" "For pocket money at Races 6d"

John Waller's yearly wage of £7.7.0 was "abated 1s 6d for going away nine days before his time being bound to sea"

Thos. Matheson was hired at Morpeth Whitsunday 1777 his wages being £7.5.0. He was hired for another year at £8 and for another at £8.10.0 and for 1782-3-4 at £8. His account discloses "To Cash put into the Militia Club 10/-" on July 22, 1778. A similar item occurs in July, 1780 in respect of George Atkinson. On July 22, 1781 George Atkinson "Recd when he went to see the camp 2/-" and on Sep. 5 "when he bot. a watch 2/-" and on Sep. 9 "to pay for a watch £1.8.0" on June 1, 1782 "when he repared his watch 3/-" On Feby 11, 1782 "to go to the play 2/6" On March 17 Cash recd "being Carling Sunday 1/-" April 1 "To Do when he fought his Stag 10/-" "when he went to the Ballast Hill Hopping was forgot 2/-"

On July 28 1782 George Atkinson received "Cash being the Assize Sunday 2/—" On Sep 3 "when dancing at B. Browns 2/—" Nov 10 "when he went to Byker 1/—" He "left my service Nov 12 1782" "went away 10 days before Mart. kept 5/- for it" In August 1782 he is debited for "cash put into the Militia Club 10/-"

Isable Archer was hired at May O.S 1778 wages £2.15.0 and remained until her marriage Oct 5, 1783, when her wage was £5.5.0. At the end of her first quarter she had only 1d to receive as she had received for Clothing 13/8. On April 19, 1782 she received for "a quart of Ginneva 1/10" On June 24 "when she went to the Race 6d" On July 17 "to buy cheese for her mother 1/-" On March 13, 1783 she received "for Fortune teller 6d" On Oct. 2 "To Cash when preparing for marriage 12/-" Oct. 4 "To D<sup>o</sup> the day before she was married 3/-" Oct. 22d "when she went to buy a B.stead 2/-" Nov. 12 "when she went to buy Dishes &c. 8s 9d"

Isable Cuthbert was engaged at Martinmas 1783. Her wage was £4.14.6 "if she pleas'd was to have £5." On March 24, 1784 she received for "a quart of brandy 2/2" and "a quarter of tea 1/9" On April 6 "a quart of brandy 2/4." On April 20 "for brandy 1/—" On May 8 "Butter & Spices for a Cake 3/—" She "agreed to leave her service at O. May to [be] married" "and did not get the addition to her wages promised if she pleas'd."

"John Hall a Boy came \* \* for Meat & Cloaths though at Lammas 1790 I gave him  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Guinea &  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Crown to buy a pair of shews & at Marts following I gave him  $\frac{1}{2}$  a guinea more & hired him then for a Year for 2 Guineas Wage but he served only till the 21st of March when by his bad behaviour we parted"

The keeper of the foregoing records appears to have been W. Swan, who entered in the book "Expences from May 1772 O.S. on Walker Lordship W Swan. overseer."

	f s. d.
May 19 At N Castle concerning S. Midding .. .. ..	- - 6
21 At Do. deliver'd in a petition .. .. ..	- 1 -
July 2 Paid for cleaning John Greave when I gave him a suit of cloaths .. .. ..	- 2 -
Aug 15 Paid Ed. Henderson's Qr's salary .. .. ..	- 13 -
Sep 23 Exp. on signing the Molecatcher's Bond .. .. ..	- 1 8
Nov A warrant for Chusing the Surveyor .. .. ..	- 2 -
Nov 15 Paid for 6 Bolls of Lime .. .. ..	- 2 6
23 Paid for 300 bricks .. .. ..	- 3 0

Between Nov 26, 1773 and June 2, 1775 he sold to M. Ridley Esq 77 Thraves of Straw at 1/- per thrave and on Jan. 23, 1776 20 Thrave at same price In July & Sept of that year he sold Straw to owners of Walker Colliery at 1/6 p. Thrave and in 1778-79—& 80 the price to them was 1/-

On Oct 23, 1780 he sold to them a Bay mare rising 5 yrs old for £7.7.0.

Other customers for straw were Messrs Ridley & Gumeldon, Mr. Joshua Henzell, owners of St. Anthony Colliery, Mr. Chapman & Co., Mr. Henzell & Co.

#### CORRECTION

Page 194, line 30, *delete* ' and.'

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES**  
OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

3 SER., VOL. VIII.

1918.

NO. 20.

The ordinary monthly meeting was held in the Castle, Newcastle, on Wednesday, 27th November, 1918, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, being in the chair.

After the formal business had been transacted, the following ORDINARY MEMBERS were proposed and declared duly elected :—

1. The Rev. W. Hodgson,<sup>1</sup> curate of Thornley.
2. John Charles Swan, Cliff House, Cullercoats.

Mr. R. Blair, one of the secretaries, reported that, as directed at the last meeting, he had conveyed the appreciation of members to Mr. Chubb for his handsome gift of Stonehenge to the nation, and that he had received the following reply, of 16th November, 1918, from him at Bemerton Lodge, Salisbury :—

‘Dear Sir, I thank you for your letter of the 30th inst. conveying to me the appreciation of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. I need hardly say with what pleasure I received this, more especially as it comes from those who value the old Monument of Stonehenge so highly. Will you kindly convey to your Society my grateful thanks, and tell them that I was very pleased and proud to be able to pass the old Monument from private hands to that of the British Nation . . . .  
Believe me, yours very truly, C. H. E. Chubb.’

The following BOOKS, etc., received since the October meeting, were placed on the table :—

*Exchanges* :—

From the Royal Irish Academy: *Proceedings*, sec. c, XXIV, nos. 8 and 9, and XXV, no. 1.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen: *Nordiske Fortidsminder*, II, 2.

From the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.: *Bulletin*, no. 61.

*Purchases* :—

*Memorials of Fountains Abbey*, III (130 Surt. Soc. publ.) ; and *The Museums Journal*, XVIII, no. 5.

*DONATION*, for which Mr. Swan was thanked :—

From Mr. J. Charles Swan: three printed paper tickets as on p. 208. The number to right of crown is one of a series.

<sup>1</sup> Since the meeting Mr. Hodgson has become vicar of Escomb

For illustrations of similar ticket and note on it, see *Proc.*  
3 ser. vi, 24, 25.



EXHIBITED:—

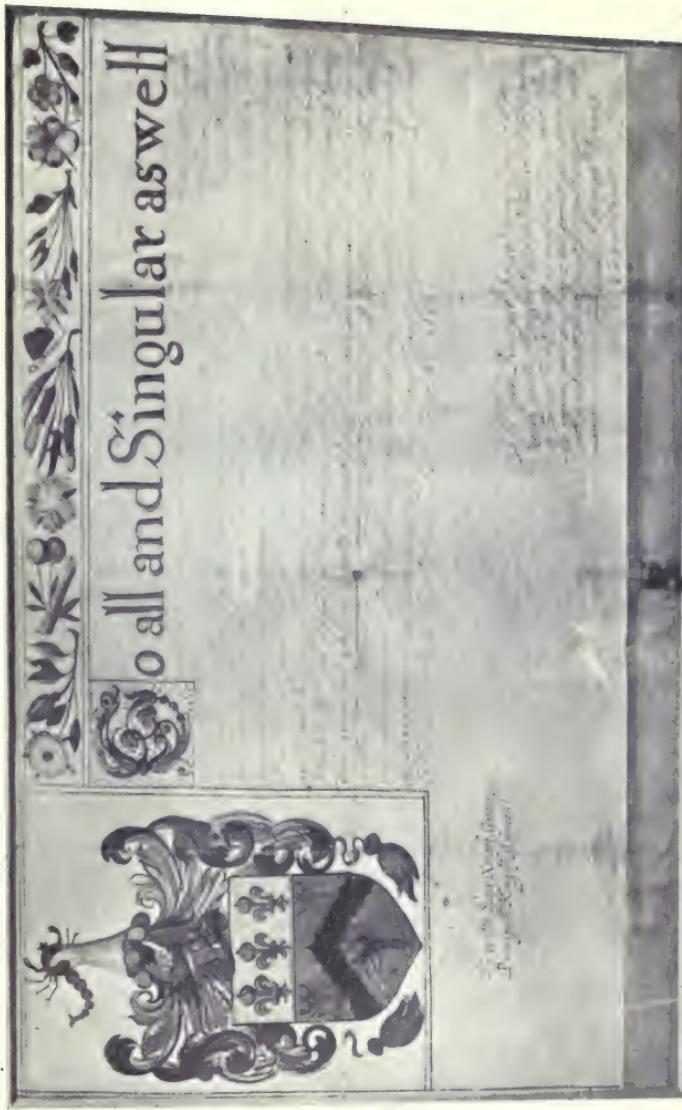
By Dr. Hardcastle: Two Grants of Arms, one to Ralph and the other to Sir Nicholas Cole.

Dr. Hardcastle read the following notes:

"The first grant, dated 1633, is as follows:—

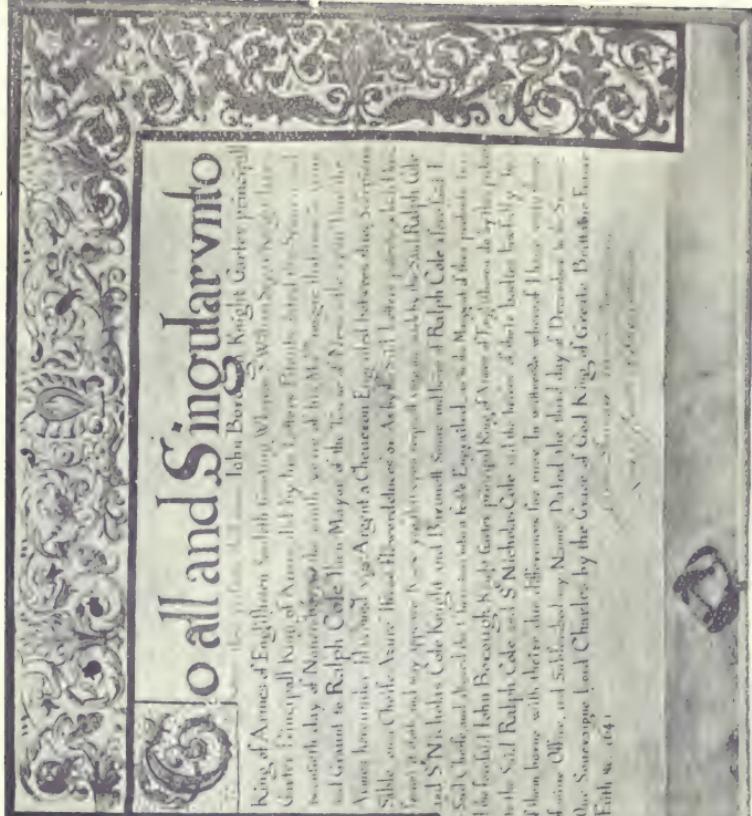
'To all and singular as well Nobles as Gentlemen to whom these presents shall come I Sir William Segar Knight Garter principall King of Armes sendeth greeting. Know ye that the said Sir William Segar have given & granted & by these presents do give and grant unto Ralph Cole now Mayor of the good Towne of New-Castle upon Tine the Coat of Armes following: Videlicet Argent a Chevron engrailed between three scorpions sable, on a chief azure three fleur de Lues or Ensigned with an Helmet mantled gules doubled argent on Torse argent and gules a naked Arme and Hand holding a scorpion sable. Dated the seven and twentieth day of November, 1633.'

The second grant of arms by 'John Borough, Knight Garter, principal King of Armes,' dated 3 December, 1641, includes the following:—



GRANT OF ARMS TO SIR NICHOLAS COLE.

The block given by Dr. Handastle



# O all and Singularyno

John Burgh Knight Garter penitentiary  
Garter Principal King of Arms. It by his Majestys Pleasur and the Seal of the  
Fees Office day of November the ninth yeare of his Majestys reigne that nowe is vane  
and Ground to Ralph Cole alias Merton of the Towne of Newgate in the County of Lancashire  
Vices Honourable Sir Thomas Argent a Cheveron Engrailed betweene dexter Sable  
Sable and Chief Vert He and fess bendwise Or Argent with Lutes counterchanged in the  
Pales of the fess and chief a cheveron engrailed betweene the Pales Sable and Chief Vert Ralph Cole  
alias Merton of the Towne of Newgate in the County of Lancashire knight Garter penitentiary  
have taken from the said Vices Honourable Sir Thomas Argent and to him Mergant of the said Product for  
despatched Whereto I directed I the said John Burrough Knights Garter Principal King of Arms of the said Officers  
Garter General and Confirmer unto the said Ralph Cole alias Nicholas Cole with the honour of the said burgh Lancashire  
gather to be by them and every other person bearing with either due differences for more to shew whereof I have written  
presently Affixed the Seal of my Office and Sealed therewith by Name Dated the third day of December in the  
twentieth yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God King of Great Britain  
and Ireland Defender of the Fith &c. 1641

GRANT OF ARMS TO RALPH COLE.

'That upon request unto me made by the said Ralph Cole and Sr Nicholas Cole Knight and Baronett Sonne and heir of Ralph Cole aforesaid I have taken from the said Armes the said Cheife and altered the Cheueron into a fesse Engrailed.'

The existence of these grants is interesting, as some authors have doubted that the Coles of Gateshead and Newcastle were ever granted arms. Surtees in his *History of Durham*, (ii, p. 118), describes arms in St. Mary's church, Gateshead, as in the 1633 grant to the Coles, and says: 'The whole bearing is merely assumptive and rests on no authority in the College of Arms. The Coles were in the disclaimers of St. George's Visitation and never afterwards faced the Heralds.' W. H. Brockett describes the same arms in one of his booklets called 'A famous Gateshead Blacksmith,' and says: 'We rather suppose the fleurs-de-lis ornamented coat to be that which was disclaimed.' The Coles of Gateshead were disclaimed arms in 1615. Sir Cuthbert Sharp and J. B. Taylor edited *The Visitation of the County Palatine of Duresme in 1615*, and in this book among those who 'presumptuously and without any good ground or authority had 'usurped the names and titles of gentlemen, contrarie to all right and to the ancient customes of this land and the usage of the law of armes,' were Nicholas Cole of Gateshead and Thomas Cole of Gateshead. The editors add that 'in the lapse of a century the Coles ascended *per saltum* from the smithy to the baronetage.'

The arms of the Coles, as in the 1633 grant, are on the right side of the reading desk in St. Mary's church, Gateshead. W. H. Brockett in his day described them 'as represented on an old oak pew in St. Mary's Church.' They have evidently been moved since then to form part of the reading desk. These pews were erected in 1634. In the books of St. Mary's church, Gateshead, the following occurs: '24 June 1634. A forty weekes assessment shall be levied for the building of the stalls in Gateshead church.' '17 Dec 1634 we were authorized to settle and place in the seates newly erected, each parishioner and inhabitant according to our discretions and their several qualities . . . Mrs Anne Cole . . . Ralph Cole . . .'<sup>1</sup>

The arms of the 1641 grant to the Coles are on a communion cup and cover, among the communion plate<sup>2</sup> of St. Mary's church, Gateshead. 'James Cole' by will of 29th August, 1660 . . . bequeathed a silver communion cup and cover to St. Mary's Church, Gateshead.<sup>3</sup> The arms on them have for difference a mullet on the fesse. James Cole was the second son of Ralph Cole and was sheriff of Newcastle upon Tyne in 1644 when his brother, Sir Nicholas Cole, was mayor.

The great mace of the corporation of Newcastle-upon-Tyne has upon it 'Nicholas Cole Esq. Mayor,' and the arms of the 1641 grant to the Coles. The great mace was obtained in the mayoralty of Nicholas Cole, 1686."

<sup>1</sup> 50 Surtees Society publ. p. 318.

<sup>2</sup> Proceed. Soc. Antiq. of Newcastle, 2 ser. III, p. 237.

<sup>3</sup> Vestiges of Old Newcastle and Gateshead, by Knowles & Boyle, p. 231.

The two coats have been photographed and the blocks for the illustrations, between pp. 208 and 209, have been reduced from the photographs at Dr. Hardcastle's expense, and the thanks of members were voted to him for the notes and for his gift.

NORTHUMBRIAN INQUISITIONS ' POST MORTEM.'

The following notes by Mr. J. W. Fawcett being, with the accompanying extracts, in continuation of those printed in these *Proceedings* (p. 201), were taken as read :—

"The following are the inquisitions *post mortem* for the ancient districts of Islandshire, Norhamshire, and Bedlingtonshire, held during the episcopate of Richard de Bury, who was bishop of Durham from 19th December, 1333, to 14th April, 1445.

- 28 April 1334, taken at Norham, before Robert de Maners,<sup>2</sup> sheriff of Norham. After the death of Alice, the widow of Eustace de Durham, it was found that she had died seised of a burgage with tenements in Norham, held by the annual rent of 3s. 9d., payable at the exchequer at Norham, leaving as her heirs her daughters Isabella, aged 34, and Beatrice, aged 23.
- 21 July 1334, taken before the same ; after the death of Galfrid de Gossewyc it was found that he had died seised of certain demesne lands and husbandry lands in Goswic [by Holy Island] held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, by the annual payment of 10s. for white farm rent, 2s. 6d. for south farm rent, and 8s. 4d. for waylade and outrape, and also of 60 acres of land with tenements in the same vill, held of Adam de Behill, by the annual rent of 8d. ; and also of several parcels of arable and pasture land in Norham, held in fee, and a portion of husbandry lands held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, and also of 26 acres of demesne land there, held by the annual rent of 17s. 9d., grinding his corn at the lord's mill at Norham at the rate of the 13th mulfure, and doing homage and suit of court at Norham, in lieu of all services, leaving as his heirs his sisters Lora, aged 15, and Emma, aged 11, and his daughter Agnes, aged 7 years.
- 26 Jan. 1334-5, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of John Godfrey, it was found that he had died seised of land in Norham, leaving his kinsmen Simon, aged 25 years, his next heir.
- 13 Febr. 1336-7, taken at Norham before the same, it was found that Johanna, widow of Walter de Gosewyk, had moved her place of residence, and had levied a fine, without licence, for her lands in Berrington [by Kyloe] held of the inferior or junior lord of Berrington, by the annual rent of a rose, payable at the feast of Pentecost, and for so doing the said lands were seized as an escheat into the hands of the bishop of Durham.
- 9 Nov. 1337, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of Geoffrey de Gossewyk it was found that he had died seised of lands and tenements in Gossewic [as in *inq. p.m.* of 21 July, 1334] leaving his kinswomen<sup>3</sup> Loretta, aged 18 years, Emma, aged 15 years, and Agnes, aged 10 years, his next heirs.
- [Day and month wanting] 1337, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of Sir Robert de Colvill,<sup>4</sup> kt., it was found that he had died seised of divers parcels of lands and tenements in Ancroft, including 62 acres 1 rood of land in demesne, 6½ husbandry lands, 3 cottages, an annual rent of 48s. issuing out of the mill at Ancroft, and 12s. 2d. out of a brewery

<sup>1</sup> All notes within square brackets [ ] and all footnotes are my own additions.

<sup>2</sup> Robert de Maners was constable of Norham in 1331-2 ; sheriff of Norham 1333-1345 ; a M.P. for Northumberland in 1340 ; a J.P. in Norhamshire in 1343, and in 1345 ; and constable of Norham castle in 1345 ; died in 1354. *inq. p.m.* taken 10 March, 1354-5.

<sup>3</sup> They were his daughters, Lora or Loretta, the eldest, married one —— Butterie, and she died his widow in or about 1396. Her *inq. p.m.* is dated 1396.

<sup>4</sup> Sir Robert de Colvill, kt., was keeper of Norham castle in 1314.

- in Ancroft, held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee, formerly of the annual value of 8*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* beyond reprisals, but at that date the said premises were waste by the incursions of the enemy [the Scots], leaving as his heir his son William, then aged 10 years.<sup>1</sup>
- 5 April 1339, taken after the death of Hugh de Hechham [Hexham of Newcastle]. It was found that he had died seised of the manor of Chabyngton [Choppington by Bedlington] held of the bishop of Durham by fealty and 6 marks [*4l.*] annual rent, and also of 3 messuages, and 120 acres of [pasture] land, and 4 acres of meadow land in the vill of Nedirton [Nethererton by Bedlington] leaving his son John, aged 5 years, his heir.
- 10 July 1339, taken at Norham, before Sir Robert Maners. After the death of John Parkyn [or Parkin], clerk, it was found that he had died seised of a tenement and lands in Norham, as heir of his father; and other lands in Norham, which he had of the gift of John Benning, chaplain, held by money rents, and suit at the court in Norham, leaving as his heir his niece, Margaret (the daughter of his sister) of full age.
- 4 Nov. 1339, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of Robert Gray (Grey) of Cornhill,<sup>2</sup> it was found that he had died seised of the site of the manor of Cornhill, and also of divers arable, meadow and husbandry lands, with the mulfre of the water corn mill there, a brewery and a malting, and half of the profits of the pindar's office,<sup>3</sup> held of the bishop of Durham, *in capite*, by the annual rent of *4l.* but then of the real value of 13*l.* 6*s.*, leaving his son, Robert Gray, aged 17, his heir.
- 4 Nov. 1339, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of John de Neubigging, it was found that he had died seised of the site of the manor of Newbiggen [by Norham] and of divers lands and tenements there, and also of a fishery in the river Tweed, leaving his son John, aged 3½ years his heir.
- 8 Nov. 1341, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of John de Neusum, it was found that he had died seised of a messuage and 80 acres in Felkington [by Norham], leaving his sister Margaret, aged 26 years, his heir.
- 28 April 1342, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of John, son of John de Insula, it was found that he had died seised of two crofts and other lands and tenements in Holy Island, held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, and also of a messuage and other tenements in the same place, held of the prior of Holy Island, leaving Henry de Langton, of legitimate age, his next heir.
- 5 March 1342-3, taken at Holy Island, before the same. After the death of Geoffrey de Neutori,<sup>4</sup> it was found that he had died seised of 190 acres of arable land, and 9 husband lands in Goswyck, within the bailiwick of Norham, held by the annual rent of 45*s.* payable at the exchequer at Norham, leaving his daughters Lora and Emma, both aged 20 years or upwards, and Agnes, aged 15, his next heirs.
- 15 June 1343, taken at Holy Island before the same. After the death of Gilbert Forster,<sup>5</sup> of Buckton, it was found that he had died seised of lands and tenements in Buckton [by Kyloe] held of the bishop of Durham by homage, fealty and suit at the court at Norham from three weeks to three weeks, leaving his son John,<sup>6</sup> aged 26, his heir.

<sup>1</sup> Bp. Bury by deed dated at Northallerton, 11th January, 1338-9, granted the guardianship of this minor to Sir Robert de Maners, kt.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Gray of Cornall died in the king's service in 1338. In 1338-9, the proctor of Norham received *4l.* as the mortuary of Robert Gray of Cornall.—*Account Rolls, Norham.*

<sup>3</sup> The pinder or pounder was the pound keeper.

<sup>4</sup> Geoffrey de Newton is the same person as Geoffrey de Goswick of inquisitions of 21 July, 1334 and 9 Nov. 1337, *vide supra*.

<sup>5</sup> Gilbert Forster is also called Gilbert Forrester, and Gilbert de Buckton, and was gamekeeper to bishop Bury.

<sup>6</sup> John Forster did homage for his father's lands on 26 June, 1343.

- 24 June 1343, taken at Norham before the same, after the death of Robert Gray of Cornhill, who had died in the service of the king; it was found that he had been possessed of a capital messuage in Cornhill [by Norham] and 60 acres of land there, and divers cottages, half the watermill there, and half of the fishery of Cornhill, held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, by homage, ward, and marriage, and the annual rent of 3*l.* 14*s.*, but then of the clear value of 6*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, leaving his son Robert, aged 20 years, his heir.
- 25 Oct. 1343, taken at Norham before the same. After the death of Richard of the Well it was found that he had died seised of lands or tenements in Norham held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, by a money rent; of a toft and croft in the same place, held of the house of St. Egidius of Kypier [by Durham] by the annual rent of 12*d.*, and of an annual rent of 7*s.* out of lands held by Roger the butcher in Norham, leaving . . . del Well [christian name wanting] daughter of Richard del Well, of full age, his heir.
- 5 Febr. 1344-5, taken at Holy Island before the same. After the death of Robert de Helmesley, it was found that he had died seised of a messuage and lands<sup>1</sup> in Holy Island, held of the bishop of Durham *in capite*, by an annual rent of 20*s.* in lieu of all services, leaving his son Robert, aged 24, his heir.

Mr. Fawcett was thanked.

FOUR UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF BISHOP NEILE OF DURHAM, with the accompanying notes by Mr. J. C. Hodgson, a vice-president, were read by him. They will probably be printed in an early volume of the transactions.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Hodgson by acclamation.

#### ADDITIONS.

The Editor communicated with Prof. Cook, of New Haven, U.S.A., on the subject of the reputed Runic inscription (p. 199), and since the meeting he has received a reply enclosing a letter from Mr. H. G. Leach of the American Scandinavian Foundation in New York. The latter writes:—"The stone in question is probably the Kensington stone found in Minnesota, which Professor G. T. Flom, of the University of Illinois, has proved to be a recent forgery (see Hovgaard's 'The Voyages of the Norsemen to America,' page 116, and the Kensington Runic Stone, Illinois State Historical Society, 1910). There is voluminous literature about this stone, not referred to in those two sources, but most of it is of an unscholarly character. The Runic authorities in Scandinavia have, I believe, been unanimous in pronouncing it a forgery."

The translation of the inscription given on page 199 was kindly supplied by Dr. Allison.

<sup>1</sup> This land is the same as is mentioned in the following 'Charter dated at Bishop Middleham, 16 Nov. 1312 of Richard Kellawe, bishop of Durham, granting to Robert de Helmsley that portion of land in Holy Island, called 'The Lyndesye,' which was taken in from the waste in the time of Antony Bek, his predecessor [1283-1310] to be held by the annual payment of 20*s.* to the exchequer at Norham, and that he and his successors should not trespass on the bishop's warren on that island. *Wit.* Walter de Gosewyk, Robert de Hagreston, Patrick de Gosewyk, Robert de Skremerton, Patrick de Cheswyk, Robert de Cheswyck and others.'—*Reg. Pal. Dunel.* (Rolls Edition), II, 1177.

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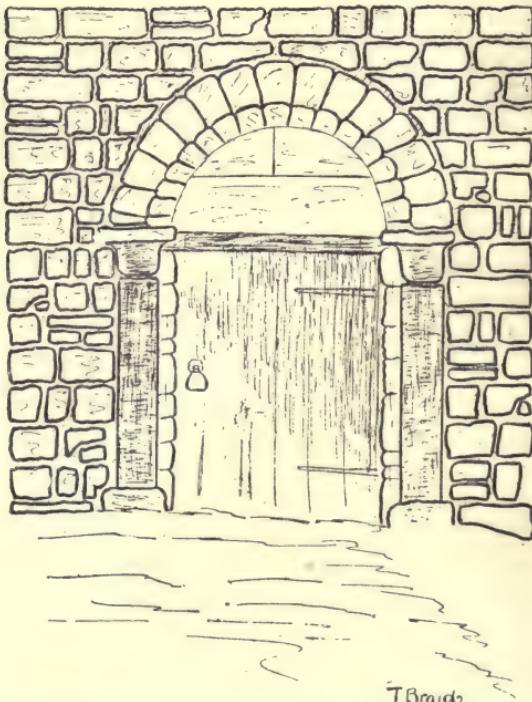
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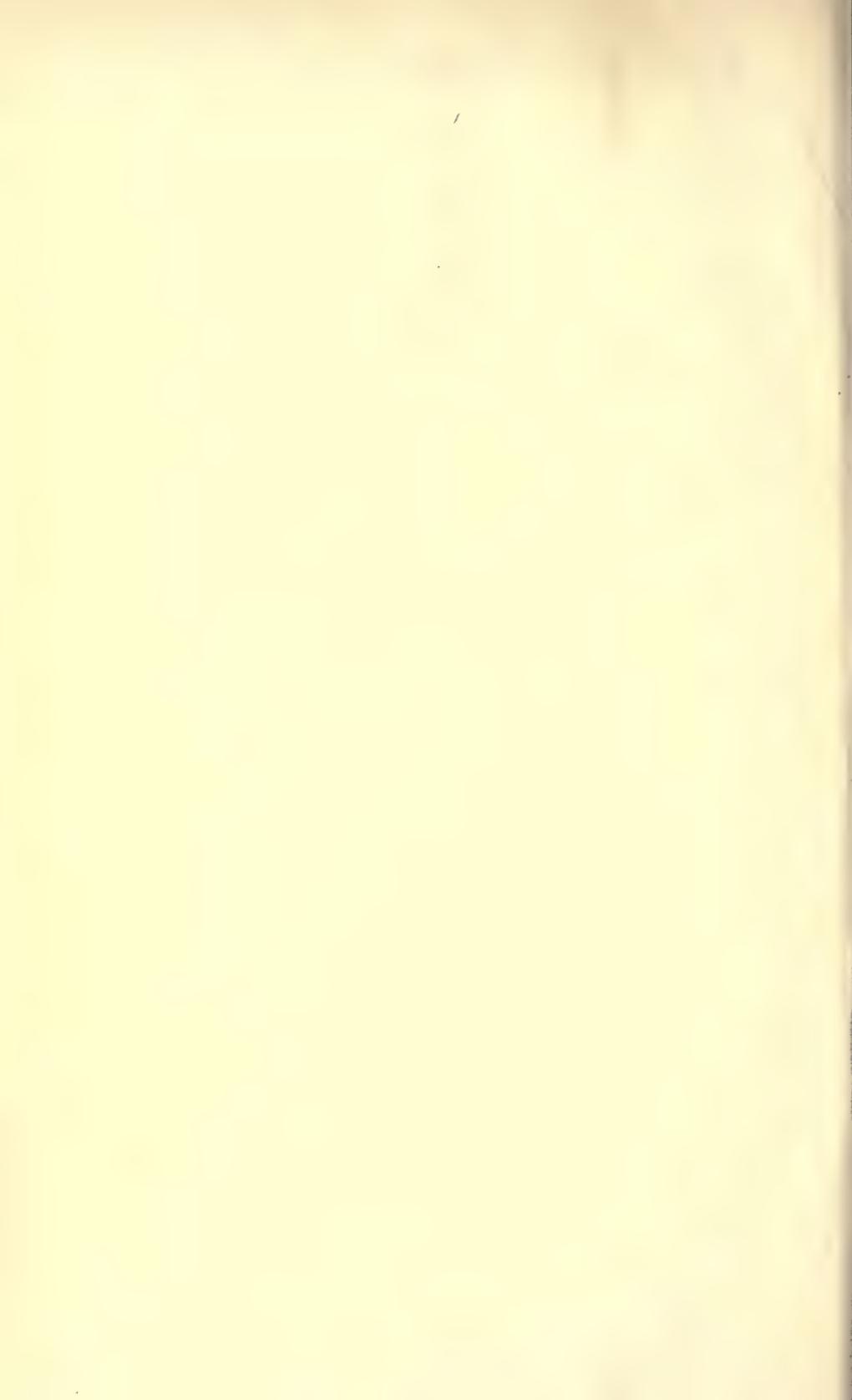
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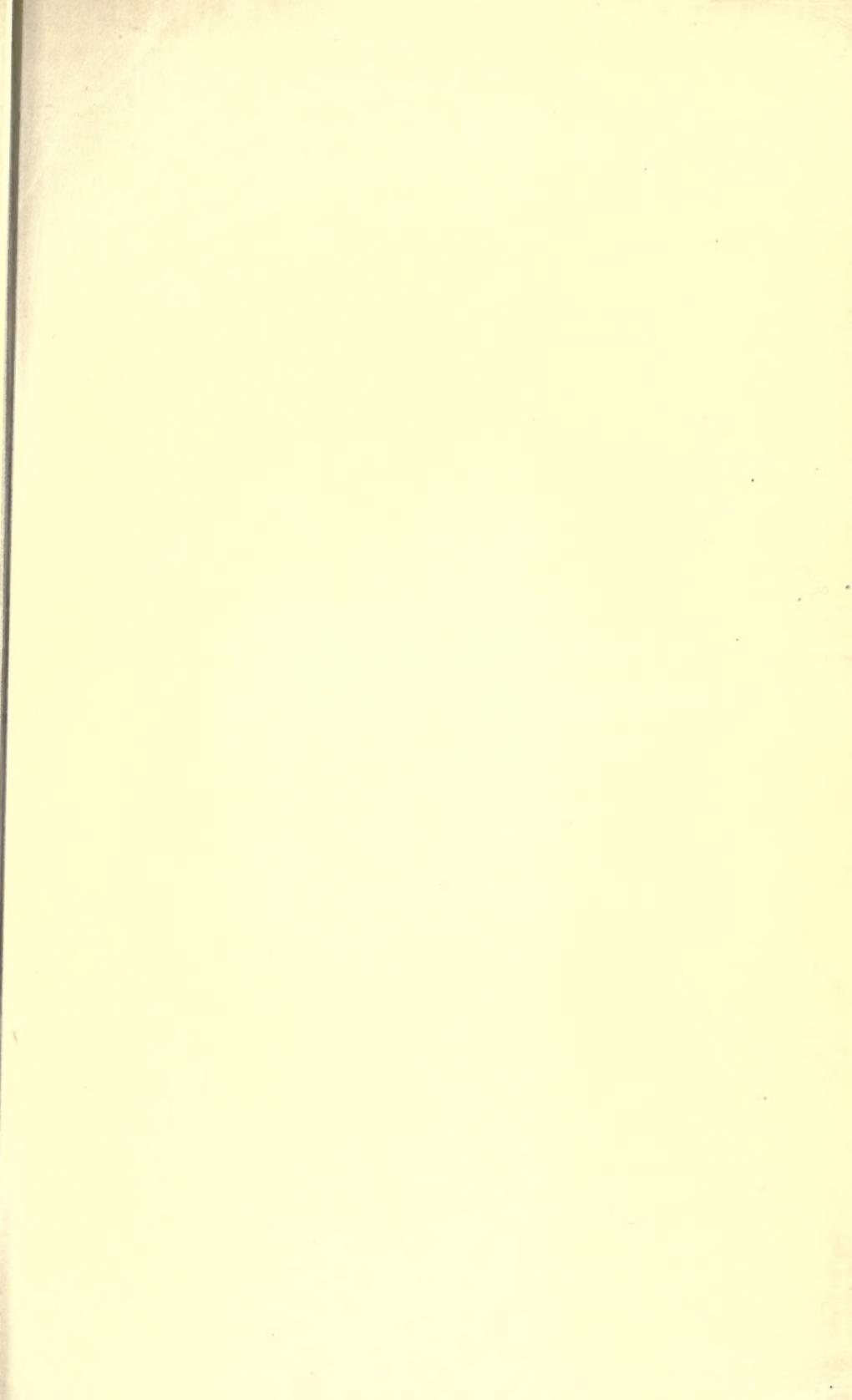
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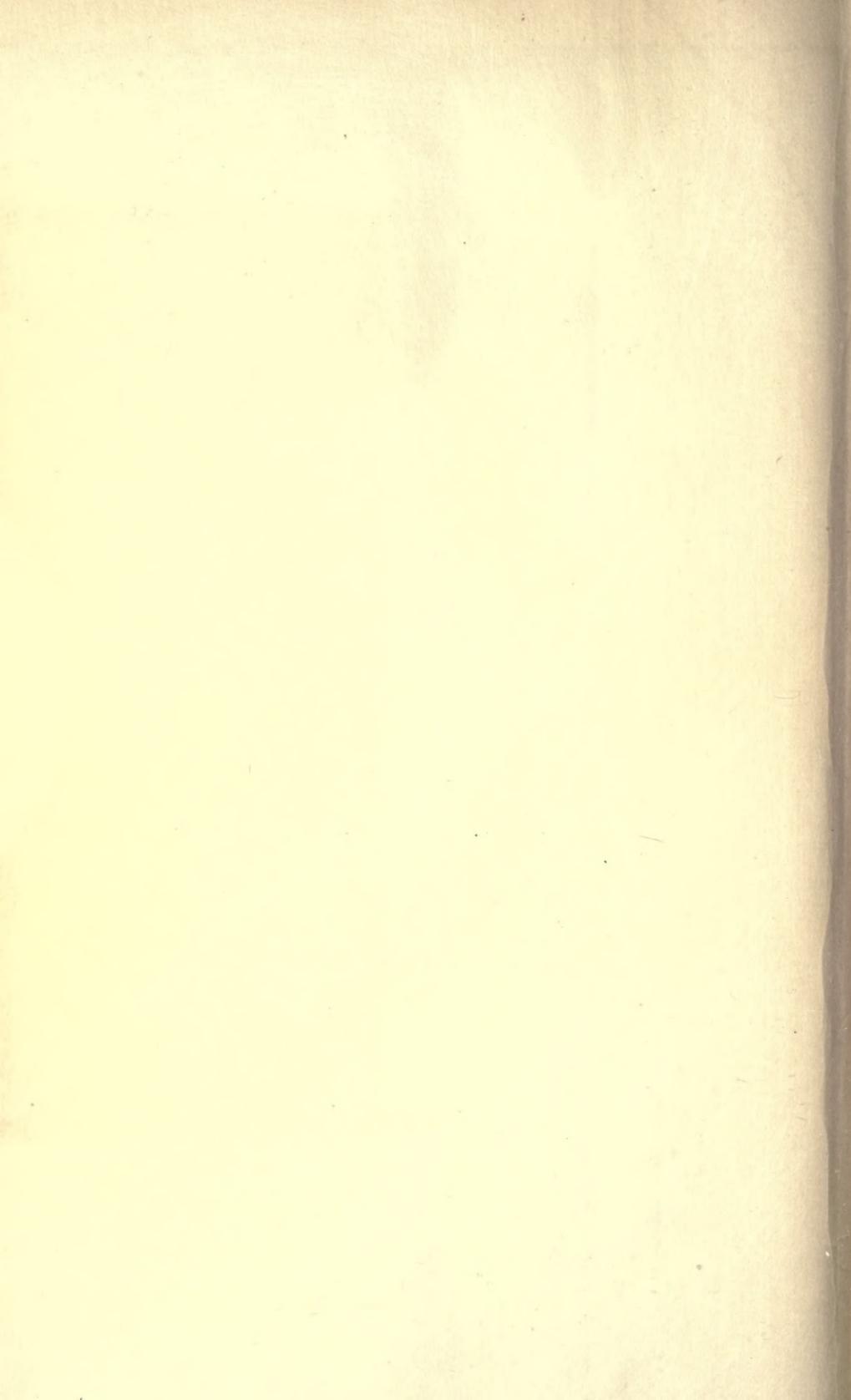


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